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Historical and Claſſical

D I C T I O N A R Y.

V O L. I.

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HISTORICAL AND CLASSICAL
D I C T I O N A R Y:

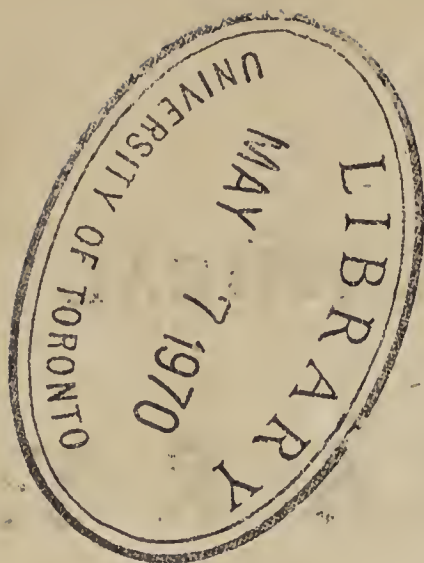
CONTAINING THE
LIVES AND CHARACTERS
OF THE
MOST EMINENT AND LEARNED PERSONS,
IN EVERY AGE AND NATION,
FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

BY JOHN NOORTHOUCK.

V O L. I.

L O N D O N:
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P R E F A C E.

AN admired Author, as eminent in criticism as in poetry, has told us, that we should “in every work regard the writer’s end.”——Now, the end proposed by the present writer, is to convey to his readers, in a distinct and concise manner, the name, time, country, character, principal actions, or literary works, of the personages most distinguished in history: so as to include the outlines of a general system of biography. With sufficient industry, the materials for this undertaking were indeed to be collected; but these proved so voluminous and diffusive, that the attempt to condense them within the proposed narrow limits, might at first sight appear impracticable. The trial is however hazarded; and when the difficulty of the task is considered, the Editor is not without hopes of having candid allowances made, for whatever unavoidable mistakes may have escaped him in the execution.

The advantages as well as the disadvantages of this plan are sufficiently obvious. The student is thus furnished with a ready remembrancer of persons, anecdotes, and dates; and the unlearned reader is informed of as much concerning remarkable personages, when and where

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where they lived, and for what they were eminent, as will probably satisfy the ordinary calls of curiosity. On the other hand, it is evident, that in a compendium where brevity and cheapness are equally consulted, there was little latitude for circumstantial details, or for critical disquisitions.

An anonymous attempt of this kind, in English, was published in two small duodecimo volumes, in 1743, very indifferently executed, without uniformity, and extremely imperfect; though its conciseness procured it some degree of estimation: and in French, the *Dictionnaire Portatif* of M. Ladvocat, is a more recent, as well as a better executed work. But of this latter, though justly intitled to commendation, it may be observed, that if all those Romish saints, popes, cardinals, bishops, &c. which afford no profitable information beyond the Romish pale, were set aside; the remainder would prove no very abundant collection for the perusal of an English reader. In this land of intellectual freedom, where we regard talents more than stations or honorary distinctions, if dignities and characters do not mutually reflect a lustre on each other, they are deservedly overlooked: while true genius, which frequently gleams through all those disadvantages that bar the doors of preferment against it, is not denied its due applause.

Though these lives are necessarily given in a very concise manner, they are not, in the more important instances, quite so imperfect as they may at the first glance appear: for, by having recourse to the collateral information

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information afforded under the cotemporary names mentioned in any one life, much additional satisfaction may be often obtained. So that this work may justly be considered as a key to universal history; the principal events in the history of all nations, occurring under the names of the acting parties in the transactions: and it may be affirmed with equal truth, that no work of this kind in the English language, comprehends so much biographical matter in so small a size; or furnishes such an extensive variety of instructive information at so moderate a price.

Some seeming irregularity, as to the heads under which dignified personages are placed, remains to be accounted for; as they are not uniformly given, either under their personal names, or under their titles; but under those appellations by which they are most generally known and currently distinguished. Peers by birth are usually known by the titles they bear, while peers by creation generally retain, in common acceptance, those personal names by which they rose to fame, and attained the rank of nobility. Yet there are exceptions to these distinctions; and these exceptions produce what might otherwise be censured as a neglect of method and uniformity.

There are a few articles included in this Dictionary, that are not indeed strictly biographical; but while they afford historical information relating to ancient nations, distinguished events, different modes of religion, parties, usages, or appellations, of which the origin may not now be generally known; this irregularity, if indeed it can be censured in that light, is at least clear from the

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charge of deficiency. Such are the articles *Argonauts*, *Isthmian*, and *Olympic games*, *Essenes*, *Pharisees*, *Stoics*, *Peripatetics*, *Hegira*, *Lombards*, *Heptarchy*, *Whig*, *Tory*, &c. The field of history was however too wide to be thoroughly explored; nor was it easy to discover any clear path or definite boundaries by which to be guided in it: every reader must therefore be left to determine for himself, as to the discretion exercised in this department.

Objections are sometimes made to the alphabetical arrangement in a biographical collection, founded on the jumble of ages, countries, and professions, thereby produced. But it must be considered, that the different articles have no natural connexion, being totally detached from each other: and no person is supposed to read more at any one time, than the particular life he wants to consult. Those who wish to pursue biography chronologically, may use Dr. Blair's Chronology, or Dr. Priestley's Biographical Chart, as a chronological index to a dictionary; or, may read general history, and have recourse to a dictionary for personal memoirs, as new names arise. Any other than an alphabetical order, would greatly embarrass the generality of readers; for whose use the work, however otherwise digested, must nevertheless be encumbered with an alphabetical index: whereas a dictionary is its own index throughout. An improvement on a local or chronological distribution, has also been wished, by classing men in each century according to their professions, as Dr. Priestley has done in his Chart: this is very clear and distinct in a meer table of names; but

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would prove far otherwise, where the particulars under each, swell beyond a possibility of the eye taking in the whole scheme at once. Too laboured an attention to method, is apt to involve us in intricacy and confusion.

To conclude: though this undertaking may be considered as a meer collection, the good-natured and intelligent reader will readily admit, that to search for, and to abstract, larger memoirs, demand a closer attention, than those who never submitted to such a task will readily conceive. Men of extensive reading may perhaps justly accuse every work of this kind of imperfection; but it may be as justly affirmed, that there are many distinguished names here recorded, of ancient as well as of recent date, not to be found in any other dictionary extant.

BERNARD'S INN, HOLBORN,
June 23d, 1776.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES.

The *Creation of the World*, as recorded in the Bible, is settled to have been 4004 years before the birth of Jesus Christ, the epocha from which the Christian world now universally dates.

The *Olympic Games*, by which the ancient Greeks computed, began to be reckoned a. m. 3228, or 776 years before the incarnation of Christ; and from that time were celebrated every fifth year.

The *building of Rome*, which was the epocha of the Romans, is fixed to have been 753 years before the incarnation of Christ.

The *Hegira*, or epocha of the Turks, commencing from the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, answers to the year of our Lord 622.

Dates, according to cotemporary epochas, may be reduced to each other by plain addition or subtraction, the Olympiads excepted; for these consisting of periods of four years, must first be multiplied by 4, and 4 deducted from the product. If the year in question lies between two Olympiads, as the 2d, 3d, or 4th year, instead of subtracting 4 from the product, subtract only the complement, or difference between such number and 5, from the product: as, for the 2d, 3, for the 3d, 2, or for the 4th, 1. The result may then be added or subtracted like the years of other epochas.

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A (Peter Vander) a geographer of the 17th century, who published *An Atlas of Long Voyages from the Year 1246 to 1696*, in folio.

AAGARDUS (Nicolas) professor of rhetoric in the university of Copenhagen in the middle of the 17th century, published several tracts, disputations upon Tacitus in particular.

AARON, high-priest of the Jews, was brother to Moses, and God's interpreter between him and Pharaoh. His fault in complying with the Israelites in the golden calf, has given occasion to many idle disputes. Moses burnt this calf and reduced it to powder. Hence it is inferred, that Moses having the art of calcining gold, must have possessed the greatest secrets in chemistry. Aaron died A.M. 2552, aged 123 years.

AARON (Isaac) a Greek, was taken prisoner at Corinth when that city was reduced by Roger king of Sicily A. D.

1148. He was afterward interpreter to the emp. Emanuel Comnenus, who was fond of soothsaying, and loved this pretender to magic: but for betraying his master's interest, his eyes were put out. He counselled Andronicus Comnenus, who had usurped the government, to deprive his enemies, not only of their eyes but their tongues: hence Isaac, surnamed the Angel, having driven Andronicus from the throne, ordered Aaron's tongue to be cut out.

AARON Harifcon, a learned rabbi and caraites in the 13th century, wrote an Hebrew grammar, printed at Constantinople 1581; probably the same with Aaron the caraites, who wrote a Commentary on the five books of Moses, which is in the king of France's library.

AARSENS (Francis) lord of Somel-dyck, Spyck, &c. was one of the ablest ministers the United Provinces could ever boast of: he was ambassador at the French court when Henry IV. de-

clared that the ambassador of the United Provinces should immediately follow that of Venice: he was afterward sent to Venice, and to several German and Italian Princes, upon occasion of the troubles in Bohemia. He was several times ambassador extra. in France and England, of which he has left very judicious memoirs.

AARSENS (Peter) a painter, called in Italy Pietro Longo, because of his stature, was born at Amsterdam 1519. He was famous for painting a kitchen with its furniture: he had the pain to see a fine altar-piece of his destroyed by the rabble in the insurrection 1566, though a lady of Alckmaer offered 200 crowns for its redemption.

AARTGEN, son of a wool-comber of Leyden, followed the same trade till he was 18, but afterward made considerable progress in painting: he delighted in night rambles, and was drowned by falling into a canal in one of them in 1564, aged 60 years.

ABA, or Abau Hanisal, surnamed Al Nooman, born at Confal in 80 of the Hegira, was the most celebrated doctor of the orthodox Mussulmans. Khaliff Almanfor caused him to be imprisoned at Bagdat for refusing to subscribe to the opinion of absolute predestination. But Abon Joseph brought this doctrine afterward into such repute, that it became a prevailing opinion. Molich Schah, a sultan of the Schgineidan race, built a monument for him at Bagdat, and a college was appropriated to the professors of this sect in 485 of the heg. and A. Chr. 1092.

ABAS (Schach) the Great, was third son of Codabendi, 7th king of Persia of the race of the Sophis; succeeded to his father at 18, in 1585. He found the affairs of Persia at a low ebb, occasioned by the conquests of the Turks and Tartars. He regained several of the provinces they had seized; but death put a stop to his victory in 1629, after a reign of 44 years. He was the greatest prince that had reigned in Persia for many ages; and it

was he who made Ispahan the metropolis of Persia: his memory is held in the highest veneration among them.

ABAS (Schach) his grandson, 9th king of Persia, of the race of Sophis, succeeded his father Sefi at 13 years of age: he was but 18 when he made himself master of the city Candahar, which had surrendered in his father's reign to the Great Mogul, and all the Province about it: and he preserved it afterward against this Indian emperor, though he besieged it more than once with an army of 300,000 men. He was a very merciful prince, and openly protected the Christians: he had formed a design of extending the limits of his kingdom toward the north, and had for that effect levied a powerful army; but death put a stop to all his great designs, at 37 years of age, in 1666.

ABASSON, a famous impostor, went into France, where he pretended to pass for a Persian prince; from thence he went to Ispahan, where he concealed himself till he had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the language and manners of the Persians. There he persuaded a Persian lady, that he was brother to the king of Persia, son of Solyman, and grandson of Abas the Great. He so far infatuated several Armenians, that they advised him to go into Turkey, to beg the Sultan's assistance, to restore him to the Persian throne; and supplied him with large sums of money. The Grand Signior finding he was an impostor, ordered him to be beheaded, with three of his abettors.

ABBADIE (James) an eminent protestant divine, born at Nay in Bern in 1654, first educated there under the famous John La Plucelle, and afterward at the university of Sedan. From thence he went into Holland and Germany, and was minister in the French church of Berlin. He left that place in 1690, came into England, was some time minister in the French church in the Savoy, London; and was

was made dean of Killaloe in Ireland. He died at St. Mary le Bonne, near London, in 1727; having published several excellent books; in particular, *The Art of Self-Knowledge*, &c.

ABBAS the son of Abdal Mothleb, and uncle of Mahomet, at first raised a war against his nephew, as an impostor; but being vanquished, and taken prisoner by Mahomet, at the battle of Bender, in the 2d year of the hegira, he was set at a very great ransom: whereupon he complained to Mahomet, and said it would dishonour his family to reduce him to poverty. Mahomet, who knew he had great sums of money concealed, replied, What are become of the bags of gold you gave your mother to keep for you, the day you came from Mecca; upon which, Abbas began to have a better opinion of his nephew, and to think him an extraordinary person; and not only paid his ransom, but embraced his new religion. After this he became one of Mahomet's principal captains, and saved Mahomet's life at the battle of Henain, some time after the taking of Mecca. He was very learned in the Mussulman law, but was surpassed by his son Ebri Abbas. Abbas was ever had in great veneration by the Mussulmans, and both the Khalifs, Omar and Othman, never came into his presence on horseback, but they alighted on foot to salute him. He died on the 32d of the Hegira, and a hundred years after his death, one of his grandsons

ABUL Abbas, surnamed Saffah, was proclaimed khalif; and in him began the Dynasty of the

ABBASSIDES, who possessed the khalifate for 524 years; and there were 37 khalifs of this race, who succeeded one another without interruption.

ABBON, or ALBON, abbot of Fleury, upon the river Loire, lived in the tenth century; was so learned a doctor, that he was called the teacher or doctor of all France. He asserted vigorously the rights of the monks

against some bishops, who wanted to usurp the tithes belonging to monasteries. This raised him several enemies, and obliged him to make an apology for himself, as he has done in his letters. He composed the difference which happened between pope Gregory V. and the king of France, on account of Arnould, abp. of Rheims, who had been deposed by a council held in that city, threatening to suspend the whole kingdom from divine service. He went into Gascony, to reform the monastery of Squirs, on the banks of the Garonne; but the women of the adjacent places, and the Gascon friars, not liking his regulations, raised a sedition against him, in which he was killed in 1004. He left behind him several books; a collection of church laws, the life of Edmund king of England, &c.

ABBOT (Dr. George) born at Guildford in Surrey, 1562, where he founded an hospital, with a large maintenance. He was principal of University College, afterward bishop of Litchfield; then translated to London, and from thence to Canterbury. He became obnoxious to king Charles I. for refusing to license a sermon of doctor Sibthorpe's, calculated to justify a loan demanded by the king; and was suspended from all his functions as primate, which were exercised by certain prelates, of whom William Laud, his successor was one: upon that he withdrew to the place of his birth, and afterward to Croydon-house, where he died 1633. Lord Clarendon treats him with great severity, but Dr. Welwood gives a more favourable character of him. He wrote *A Paraphrase on Job*, and *on the Psalms*; *Vindiciæ Sabbati*, and other books.

ABBOT (Robert) elder brother to the former, and born at Guildford in 1560. He was made master of Baliol College, and, three years after, king's professor of divinity in the university of Oxford. His lectures pleased James I. so much, that he raised him to the see.

of Salisbury. His subject was the authority of kings, which he defended against Bellarmine and Suarez, as appears from his book *De Suprema potestate Regia*, printed at London 1619. He was not long bishop, dying of the stone 1618.

ABDALCADER, surnamed Ghili, because a native of the province of Ghilan in Persia; was *scheikh* or doctor, and highly esteemed by the Mussulmans for the sanctity of his life. His prayer is worth mentioning. "Oh Almighty God! as I thy servant do never forget thee, so do thou please sometimes to remember me."

ABDALA, the son of Abdalmothleb, was the father of the prophet Mahomet.

ABDALA, the son of Ali, the husband of Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet. He was uncle to the two first khalifs of the Abassides, i. e. Saffah and Almanfor, and secured the empire to his said nephew Saffah. But after his death, disliking his nephew Almanfor, he took arms, and caused himself to be proclaimed khalif. But he did not long enjoy this dignity; for being defeated in battle by the general of Almanfor's army, he was imprisoned in a house which soon fell and involved him in its ruins.

ABDALLA, the son of Yezid, a famous lawyer among the Mussulmans. He was the disciple of Abu Herciru, and Ebu Abbas, companions of Mahomet. He lived 'till the 100 year of the Hegira. He is noted for saying, that a wise doctor ought to leave his disciples and successors for an inheritance, a view of his own ignorance in many parts of the law; and that he ought not to blush to say often, *La Adri*, i. e. I do not know.

ABDALLA, son of Omar, one of the most learned Arabians among the contemporaries of Mahomet, and therefore dignified with the name of Sabaha, i. e. a companion. He is famous for his liberality, having given at one charity above 30,000 drachms,

i. e. 500 l. and generously made free above 100 of his slaves. He died in the 73 of the hegira.

ABDALMALEK, the son of Marvan, the 5th khalif of the race of the Omniades, surnamed Rasch al Hegi-arat, i. e. the skinner of a stone, because of his extreme avarice; as also Aboulzebab, because his breath was said to be so poisonous as to kill all flies which rested on his face. Yet he surpassed all his predecessors in power and dominion; for in his reign the Indies were conquered in the east, and his armies penetrated Spain in the west: he likewise extended his empire toward the south, by making himself master of Medina and Mecca. He began his reign in the 65 of the hegira, A. D. 648, reigned 15 years, and four of his sons enjoyed the khalifate one after another.

ABDALMALEK (Benzohar) a famous physician, called by the Europeans Avenzoar; a Spaniard by birth, and an Arabian by descent: he wrote divers books of physic.

ABDALMOTHLEB, the son of Hashem, and father of Abdalla, and grandfather of the prophet Mahomet: he died when Mahomet was 8 or 9 years old, though he lived 110 years. He was of such wonderful beauty, that all women who saw him fell in love with him: which may have given occasion to the report of the prophetic light which the Arabians boast to have shone on the foreheads of Mahomet and his ancestors and descendants: they were very handsome and graceful men, as well as persons of eminent rank and nobility.

ABDALOMINUS descended from the Sidonian kings; but being reduced to extreme poverty worked for a gardener by the day. He was afterward made king of Sidon by Alexander.

ABDAS, a Persian bishop in the reign of Theodosius the younger, who presuming by his rash zeal to demolish a temple in which fire was worshipped,

gave

gave occasion to a dreadful persecution against the christians, who had enjoyed a full liberty of conscience in Persia.

ABDERAMA, governor of Spain under Ischam Caliph of the Saracens in the 8th century; endeavoured to enlarge their conquests by the addition of France. A little after they had subdued all Spain, he marched into it with a great army, took Bourdeaux, and set fire to all the churches in it, defeated Eudo duke of Aquitaine in a bloody battle, crossed Poitou, and advanced to Tours: but Charles Martel, with the duke of Aquitaine stopt their furious progress, a battle was fought, where a prodigious slaughter was made of the Saracens, and Abderama lost his life.

ABDERUS, the minion of Hercules. Hercules having carried off Diomedes's mares, ordered Abderus to take care of those beasts, and marched himself against the Bistones, who had taken up arms. Hercules killed part of them, among whom was Diomedes, and put the rest to flight; but at his return found the mares had torn Abderus to pieces. He built a city near the monument of this youth, and delivered the mares to Eurytheus.

ABDIAS of Babylon, one of the boldest legend-writers, who boasted he had seen our Saviour, was one of the 72 disciples, and had been eye-witness of the actions and prayers at the deaths of several apostles, had followed into Persia St. Simon and St. Jude, who, he said, made him first Bishop of Babylon. His book entitled, *Historia certaminis apostolici*, was published by Wolfgang Lazius, at Basil, 1551, and it has since borne several impressions in different places.

ABDISSI a Patriarch of Muzal in Assyria beyond the Euphrates, who came to Rome in 1562, and received the Pallium from pope Pius IV.

ABDON, according to some authors, the man of God, who went to Bethel to reprove Jeroboam for offer-

ing incense to the calves he had set up in that place.

ABDON, the son of Hillel, a Pirathonite, succeeded Elon, and judged Israel eight years.

ABDON the son of Micah was sent by Josiah with four other persons to the prophetess Halda, to ask her advice about the book of the law that had been lately found in the house of the Lord.

ABEL, second son of Adam and Eve. It is remarkable that the Greek churches, who celebrate the feasts of every patriarch and prophet, have not done the same honour to Abel; his name is not to be found in any catalogue of saints or martyrs, till the 10th century, nor even in the new Roman martyrology. However, he is prayed to with some other saints in several Roman litanies said for persons who lie at the point of death.

ABELARD (Peter) one of the most famous doctors of the 12th century, was born at Palais a village four leagues from Nantz in Brittany. To make life more agreeable, he thought a mistress necessary, and fixed his choice on Heloise, a canon's niece at Paris. He boarded in this canon's house, whose name was Fulbert, and pretending to teach the young lady the sciences, soon made love to his scholar, and employed more time in kissing and playing, than in teaching her. Abelard now performed his public functions very coldly, and wrote nothing but amorous verses. Heloise proving with child, Abelard sent her to a sister of his in Brittany, where she was delivered of a son. To soften the canon's anger, he offered to marry Heloise privately; and he was better pleased with the proposal than the niece, who, from a singular excess of passion, chose to be his mistress rather than his wife. She married however, but used often to protest upon oath she was single, which provoked the canon to use her ill. Upon this Abelard sent her to the monastery of Argenteuil, where she put

on a religious habit, but did not take the veil. Heloise's relations considering this as a second treachery, hired ruffians, who forcing into his chamber in the dead of night, emasculated him. This infamous treatment made him fly to the gloom of a cloyster. He assumed the monastic habit in the abbey of St. Denis. After various adventures he withdrew to a solitude in the diocese of Troyes, where he built an oratory, and called it the Paraclet. A multitude of scholars resorted to him, which drew envy upon him and persecutions. During this the abbot of St. Denis expelled the nuns from Argenteuil; upon which, Abelard, in pity to Heloise their prioress, gave her the oratory of the Paraclet, where she settled with some of her sister nuns. He was accused of heresy; Pope Innocent II. ordered him to be imprisoned, his books burnt, and forbade him to teach again. His holiness was softened afterward at the solicitation of Peter the venerable, who had not only received him with the utmost humanity in his abbey of Chigni, but reconciled him to St. Bernard, who had promoted his oppression. Here he read lectures to the monks; but being seized with the itch and other diseases, he was sent to the priory of St. Marcellus near Chalons, where he died 1142, aged 63. His corpse was sent to Heloise, who buried it in the Paraclet. Mr. Pope has given consequence to their story, by his celebrated version of one of Heloise's epistles to Abelard.

ABELIANS, or Abelonians, a sect of Heretics mentioned by St. Austin, who took their name from Abel, whom they pretended to imitate. This sect could not last long. After a man and a woman had engaged in this kind of society, they adopted two children, a boy and a girl, who inherited their possessions, and afterward married on the same condition, viz. not to procreate, but adopt. 'Tis thought it began under the emperor Arcadius, and ended in the reign of Theodosius the younger.

ABELLY (Lewis) was a doctor of divinity of the faculty of Paris, made bishop of Rhodes, when Mr. de Perfixe, the king's professor, was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Paris. He resigned this preferment when age incapacitated him for the pastoral functions, and retired to the house of St. Lazaro, where he died in 1691, aged 88. He published a treatise of divinity, entitled, *Medulla Theologica*, whence Boileau called him the marrowy Abelly. A book of his about the tradition of the church, concerning the worship of the virgin, gave great pleasure to protestants, who have employed it against that of the bishop of Condom.

ABERNETHY (John) an eminent dissenting minister in Ireland, born in 1680: in 1708 he settled at Antrim where he had a large congregation. About the time of the Bangorian controversy (for which, see HOADLEY) a dissension arose among his brethren in the ministry at Belfast, on the subject of subscription to the Westminster confession; in which he became a leader on the negative side, and incurred the censure of a general synod. Being in consequence deserted by the greatest part of his congregation, he accepted an invitation to settle in Dublin, where he applied himself to his pastoral duties with great assiduity for ten years, dying in the year 1740. His published sermons are much esteemed.

ABGARUS, a name given to divers kings of Edessa in Syria. There is a tradition among the Orientals, as well Mussulmans as Christians, that a king of Edessa, of this name, wrote a letter to Jesus Christ, and that Jesus returned an answer thereto, and at the same time sent him a handkerchief, whereon was impressed his divine face.

ABGILLUS (John) son to a king of the Frisii, surnamed a priest for the austerity of his life. He accompanied Charlemagne in his expedition to Palestine; and instead of returning to Europe as that monarch did, after the taking of Jerusalem, he advanced as far

far as the Indies; where gaining great conquests, he founded the empire of the Abyssines, called from his name, the empire of Prester-John. He is said to have wrote the history of Charlemagne's journey into the holy land, and of his own into the Indies.

ABIATHAR, high-priest of the Jews, son to Abimelech, who had borne the same office, and received David into his house. This so enraged Saul, who hated David, that he put Abimelech to death, and 81 priests; Abiathar only escaped the massacre. He afterward was high-priest, and often gave king David testimonies of his fidelity, particularly during Absalom's conspiracy, at which time Abiathar followed David, and bore away the ark. But conspiring with Adonijah, in order to raise him to the throne of king David his father; this so exasperated Solomon against him, that he divested him of the priesthood, and banished him, A. M. 3021, 1014 years before Christ.

ABIGAIL, the wife of Nabal an avaricious man, who inhabited the desert of Maon. David, when pursued by Saul, sent to Nabal, desiring he would favour him and his attendants with provisions. He returned a rude answer; and to revenge the insult, David resolved to extirpate him and his whole house; but Abigail coming to meet him with provisions, calmed his resentment. He was so charmed with her, that Nabal dying ten days after, David sent her word, that he intended to make her his wife.

ABIHU, brother to Nadab, and son to Aaron. The two former had the happiness to ascend mount Sinai with their father, and there to behold the glory of God: but afterward putting strange fire into their censers, instead of the sacred fire commanded by God, fire rushing upon them killed them. This is said to have happened in the tabernacle near mount Sinai, A. M. 2545, before Christ 1499. Though all the people bewailed this ter-

rible catastrophe, Moses forbade Aaron and his two sons Eleazar and Ithama to join in the lamentation.

ABIMELECH, king of Gerar a country of the Philistines, cotemporary with Abraham. This patriarch and his family being there, his wife Sarah, though 90 years of age, was not safe in it, for Abimelech carried her off, and was so enamoured of her, that he resolved to marry her. Abraham did not declare himself Sarah's husband; but gave out she was his sister. But the king being warned in a dream, that she was married to a prophet, and that he should die if he did not restore her to Abraham; the king gave her back to him. Some time after, a covenant that of Beer-sheba was made between them. A famine happening to Isaac, Isaac withdrew into Gerar, which was then governed by a king called

ABIMELECH. Here Rebekah's beauty forced her husband to employ Abraham's artifice. Abimelech discovering that they were nearer related, chid Isaac for calling his wife his sister to him; and, at the same time, forbid all his subjects, upon pain of death, to do the least injury to Isaac or Rebekah. Isaac's prosperity lost him the king's friendship, and he was desired to go from among them. He obeyed, but Abimelech afterward entered into a covenant with him.

ABIMELECH, the natural son of Gideon, by Druma his concubine. After his father's death, he slew 70 of Gideon's legitimate sons: Jotham, however, the youngest son, escaped. Upon this Abimelech usurped the sovereignty, where he exercised every kind of tyranny. But three years after the men of Shechem drove Abimelech from the city, and thought to secure themselves from his resentments, by putting themselves under the protection of a prince called Gaal. However, Abimelech coming unawares upon Gaal, put his whole army to flight, slew all the inhabitants of She-

chem; burnt the tower of the Shechemites, and the temple of their God Berith, in which upward of 1000 persons of both sexes were consumed. He afterward besieged a city called Thebez, or Thebes; but going to set fire to a tower of it, to which a multitude of people had fled for refuge, a woman cast a piece of a mill stone at him, which broke his skull. Being ashamed to have it said, that he was killed by a woman, he commanded his armour-bearer to put an end to his life, who accordingly pierced him with his sword, A. M. 2981, before Christ, 1234.

ABIRAM, a seditious levite, who rebelled in concert with Korah and Dathan, against Moses and Aaron. Moses bidding them come before the altar with their censers, in order to know whether God would make choice of them, for they wanted a share in the government of the people; we are told the earth opened and swallowed them, their houses and all their goods; and at the same time, fire from heaven consumed 250 of their followers.

ABISARES, king of that part of India beyond the river Hydaspes. When Alexander the Great was carrying on his expedition into India, Abisares sent ambassadors to him with presents, and to offer in his name his person and dominions to Alexander. The Grecian not only left him in the quiet possession of his dominions, but enlarged them. The expedition happened about the second year of 113 Olympiad, 327 years before Christ.

ABISHAG, a young Shunamite virgin of great beauty, chosen to warm David in his old age. Adonijah, one of David's sons, desired Bathsheba, the mother of Solomon, to intercede with her son, that he might be permitted to marry Abishag; but Solomon knowing that his design in this request, was only to get an opportunity of usurping the crown, put him to death.

ABISHAI, son of Zemijah, and

brother to Joab, a celebrated warrior in the reign of king David, who always continued firm to his interest. In a battle against the Philistines, he slew a giant Ishbi-benob, the iron of whose spear weighed 300 shekels, and who was girded with a new sword, with which he intended to kill king David.

ABLAVIUS was Præfectus Prætorio under Constantine the Great, from A. D. 326 to 337. Constantine, on his death-bed, declared him one of Constance's council; but the latter dispossessed him of this employment. Ablavius being turned out, retired to a country-seat of his in Bithynia; but was not long quiet there; for Constance caused him to be assassinated.

ABLE, or Abel (Thomas) Chaplain to queen Katharine, consort of king Henry VIII. and said to have taught her music and the languages. In 1530, he shewed himself zealous against the divorce of the queen, and wrote a tract, *De non dissolvendo Henrici & Catharinæ matrimonio*. In 1534 he was attainted of misprision, for taking part in the affair of Elizabeth Barton the holy maid of Kent; afterward, denying the king's supremacy over the church, he was hanged, drawn and quartered in Smithfield, 1540.

ABNER, the son of Ner, father-in-law to Saul, and general of all his forces, who served him on all occasions with fidelity and courage. After the death of that prince, Abner set Ishbosheth, Saul's son, on the throne. A war breaking out between the tribe of Judah, who had elected David king, and Israel, Abner marched against that prince with the flower of his troops, but was defeated. Abner afterward being disguised, went over to David, and disposed the chiefs of the army and the elders of Israel to declare for him; and was received by David with such testimonies of affection, as gave umbrage to Joab, who killed him traitorously.

ABRABANEL

ABRABANEL (Isaac) a famous rabbi, born in Lisbon 1437, possessed such great talents, that he is considered in the same light with the celebrated Maimonides. His expositions on the Bible are valued. He had a great facility in writing; and though he discovered an implacable hatred to the Christians, yet he treated them personally with civility and mildness.

ABRADATES king of Susa in the Persian empire. His wife Panthea being taken prisoner by Cyrus the Great in a battle against the Assyrians, was designed for his embraces; but Cyrus gave her the most honourable treatment, which charmed Panthea so much, that she prevailed upon her husband to come over with his troops to Cyrus. Abradates joined Cyrus, and in an engagement with the Egyptians, was thrown out of his chariot, and perished in the field. Panthea, being inconsolable, killed herself. Cyrus erected a stately mausoleum to their memory on the spot where this sad catastrophe happened, 58 olymp. 548 before Christ.

ABRAHAM, the father whence the faithful sprang, was son to Terah, born in the city of Ur in Chaldea, whence he went into the land of Canaan. His history is well known: Josephus says, through his hands arithmetic and astronomy passed into Egypt. He died aged 165.

ABRAHAM BEN MEIR, or Aben Ezra, a famous rabbi, born at Toledo in Spain in the 12th century, called by the Jews the Wise-man. He did not lay great stress upon the Cabala, but was afraid of the ill-will of those who adhered to it.

ABRAHAM USQUE, a Portuguese Jew, who translated the Old Testament out of Hebrew into Spanish.

ABSALOM, the son of David by Maacah, was brother to Tamar David's daughter, who was ravished by Amnon their eldest brother by another mother. He waited two years for an opportunity of revenging the

injury done to his sister, and at last procured the assassination of Amnon at a feast which he had prepared for the king's sons. He took refuge with Talmi king of Geshur; and was no sooner restored to favour, but he engaged the Israelites to revolt from his father. Absalom was defeated in the wood of Ephraim: as he was flying, his hair caught hold of an oak, where he hung till Joab came and thrust him through with three darts: David had expressly ordered his life to be spared, and extremely lamented him.

ABSTEMIUS (Laurentius) taught the belles lettres in Urbino, whence he was librarian to duke Guido Ubaldo in the pontificate of Alexander VI. He wrote several conjectures on different passages of ancient authors; and a great many fables, in which he is satirical on the clergy.

ABSTINENTS, a sect of Heretics in France and Spain, at the latter end of the 3d century, who maintained matrimony was unlawful, and that flesh was not to be eat.

ABU BECR, the first khalif, and successor of Mahomet. He was temperate, devout, liberal, and a great encourager of learned men. An Arabian author, Nisaburi, has collected a little book of his grave sayings.

ABSYRTUS, son of Ætes and Hypsea: his sister Medea, when she ran away from Jason, cut him in pieces, and strewed his members in the way, to stop her father's pursuit.

ABUCARAS (Theodorus) a prelate, and zealous writer against heretics of all sorts. He lived in the 7th century, and his works were inserted in the supplement to the *Library of the Fathers*, of the Paris edit. 1624.

ABUDHAHER, the name of the chief of the Karmathians, under whom they profaned and laid waste Mecca the 317 year of the hegira. He ridiculed the Mahometan religion in the most violent manner: he brought his horse to the entrance of the Caaba, on purpose that he might lay his dung there,

there, and said, What fools are the Mahometans, to give the name of God's house to that edifice: for had God the least regard for it, he would have crushed me with his thunder for so terribly profaning his house.

ABUL FARAGIUS (Gregory) born in Malatia near the Euphrates, a very famous physician, and a yet more famous historian, having left a work of that kind, highly esteemed by the Easterns: he lived about the end of the 13th century. Dr. Pocock published his history anno 1663, with his Latin version of it.

ABUL OLA AHMED, a celebrated Arabian poet, and of a family famous for learning, who died in 449; he lost his sight at three years old by the small-pox; yet his descriptions are very lively.

ABUL MASHAR, or Albumasar, was a man of excellent parts, and wrote several books in astronomy and judiciary astrology; he died in the year of the hegira 272.

ABU PORRAS, an Arabian poet of the first class, born in the city of Basra in the year of the hegira 145.

ABU SAID EBN ALJAPTU, sultan of the Moguls, succeeded his father in the year of the hegira 717: he was the last monarch of the race of Jenghizkhan, and after his death, which happened the same year Tamerlane was born, the empire was made a scene of blood and desolation.

ACACIUS, surnamed Luscus, because he was blind of one eye, was bishop of Cæsarea in Palestine, and succeeded the famous Eusebius: he had a great share in the banishment of pope Liberius, and bringing Felix to the see of Rome.

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the 5th century; was ambitious to draw the whole power and authority of Rome by degrees to the patriarch of Constantinople: he was at last delivered over irretrievably to the Devil by pope Felix III.

ACAMAS, son of Theseus, follow-

ed the rest of the Grecian princes to the siege of Troy, and was deputed, with Diomedes, to the Trojans, in order to get Helen restored. Laodice, Priam's daughter, fell in love with him, stole a night with him, and had a son by him called Munitus. He was one of the heroes who concealed himself in the wooden horse. One of the tribes of Athens was called Acamantides from him, by the appointment of the oracle. He founded a city in Phrygia Major, called Acamantium, and made war against the Solymns.

ACCIAIOLI (Donato) a man famous for his learning and the honourable employments he possessed in Florence, his native country, in the 15th century. He left behind him a Latin translation of some of Plutarch's Lives, Commentaries on Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, and the Life of Charlemagne. Politian made an elegant epitaph upon him.

ACCIUS, a poet of the 16th century, to whom is attributed *A Paraphrase on Æsop's Fables*, on which Julius Scaliger bestows great encomiums.

ACCIUS (Lucius) a Latin tragic poet, son to a freedman, born under the consulate of Hostilius Mancinus and Attilius Serranus, the year of Rome 583: he wrote annals also. He is censured for the harshness of his diction, but was looked upon as a very good poet. Persius and Martial very much ridiculed those who imitated his style, in an age when the Latin tongue was more refined.

ACCOLTI (Bernardo) a Florentine, an excellent poet, in great favour with Leo X. He wrote many pieces, among others a collection of beautiful poems, printed at Venice in 1519 and 1553.

ACCOLTI, the name of an ancient family in Tuscany, which has produced many great men.

ACCURSIUS, a law-professor in the 13th century, born in Florence. His authority was for some time so great that he was called the Idol of the Lawyers.

ACCURSIUS

ACCURSIUS (Mariangelus) a critic in the 16th century, of the kingdom of Naples. The *Diatribæ* which he printed in Rome in folio, 1524, are a proof of his ability in this kind of erudition. He purged himself by oath, being charged for being a plagiarist with regard to his Ausonius; it being reported, that he had appropriated to himself the labours of Fabricio Varano, bishop of Camerino.

ACHAIUS, son of Ethwin, was raised to the crown of Scotland after the death of Soluatus, A. D. 788. The emperor Charlemagne sent an embassy to desire an alliance with him against the English, whose pirates so infested the seas, that the merchants could not carry on their trade. This alliance was concluded in France upon conditions so advantageous to the Scots, that Achaius, to perpetuate the memory of it, added to the arms of Scotland a double field sowed with lilies. He died in 819.

ACHÆMENES, according to Herodotus, was father of Cambyfes, and grandfather of Cyrus the first king of Persia. Most of the commentators of Horace are of opinion, that the Achæmenes whom that poet mentions, ode xii. of his 2d book, was one of the Persian monarchs; but, if that were true, he must have reigned before the Medes subdued the Persians: For we do not hear of any king of that name from the time that the Persians founded that great monarchy, which is looked upon as the second universal one. However this be, the epithet Achæmenians is frequently given to the Persians in the old Latin poets.

ACHÆMENES son of Darius I. king of Persia, and brother of Xerxes, had the government of Egypt bestowed on him, after Xerxes had forced the Egyptians to return to their allegiance. He some time after commanded the Egyptian fleet in the celebrated expedition which proved so fatal to all Greece. The Egyptians having again taken up arms after the death of Xerxes, Achæmenes was sent into Egypt to sup-

press the rebellion; but was vanquished by Inarus, chief of the rebels, succoured by the Athenians.

ACHÆUS, cousin-german to Seleucus Ceraunus and Antiochus the Great, kings of Syria, became a very powerful monarch, and enjoyed the dominions he had usurped for many years; but at last he was punished for his usurpations in a dreadful manner, in the 540th year of Rome.

ACHERON, a river of Epirus: The poets feigned it to have been the son of Ceres, whom she hid in hell for fear of the Titans, and turned into a river, over which souls departed were ferried in their way to Elysium.

ACHILLES, son of Peleus and Thetis, one of the greatest heroes of Greece. His mother dipped him in Styx, all but the heel, by which she held him, to render him invulnerable. Ulysses enticed him to the siege of Troy, tho' hid in woman's cloaths by Thetis. Being disgusted with Agamemnon for the loss of Briseis, he retired from the camp; but returning to avenge the death of Patroclus, killed Hector; whose brother Paris shot him in the heel, the only vulnerable part, as he was expecting Priam's daughter in marriage, when a peace should have been concluded.

ACHILLES TATIUS was of Alexandria in Egypt; but the time when he lived is uncertain. He wrote a famous romance, the lives of Clitophon and Leucippe, in six novels. He seems to have been a Pagan when he wrote it; but at last he became a christian, and was raised to a bishoprick: he wrote also a miscellaneous history, and several other books.

ACHILLINI (Alexander) a doctor of philosophy in the university of Bologna, in the 15th and 16th centuries; who by way of eminence was styled the great philosopher. He was a steadfast follower, and accurate interpreter, of Averrhoes upon Aristotle; but was most admired for his skill in disputations. In 1506 he succeeded Antonio Francatiano in the first chair of philosophy at Padua; and his fame drew vast num-
be

bers of scholars to his lectures there : but his awkward demeanor and want of address often exposed him to raillery and jests, when his arguments could not be refuted. The war between the republic of Venice and the league of Cambray putting a stop to his lectures at Padua, he returned to Bologna, where he was again appointed professor of philosophy, and spent the remainder of his life in that city. He published several philosophical pieces, which he dedicated to cardinal Bentivoglio.

ACHILLINI (Claudius) grandson of the former, read lectures at Bologna, Ferrara, and Parma; where he was reputed a great philosopher, a learned divine, an excellent lawyer, an eloquent orator, a good mathematician, and an elegant poet. He accompanied cardinal Ludovino who went as legate into Piedmont; but being afterward neglected by this cardinal, when he became pope under the name of Gregory XV. he left Rome in disgust, and retired to Parma, where the duke appointed him professor of law with a good salary. He published a volume of *Latin Letters*, and another of *Italian Poems*, which gained him great reputation : he died in 1640, aged 66.

ACHITOPHEL a counsellor, who, revolting from David king of Israel, sided with his rebellious son Absalom, to whom he gave crafty advice, that not being complied with, he hanged himself.

ACHMET, son of Sarim, has left a book concerning the interpretation of dreams according to the doctrine of the Indians, Persians, and Egyptians, which was transcribed out of Greek into Latin by Leo Tuscus in 1160. He lived in the 9th century.

ACHMET GEDUC; a famous general under Mahomet II. and Bajazet II. in the 15th century. When Mahomet II. died, Bajazet and Zezan both claimed the throne : Achmet sided with the former, and by his bravery and conduct fixed the crown on his head. But Ba-

jazet took away his life; shining virtue being always an unpardonable crime in the eyes of a tyrant.

ACIDALIUS (Valens) a man of very promising parts, who died young in 1595, but left several works behind him. To him is falsely imputed a little book, the subject of which was, that women are not of the human species.

ACME a Jewish lady, retained in the service of Livia the wife of Augustus : she was bribed by Antipater the son of Herod the Great to engage in his interests : and having in this view forged a letter in the name of Salome that king's sister, to her mistress Livia, in order to expose the former to Herod's resentment, the imposture was detected, and she was punished as the crime deserved.

ACOMINATUS (Nicetas) was secretary to Alexius Comnenus and to Isaacus Angelus successively : he wrote an history from the death of Alexius Comnenus in 1118, where Zonaras ended his, to the year 1203, which has undergone many impressions, and is much applauded by the best critics.

ACONTIUS (James) a philosopher, civilian, and divine, born at Trent in the 16th century : he embraced the reformed religion, and coming into England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was much honoured by her, which he acknowledges in a book dedicated to that queen. This work is the celebrated *Stratagemata Satanæ*, which has been so often translated, and borne so many editions.

ACOSTA (Uriel) a Portuguese gentleman, in the sixteenth century; was bred up in the Romish religion, but afterward embraced the Jewish, and was circumcised at Amsterdam. He soon perceived that the morals and rites of the Jews were not conformable to the laws of Moses; upon which occasion it was impossible for him to be silent, and he was excommunicated. He writ a book in his own vindication, wherein he shews, that the rites and tradi-

tions of the Pharisees clash directly with the writings of Moses. He had scarcely begun this work, when he embraced the principles of the Sadducees. Acoſta did not ſtop there; he imagined he had found ſolid reaſons to convince himſelf, that the law of Moſes was merely of human invention. He returned again to the Jewiſh church, and retracted all he had written. Some time after, he was impeached by a nephew, of not obſerving the Jewiſh laws, either with reſpect to eating or other points; and for this he was terribly perſecuted. After failing in an attempt to kill his chief enemy he ſhot himſelf.

ACRISIUS, king of Argos, being told by the oracle he ſhould be killed by his grandchild, ſhut up his only daughter Danae in a brazen tower: but Jupiter coming down in a golden ſhower, begot Perſeus upon her: after Perſeus had ſlain the Gorgons, he carried Meduſa's head to Argos, which Acrifiſius ſeeing, was turned into a ſtone.

ACRONIUS (John) a native of Frieſland: he taught mathematics at Baſil, and wrote ſome books; *De Terræ motu, De Sphæra, De Aſtrolabii & Annuli Aſtronomici conſtructione*. He died in the flower of his age, 1563.

ACROPOLITA (George) one of the writers of the Byzantine hiſtory, was born at Conſtantinople, in the year 1220, and brought up at the court of the Emperor John Ducas at Nice. He was employed in the moſt important affairs of the empire; being ſent ambaffador to Lariffa, to eſtabliſh a peace with Michael of Epirus, and was conſtituted judge to try Michael Comnenus, ſuſpected of engaging in a conſpiracy. Theodorus Laſcaris, the ſon of John, whom he had taught logic, appointed him governor of all the weſtern provinces in his empire. In 1255 he was taken priſoner in a war with Michael Angelus, but gaining his liberty 1260, by means of the Emperor Palæologus, he was ſent by him ambaffador to Conſtantine prince of Bulgaria; and was employed in ſe-

veral other negotiations. He has left behind him ſeveral works in the Greek tongue; and Gregory Cyprian, patriarch of Conſtantinople, is his great panegyriſt.

ACTÆON, ſon of Ariſtæus and Autonoe, a great hunter; was turned by Diana into a ſtag, for looking on her while bathing: he died by his own dogs.

ACTOR, the name of ſeveral perſons in fabulous hiſtory. One Actor among the Aurunci is deſcribed by Virgil, as an hero of the firſt rank: *Æn. xii.*

ACUNA (Chriſtopher de) a Spaniſh Jeſuit, who being employed on the miſſion in Chili and Peru, published in 1641 an account of his diſcoveries on the great river of Amazons. The revolutions of Portugal, by which the Spaniards loſt all Brazil, with the colony of Para at the mouth of the river Amazons, occaſioned the relation of this Jeſuit to be ſuppreſſed; ſo that the publiſhers of the French tranſlation at Paris aſſerted that there was no copy extant, excepting that in the hands of the tranſlator, M. de Gomberville, and perhaps one in the Vatican library.

ADA, daughter of Hecatomna, and ſiſter of Artemiſia queen of Caria, married her own brother Idrieus, and reigned with him in Caria after the death of Artemiſia, who ſurvived her husband Maſſolus but two years.

ADAM, the ſtock whence all mankind have ſprung, created immediately by God in the ſixth day of the creation.

ADAM (John) a French Jeſuit, and celebrated preacher in the 17th century; but principally noted for his conteſts with the Janseniſts, and with Mr. Daille moderator of the proteſtant national ſynod held at London in 1659.

ADAMITES, a ridiculous ſect, who went naked, as S. Auſtin tells us, in imitation of Adam, and condemned marriage, becauſe Adam did not know Eve till after his fall, making a vow of continence and a monaſtic life.

ADDISON (Joſeph) ſon to Lancelot, rector of Milſton in Wiltſhire, was born there 1671. He received his firſt education

education at the Charter-house in London, whence he was removed to Queen's-college, Oxford: after he had been there two years, the accidental sight of some Latin verses of his, by Dr. Lancaſter, occaſioned his being elected into Magdalen college, where he took the degrees of bachelor and maſter of arts. He employed his firſt years in the ſtudy of the Greek and Roman writers, which had an admirable effect in giving that correct turn to his genius for which he is ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed. He gave early proofs of his talent in poetry, and we have ſeveral pieces wrote by him in his youth; particularly an account of the greateſt Engliſh poets, addreſſed to the famous Dr. Sacheverel; though their intimacy afterward quite broke off by their different political principles. Nor was he leſs eminent for the beauty of his Latin poems, which were printed in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*, and were highly applauded by Mr. Boileau. His inclination to travel was encouraged by the great patron of letters Sir John Somers, lord keeper of the great ſeal, who obtained from the crown a yearly penſion of 300l. to ſupport him in his travels. The account of his travels, dedicated to lord Somers, published in 1705, ſoon obtained general applauſe. In 1702 he was pitched upon to attend the army under prince Eugene, who had begun the war in Italy, as ſecretary from king William; but the news of the king's death, which he heard at Geneva, put an end to that affair. In 1704 the duke of Marlborough's ſucceſs furniſhed him with a ſubject worthy of the genius that appears in his *Campaign*. The lord treaſurer Godolphin approved the poem, by beſtowing on him the place of commiſſioner of appeals, vacant by the removal of Mr. Locke to the council of trade. In 1705 he attended lord Halifax to Hanover; and in 1706 was made ſecretary to Sir Charles Hodges, ſecretary of ſtate; in which employment he was continued under the earl of Sunderland.

The earl of Wharton being made lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1709, he appointed Mr. Addiſon ſecretary for that kingdom. He was in Ireland when he firſt diſcovered Sir Richard Steel to be the author of the *Tatler*, by an obſervation upon Virgil, which he had communicated to him. His aſſiſtance afterward in the courſe of that paper was conſiderable; as well as in the *Spectator* and *Guardian*, which were publiſhed in 1711, 12, 13, and 14: his papers are marked with the letters or the word CLIO. In the year 1713, the ſituation of affairs rendering the doctrine of liberty very reaſonable, to awaken the nation to a ſenſe of it, Mr. Addiſon wrote his excellent *Tragedy of Cato*, which received univerſal applauſe. He is ſaid to have deſigned to write a tragedy alſo on the death of Socrates. At the latter end of queen Anne's reign, when the miniſtry was changed, and he had no expectation of further employment, he reſolved to compoſe an Engliſh Dictionary, which he thought was extremely wanting in our language. But after the death of queen Anne, that project being laid aſide, he was made ſecretary to the lords juſtices; and when the earl of Sunderland was conſtituted lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1714, he became a ſecond time ſecretary for the affairs of that kingdom. He was made one of the lords commiſſioners of trade, a little after the above-mentioned earl reſigned the poſt of lord lieutenant. Our author was raiſed to the poſt of ſecretary of ſtate in 1717, but an aſthmatic indiſpoſition obliged him to reſign it. His freedom from this anxiety ſo far re-eſtabliſhed his health, that his friends began to hope he might laſt for many years; but a long and painful relapſe into an aſthma and dropſy, deprived the world of this eminent man in 1719. *The Freeholder* was undertaken at the time when the rebellion broke out in Scotland. His public employments hindered him from executing his *Treatiſe on the Chriſtian Religion*.
He

He left behind him only one daughter, by the countess of Warwick, to whom he was married in 1716. His works were published after his decease, according to his own instructions, by Mr. Tickell, in four volumes 4to.

ADELME, son to Kenred, nephew to Ina king of the West Saxons, after having been educated abroad, was abbot of Malmesbury 30 years. He was the first Englishman that wrote in Latin, the first who brought poetry into England, and the first bishop of Sherburn. He is highly applauded by Bede for his learning, and mentioned with great honour by Camden, who calls him Adhelm.

ADONIS, son to Cinyras king of Cyprus, the darling of the goddess Venus: being killed by a wild boar in the Idalian woods, he was turned into a flower of a blood colour, supposed to be the *Anemone*. Venus was inconsolable, and no grief was ever more celebrated than this, most nations of the world having perpetuated the memory of it by a train of anniversary ceremonies. Among Shakespeare's Poems is a long one on the subject of Venus's affection for Adonis. See MYRRHA.

ADRASTUS, king of Argos, expelled his kingdom by Amphiaraus, was the only one of the expedition of the seven worthies, which the poets have made so often the subject of their muse, who did not lose his life; being saved by his horse Arion.

ADRIAN: see HADRIAN.

ADRIANI (Joanni Battista) was born of a patrician family at Florence, in 1511. He wrote a *History of his own Times* in Italian, which is a continuation of Guicciardini, beginning at the year 1536; to which Thuanus acknowledges himself greatly indebted: beside which he composed six funeral orations, on the emperor Charles V. and other noble personages; and is thought to have been the author of a long letter on ancient painters and sculptors, prefixed to the third volume

of Vasari. He died at Florence in 1579.

ÆACUS son of Jupiter and Ægina, feigned by the poets to be one of the three judges in hell.

ÆGEALIA, daughter of Adrastus king of Argos, and wife to Diomedes; so infamously loose, that one of Ovid's imprecations against a man whom he mortally hated, was to wish him such a wife. Venus, out of revenge to Diomedes, who had wounded her at the siege of Troy, fired his wife with such a lascivious passion, that she was always running after the young fellows. She was particularly fond of Cometes, to whom Diomedes had left the care of his household. This woman not only disgraced her husband, but conspired against his life, and he very narrowly escaped being assassinated by her means, as soon as he was returned from Argos.

ÆGEUS king of Athens, son of Pandion, and father of Theseus. When Theseus returned to Crete, after killing the minotaur, and forgot to change the sails in token of his victory, according to agreement with his father; the latter, who watched the return of the vessel, supposing by the black sails that his son was dead, cast himself headlong into the sea, which afterward obtained the name of the Ægean Sea.

ÆGINETA (Paulus) a celebrated surgeon of the island of Ægina, from whence he derived his name. According to Mr. Le Clerc's calculation, he lived in the fourth century; but Abulpharagius the Arabian, who is allowed to give the best account of those times, places him, with more probability, in the seventh. His knowledge in surgery was very great, and his works are deservedly famous: Fabricius ab Aquapendente has thought fit to transcribe him in a great variety of places. Indeed the doctrine of Paulus Ægineta, together with that of Celsus, and Albucasis, make up the whole text of this author. He is the first writer who takes notice of the cathartic quality of
rhubarb;

rhubarb; and according to Dr. Milward, is the first in all antiquity who deserves the title of a man-midwife.

ÆGISTHUS, son of Thyestes by his own daughter Piloepia, who, to conceal her shame, exposed him in the woods: some say he was taken up by a shepherd, and suckled by a goat, whence he was called Ægisthus. He corrupted Clytemnestra the wife of Agamemnon, and with her assistance slew her husband, and reigned seven years in Mycenæ. He was, together with Clytemnestra, slain by Orestes. Pompey used to call Julius Cæsar Ægisthus, on account of his having corrupted his wife Mutia, whom he afterward put away, though he had three children by her.

ÆLIAN (Claudius) a native of Præneste a city of Italy: he taught rhetoric at Rome under Alexander Severus. He wrote Greek with the same elegance as if he had been a native of Athens; and beside his various history, and that of animals, wrote several other books. His works shew him to have been a man of excellent principles, and he himself tells us, that he lived far from the corruption of courts.

ÆMILIUS (Paulus) was twice consul of Rome: in his first consulate he triumphed over the Ligurians, a. u. c. 572; in his second he subdued Perseus king of Macedonia, whence he was surnamed Macedonicus, and had a triumph of three days allowed him.

ÆMILIUS (Paulus) a native of Verona, was prevailed upon by Louis XII. to write *The History of the Kings of France* in Latin. Lipsius was much pleased with this history.

ÆNEAS, son of Anchises and Venus, a Trojan, who after the burning of Troy came into Italy, where he married Lavinia. On the death of his father-in-law Latinus, he reigned three years, and was slain in a battle against the Tuscans: Virgil has made him immortal.

ÆNEAS SYLVIUS; see PIUS II.

ÆOLUS, god of the winds.

ÆSCHINES, the son of a sausage-maker, a Socratic philosopher: there are three *Dialogues* of his extant. There are many other eminent men of his name.

ÆSCHYLUS, an Athenian tragic poet, was born in the 63d Olympiad. He signalized his bravery at the battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Plataea. He told the public, that he set about writing tragedies by the order of Bacchus. Some say he never laboured at them without drinking liberally.

ÆSCULAPIUS, son of Apollo, was cut out of his mother's belly, and instructed in physic by Chiron. At the request of Diana he restored Hippolitus to life, who had been torn to pieces by his horses. He delivered Rome from the plague, for which they built him a temple.

ÆSOP, the first or principal author of the Fables, was a Phrygian, and flourished in the time of Solon, i. e. about the 50 Olympiad. He was greatly indebted to nature for his mental abilities, but was not so fortunate in other respects; being born a slave, and very deformed. The Athenians erected a statue to Æsop.

ÆSOP (Claudius) a celebrated comedian, who flourished about the year of Rome 670. He and Roscius were the best actors that ever appeared on the Roman stage, the former in tragedy, and the latter in comedy. He lived in a very expensive manner, but his son outdid him. Horace speaks only of one pearl of great value, which Æsop's son dissolved in vinegar and drank: but some speak as if he had made a common practice of this. Æsop, notwithstanding his expences, died worth above 160,000 l.

ÆTIUS governor of Gallia Narbonensis in the reign of Valentinian III. forced the Franks who were passing into Gaul to repass the Rhine. He defeated the Goths, and routed Attila king of the Huns, who invaded Gaul with an army of 700,000 men. He fell at last by Valentinian's own hand.

AFER (Domitius) born at Nismes, a famous orator under Tiberius and the three succeeding emperors. Quintilian makes frequent mention of him, and commends his pleadings.

AFRANIA, the wife of Lucinius Buccio a Roman senator, was perpetually involved in law suits, and pleaded her own causes in the courts of justice: she lived in the second consulship of Cæsar, and was so noted for her clamorous temper, that women of her disposition were stigmatized with her name.

AFRANIUS, a Latin poet, who wrote comedies in imitation of Menander, commended by Tully and Quintilian: he lived in the olymp. 170.

AFRICANUS (Julius) an historian in the third century, who writ a Chronicle a. c. m. to the year of Christ 221. and a Letter to Aristides, in which he reconciles the seeming inconsistencies in St. Matthew's and St. Luke's genealogies of Christ.

AGAG, king of the Amalekites, whom Samuel hewed in pieces before the Lord in Gilgal a. m. 2934, before Christ 1070.

AGAMEMNON, the son of Atreus by Erope, was captain-general of the Trojan expedition: he was foretold by Cassandra, that his wife Clytemnestra would be the death of him; yet he returned to her; and accordingly was slain by Ægisthus, who had gained over his wife in his absence, and by her means got the government into his own hands.

AGARD (Arthur) a learned English antiquarian, born at Toston in Derbyshire in the year 1540. His fondness for English antiquities induced him to make many large collections; and his office as deputy chamberlain of the exchequer, which he held 45 years, gave him great opportunities of acquiring skill in that study. Similarity of taste brought him acquainted with Sir Robert Cotton, and other learned men, who associated themselves under

the name of the society of Antiquarians; of which society Mr. Agard was a conspicuous member. He made the domesday book his peculiar study, and composed a work purposely to explain it, under the title of *Tractatus de usu et obscurioribus verbis libri de Domesday*: he also compiled a book for the service of his successors in office, which he deposited with the officers of the king's receipt, as a proper index for succeeding officers. All the rest of his collections, containing at least twenty volumes, he bequeathed to Sir Robert Cotton, and died in 1615.

AGATHAIS, a Greek historian in the sixth century, under Justinian, the author of many of the Greek epigrams in the *Anthologia*.

AGATHO, a tragi-comic poet, disciple to Prodicus and Socrates: his beauty is greatly applauded, and also his virtue, in Plato's Dialogues.

AGATHOCLES; tyrant of Sicily, who ascended to the regal dignity from a very ignoble extraction: he was poisoned by his grandchild Archagathus in the 72d year of his age, and 122 olymp. after he had reigned 28 years.

AGESILAUS I. king of Sparta, succeeded his father Doryssus, who was the 5th king after Euristhenes: his reign was long, yet affords nothing to historians.

AGESILAUS II. king of the Lacedæmonians, was the son of Archidamas, and though little, ill-favoured, and lame, he justly acquired the character of a great warrior. Leotychides, the son of Agis, his elder brother, was excluded, to make way for him to the throne. It cannot be denied but that he loved war more than the interest of his country; for if he could have lived in peace, he had saved his country many great losses, and had not engaged in enterprises that did not end till the power of the Spartans was extremely diminished. This prince would never suffer any picture or sculpture to be made of him; he forbid it also by his will:

will: and never did any one live in greater simplicity.

AGESIPOLIS I. king of Lacedæmon, succeeded his father Pausanias. He was just of age when the Lacedæmonians took a resolution to attack the Athenians and Thebans both at once; but judging it expedient to make sure of the Argives first, began with them. Agefipolis was ordered to attack them, but being scrupulous of undertaking that charge, because they had asked a truce from him, he consulted first Jupiter in the temple of Olympus about this case of conscience; and then his son Apollo at Delphi. Both the gods agreed in their answer, that the demands of the Argives were unjust, and might religiously be refused. After the general peace which the Lacedæmonians procured for Greece by the negotiations of Antalcidas their ambassador at the court of Persia, soon followed a separate war they declared against the Mantineans. Agefipolis commanded, ravaged the country, and in the end subdued Mantinea. It was in this war that Pelopidas and Epaminondas were delivered from the danger to which their courage and their friendship exposed them. He was sent afterward against the Olynthians; he ravaged the country, and made himself master of the city of Torone. But the great heats of summer fatiguing him extremely, he was seized with a fever, and died in the 14 of his reign; leaving no posterity. Cleombrotus, his brother and successor, was the father of

AGESIPOLIS II. who reigned but one year, and whose apophthegms were more memorable than his actions; we find a little collection of them in Plutarch.

AGILNOTH, an Englishman, abp. of Canterbury in the 11th century, very much in favour with Canute I. and a man of great learning. Probably it was his zeal for the church, and the care he took to increase the riches of the clergy and friars, that gained him the surname of Good, which ancient authors generally give him.

AGIS, king of Lacedæmon, descended in a right line from Agefilaus II. He took it into his head to restore the laws of Lycurgus; but fell under the weight of an enterprise that could not but be disagreeable to all the rich, who had been accustomed to the sweets of a voluptuous life. The women opposed this reformation, and applied to Leonidas, the other king of Lacedæmon, beseeching him to frustrate the designs of his colleague. The latter, not daring to oppose him openly, endeavoured to sow suspicions, as if Agis had aspired to tyranny, by pulling down the rich and raising the poor. Leonidas paid dear for his success in this affair, being obliged to fly. Leonidas was afterward recalled, and Agis retired into a temple. Leonidas applied himself intirely to the ruin of Agis, who was seized as he was returning from bathing to the temple, by one of the Ephori, carried to prison, brought to his trial, and condemned, without being allowed to plead his cause.

AGLIONBY (John) an English divine, chaplain in ordinary to king James I. a man of universal learning, who had a very considerable hand in the translation of the New Testament, appointed by king James I. in 1604.

AGNES SOREAU or **SOREL**, called the beautiful Agnes, stirred up Charles VII. of France, who was extremely fond of her, against the English; so that he took arms, and put himself in a condition of expelling the English out of his kingdom. King Francis I. wrote an epigram of four verses under this lady's picture.

AGOBARD, abp. of Lyons, one of the most celebrated and learned prelates of the 9th century: he wrote several tracts against the Jews.

AGREDA (Maria) a fanatical nun, famous for a book which was censured by the Sorbonne in the 17th century.

AGRICOLA (Cneus Junius) born at Frejus in Provence, was made lieutenant in Vespasian's time to Vettius Bolanus

ianus in Britain; and upon his return, was ranked by that emperor among the patricians, and made governor of Aquitania. This post he held three years, and upon his return was chosen consul, and afterward appointed governor of Britain; where he distinguished himself by his conduct and courage in several campaigns. He subdued the Ordovices, and the island of Mona; reformed the abuses of former governors, and put a stop to all manner of extortions. Titus, knowing his merit, continued him in this government. His arms were attended with such success, that Domitian grew jealous of him, recalled him, and is thought to have removed him by poison. Tacitus the historian married his daughter, wrote his life, and laments his death in the most pathetic manner.

AGRICOLA (George) a German physician, excellently skilled in metals: he was born at Glaucha in Misnia 1494.

AGRICOLA (John) a Saxon divine, born at Islebe in 1492. He went as chaplain to count Mansfeld, when that nobleman attended the elector of Saxony to the diet of Spire in 1526, and that of Augsborg in 1530. He was of a restless ambitious temper, rivalled and wrote against Melancthon, and gave count Mansfeld occasion to reproach him severely. He obtained a professorship at Wittemberg, where he taught particular doctrines, and became founder of the sect of Antinomians; which occasioned warm disputes between him and Luther, who had before been his very good friend. But though he was never able to recover the favour either of the elector of Saxony or of Luther, he received some consolation from the fame he acquired at Berlin; where he became preacher at court, and was chosen in 1548, in conjunction with Julius Pflug, and Michael Heldingus, to compose the famous *Interim*, which made so much noise in the world. He died at Berlin in 1566.

AGRICOLA (Rodolphus) of Friesland, one of the most learned men in the 15th century. He was the author of *De inventione Dialectica*, and some other works.

AGRIPPA (Herod) son of Aristobulus by Berenice, and the grandson of Herod the Great. He was cast into prison by Tiberius for wishing Caius emp. who gave him a chain of gold, equal in weight to those which he had wore in prison, and afterward made him king of Judæa. He put St. James to death, imprisoned St. Peter, and for allowing the deifying shouts of the people, was eaten up with worms.

AGRIPPA II. son of the preceding Herod, was made king of Chalcide; but three or four years after, he was deprived of that kingdom by Clæudius, who gave him in the place of it other provinces. In the war Vespasian carried on against the Jews, Herod sent him a succour of 2000 men, by which it appears, that though a Jew by religion, he was yet intirely devoted to the Romans, whose assistance indeed he wanted, to secure the peace of his own kingdom. He lived to the 3d year of Trajan, and died at Rome a. c. 100. He was the seventh and last king of the family of Herod the Great. It was before him and Berenice his sister, that St. Paul pleaded his cause at Cæsarea.

AGRIPPA (Marcus Vipsanius) son-in-law to Augustus, of mean birth, but one of the most considerable generals and men among the Romans. Augustus's victory over Pompey and Mark Anthony was owing to his counsel: he adorned the city with the pantheon, baths, aqueducts, &c.

AGRIPPA (Cornelius) born at Cologne 1486, a man of most considerable learning, and by common report a great magician; for the monks at that time suspected every thing of heresy or sorcery which they did not understand. He composed his *Treatise of the Excellence of Women*, to insinuate himself into the favour of Margaret of Austria, governess of the Low-Coun-

tries. He accepted of the charge of historiographer to the Emperor, which that princess gave him. The treatise of the *Vanity of the Sciences*, which he published in 1530, enraged his enemies extremely; as did that of *occult Philosophy*, which he printed soon after at Antwerp. He was imprisoned in France for something he had wrote against Francis I's mother, but was enlarged, and went to Grenoble, where he died 1534.

AGRIPPINA, daughter of Germanicus, sister of Caligula, and mother of Nero; a woman of wit, but excessively lewd: she was thrice married, the last time to Claudius her own uncle, whom she poisoned to make way for Nero her son. Nero afterward caused her to be murdered in her chamber, when she bid the executioner stab her in the belly first, that had brought forth such a monster.

AGUILLONIUS (Francis) a Jesuit, born at Brussels: he was rector of the Jesuits College at Antwerp, and eminent for his skill in mathematics. He was the first who introduced that science among the Jesuits in the Low Countries: he wrote a book of *Optics*, and was employed in finishing his *Catoptrics* and *Dioptrics*, when death prevented him in 1617.

AHAB, son of Omri king of Israel, succeeded his father a. m. 3086. he surpassed all his predecessors in impiety and wickedness.

AHASUERUS; it is not agreed who it is that passes under this name in the holy scriptures.

AJAX the son of Oileus, was one of the principal generals that went to the siege of Troy: he ravished Cassandra the daughter of Priam, even in the temple of Minerva, where she thought to have found sanctuary. He made a serpent of 15 feet long so familiar with him, that it eat at his table, and followed him like a dog. The Locrians had a singular veneration for his memory.

AJAX the son of Telamon, was,

next to Achilles, the most valiant general among the Greeks at the siege of Troy: he commanded the troops of Salamis, and did a great many glorious actions, of which we have an account in the *Iliad*, in *Diælys Cretensis*, and in the 23d book of *Ovid's Metam.* He was so enraged that the arms of Achilles were adjudged to Ulysses, that he immediately became mad.

AINSWORTH (Robert) born at Woodyale in Lancashire in 1660, was master of a boarding school at Bethnal-green, from whence he removed to Hackney, and to other places in the neighbourhood of London. After acquiring a moderate fortune, he retired, and lived privately to the time of his death which happened in 1743. We are indebted to him for the best *Latin* and *English Dictionary*, extant: he published it in quarto 1736; and in 1752, the fourth edition, under the care of Dr. Ward of Gresham College, and the Rev. William Younge, was enlarged to two vols. folio.

AISTULPHUS 22d king of the Lombards, besieged Rome, but Pepin king of France besieged the Lombards in Pavia, and forced them to surrender the Exarchate of Ravenna, and the region of Pentapolis to the Pope for a perpetual succession. Aistulphus intended to take those cities again by force, but was prevented by death A. D. 756.

AKENSIDE (Mark) Dr. a celebrated physician and poet, born at Newcastle upon Tyne in 1721; where, and at the universities of Edinburgh and Leyden, he was educated. He was afterward admitted by mandamus to the degree of doctor in physic at Cambridge, and was appointed one of the queen's physicians, upon the establishment of her household. He was possessed of a fine luxuriant fancy, which, though he wrote many pieces, particularly odes, is principally displayed in that admired poem, on *The Pleasures of Imagination*; which however he did not live to finish according to his plan. He died of a putrid fever in 1770.

AKIBA,

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AKIBA, a famous rabbin, who declared for the impostor Barcochebas. The troops which the emperor Hadrian sent against the Jews, who under the conduct of this false Messiah had committed horrid massacres, exterminated this faction. Akiba was taken and put to death with great cruelty. He lived 120 years, and was buried with his wife in a cave upon a mountain not far from Tiberias, and his 24000 scholars were buried round about him upon the same mountain. It is imagined he invented a supposititious work under the name of the Patriarch Abraham.

ALAHAMAN I. k. of Granada. The disorders of the Moors in Spain raised him: his successors reigned 250 years, till expelled by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1492.

ALAIN DE INSULIS was so famous for his learning, that it was said of him, *Sufficiat vobis vidisse Alainum*. He died 1294.

ALARIC king of the Goths, was called by Rufinus into the East, where he laid waste several provinces; afterward he marched into the West, and fell upon Italy in 403; but was overthrown by Stilicho: he returned again into Italy, and plundered Rome 410.

ALASCO (John) a Polish nobleman of the 16th century, who imbibing the reformed opinions, was expelled his country, and became preacher to a protestant congregation at Embden; but foreseeing persecution there, came to England about the year 1551, while the reformation was carrying on under Edward the VI. The publication of the Interim driving the protestants to such places as afforded them toleration, 380 were naturalized here, and obtained a charter of incorporation, by which they were erected into an ecclesiastical establishment, independent on the church of England. The Augustine friars church was granted them, with the revenues, for the maintainance of Alasco as superintendant, with four assistant ministers, who were to be approved by the king: and this congregation lived un-

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disturbed until the accession of queen Mary, when they were all sent away. They were kindly received and permitted to settle at Embden; and Alasco at last, after an absence of 20 years, by the favour of Sigismund returned to his own country, where he died in 1560. Alasco was much esteemed by Erasmus, and the historians of his time speak greatly in his praise: we have of his writing *De Cæna Domini liber*; *Epistola continens summam Controversiæ de Cæna Domini*, &c.

ALBAN (St.) a British proto-martyr, citizen of Verulam, since St. Albans, was martyred under Dioclesian A. D 303.

ALBANO (Francesco) a celebrated history and landscape painter, born at Bologna in 1578, who studied first in the school of Dennis Calvert at the same time with Guido, but placed himself afterward under the direction of the Caracci, and completed his studies at Rome. For the most part he painted in a small size, and chose his subjects from poetic or fabulous history; he was fond of introducing Cupids, in a variety of actions and attitudes. It has been objected to him, that he was apt to preserve too great a similitude in his figures, and in the air of his heads, which arose from his painting after his wife and children as models. The style of his landscape is very agreeable, as his scenes and objects were studied from nature. In the king of Sardinia's palace at Turin, are the Four Elements painted by him, which are of extraordinary beauty and well preserved. He died in 1660. He had a brother Giovanni Battista Albano, who was his disciple, and became an admirable painter in his style: he died in 1668.

ALBERONI (Julius) the son of a poor gardener, in the suburbs of Placentia, born in 1664; who by his great abilities and good fortune, rose from this low original, to the employment of first minister of state at the court of Spain, and to the dignity of cardinal.

cardinal. He roused that kingdom out of the lethargy it had sunk into for a century past; awakened the attention, and raised the astonishment of all Europe by his projects; one of which was to set the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain. He was at length deprived of his employment and banished to Rome: he died in 1752, at the great age of 89. His *Testament Politique*, collected from his memoirs and letters, was published at Lausanne in 1753.

ALBERT I. son of Rodolphus the emperor, and the first arch-duke of Austria: he slew Adolphus, who was preferred before him, with his own hand, 1298, and afterward was crowned. He fought 12 battles, and was slain by John duke of Suabia, from whom he had taken the administration of the government, as being a prodigal.

ALBERT the courageous, duke of Saxony, governor of Friezeland, and father to George the great protector of Luther: he did many noble exploits under Maximilian emp.

ALBERT I. surnamed the Bear, son to Otho prince of Anhalt, was beloved by all the German princes, and especially the emp. Conrad III. who made him elector of Brandenburg 1150. He disforested the marche of Brandenburg, founded several churches and monasteries, and died a. 1169.

ALBERT of Brandenburg, was elected grand-master of the Teutonic order in 1511. He maintained a long war with Sigismund king of Poland; but having become an early convert to Luther's doctrines, this gradually lessened his zeal for the interests of his fraternity; so that he took an opportunity to conclude a treaty with Sigismund greatly to his private emolument. By this treaty, that part of Prussia which belonged to the Teutonic order, was erected into a secular and hereditary dutchy, and the investiture granted to Albert; who, in return, bound himself to do homage for it to the kings of Poland, as their vassal. Immediately after this, he made public profession of the reformed religion; and

married a princess of Denmark. The Teutonic knights exclaimed so loudly against this treachery of their grand-master, that he was put under the ban of the empire; but nevertheless kept possession of the province he had usurped, and transmitted it to his posterity.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS, a Dominican friar, born at Lawingen on the Danube in Suabia, was bp. of Ratisbon, and the most famous doctor of the 13th century; he wrote such a prodigious many books that they amount to 21 vols. fol. in the Lyons edition of 1651.

ALBUMAZAR, a learned Arabian astronomer in the 10th century, who wrote a treatise, *Of the Revolutions of the Years*.

ALBUTIUS (Titus) a philosopher of the sect of Epicurus, went from Rome to Athens when very young, and chose ever after rather to pass for a Greek than a Roman. Cicero mentions him, and says, that he had been a better orator if he had not been so much attached to the sect of Epicurus.

ALCÆUS, a native of Mitylene in the island of Lesbos, one of the greatest lyric poets of antiquity: he flourished in the 44th olymp. was a great enemy to tyranny; but not a very brave soldier.

ALCÆUS, an Athenian and tragic poet, and, as some say, the first composer of tragedies.

ALCAMICUS, 9th king of the Spartans, eminent for his justice, temperance, and wise apophthegms: he reigned 17 years.

ALCIAT (Andrew) a great lawyer, who flourished in the 16th century, born at Milan: he mixed much of polite learning in the explication of the laws, and happily drove out the barbarity of language which till then had reigned in the lectures and writings of lawyers; for which Thuanus highly praises him.

ALCIBIADES, an Athenian general, well born, and accomplished with beauty and wit; who being falsely accused of sacrilege, fled to Thebes, and sided with the Lacedæmonians, causing them to enter into an alliance with Persia: however,

ever, distrusting them, as they did him, he fled to Tissaphernes, Darius's general, and was recalled by the Athenians. Before his return, he constrained the Lacedæmonians to sue for peace, and took several cities upon the borders of Asia, for which he was received into Athens in triumph, and had his estate restored to him: but his lieutenant-general losing a battle, it renewed his enemies; so that he fled to Pharnabazus, where while he was forming a design against the Spartans, he was slain on his journey.

ALCINOUS, king of the Phæacians, in the island now called Corfu, was son of Nausthous, and grandson of Neptune and Peribea. It is by his gardens this king has chiefly immortalized his memory. He received Ulysses with much civility, when a storm had cast him on his coast: the people here loved pleasure and good cheer, yet were good seamen, and Alcinous was a just prince.

ALCMAN, a lyric poet in the 27 olymp. Some fragments of this poet are quoted by Athenæus.

ALCMENA, the daughter of Electryo king of Mycenæ, and wife of Amphitryo. Jupiter putting on the shape of her husband while he was abroad in the wars, begot Hercules upon her: he made that night as long as three ordinary ones.

ALCUINUS, or Albinus (Flaccus), a famous English writer who flourished in the latter part of the 8th century. He had the first part of his education under the venerable Bede, and the latter under Egbert abp. of York, who made him keeper of the library he founded in that city. He was invited to France by Charlemagne, to confute the heresy of Felix bp. of Urgel, which he did in seven books; and afterward attended him to the council of Frankfort, of which he was admitted a member. Charlemagne gave him several abbeyes, to one of which St. Martin at Tours, he afterward retired to study, and instruct the youth of a school he founded there. He died

in 804, after having wrote many works, most of which are extant: they are collected in one vol. fol. by Andrew du Chesne, Paris, 1617.

ALDRED abbot of Tavistock, and bishop of Worcester in 1046, was much in favour with Edward the Confessor, and was sent ambassador to the emperor Hen. II. In 1058 he went to Jerusalem, which no archbishop or bishop of England had done before him. Two years after he returned to England, was elected archbishop of York, and thought fit to keep his bishopric of Worcester with his archbishopric, as some of his predecessors had done.

ALDRICH (Dr. Henry) an eminent English divine and philosopher, born at London in 1647, was educated at Westminster school under the famous Dr. Busby, and admitted of Christ church college Oxford. He had a great share in the controversy with the Papists in the reign of James II. and bishop Burnet ranks him among those who examined all the points of popery with a solidity of judgment, clearness of argument, depth of learning, and vivacity of writing, far beyond any who had before that time wrote in our language. He rendered himself so conspicuous, that at the revolution, when Massey the popish dean of Christ church fled, his deanry was conferred on him. In this station he behaved in an exemplary manner, and that fabric owes much of its beauty to his ingenuity: it was Aldrich who designed the beautiful square called Peckwater Quadrangle, which is esteemed an excellent piece of architecture. In imitation of his predecessor dr. Fell, he published yearly, a piece of some ancient Greek author, as a present to the students of his house: he published *A System of Logic*, with some other pieces; and the revising Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, was intrusted to him and bishop Spratt. He died about the year 1711.

ALDROVANDUS (Ulysses) professor of philosophy and physic at Bologna

Iogna his native country, was one of the most curious men in the world in natural history: his cares, labours, and expences upon that subject are almost incredible. He travelled into the most distant countries, to inform himself of their natural productions, and died 1605.

ALDUS; see MANUTIUS.

ALECTO, one of the furies, daughter of Acheron and the Night, or, as others would have it, of Pluto and Proserpine.

ALECTRYON, the confident of Mars in his amours with Venus, and ordered to watch lest they should be surpris'd by Sol; but he falling asleep, Sol catch'd them, and told Vulcan; whereupon Mars changed Alectryon into a cock; which is the reason given why cocks crow so duly at break of day.

ALES (Alexander) a celebrated divine, of the confession of Augsbourg, and author of many books, was born at Edinburgh in Scotland, in 1500. He entered the lists very early against Luther.

ALESTRY (Dr. Richard) born at Upington in Shropshire 1619. In the civil wars he took arms for the king, after whose restoration he was made canon of Christ's-Church, king's chaplain, and provost of Eton, where he was buried 1680.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, king of Macedon, son of Philip, and Olympias, was born a. m. 3648. He conquered Thrace and Illyrium, took Thebes, declared against Persia, routed Darius, subdued Lydia, Ionia, Caria, Pamphylia, and Cappadocia; subjected Syria and Egypt, and made Media and Persia the seats of his empire. Provoked by the Jews, he made head against them; but when he saw the high-priest, he worshipped the God whose name was inscribed on his robes, and offered sacrifice. He was a great conqueror, or more properly robber, as a sea-pirate he reprimanded for following that trade, called him. He was educated by Aristotle, and was his great

benefactor. He died at Babylon by immoderate drinking, to which he was violently addicted, aged 32.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS, emperor of Rome, succeeded Heliogabalus about a. d. 222. when but 16 years of age. His mother's name was Mammæa, and by her advice he in great measure regulated his conduct. He applied himself to the reformation of abuses, the state having been greatly disordered by the vicious conduct of his predecessor; was a most strict lover of justice, an encourager of learning and learned men, and favourable to the Christians. He made a successful expedition against the Persians; but endeavouring to reform his troops, which had grown very licentious under the late bad government, they murdered him at the instigation of Maximinus, in the 29th year of his age, together with his mother, a. d. 235.

ALEXANDER VI. pope, had 4 bastards when he was cardinal, for one of which he had so great an affection that he stuck at nothing to raise him. Designing to poison some cardinals, he was poisoned himself, a. c. 1503. See *Borgia*.

ALEXANDER VII. pope, whose real name was Fabio Chigi, was born at Sienna in 1599. His family finding him a hopeful youth, sent him early to Rome, where he soon engaged in a friendship with the marquis Pallavicini, who recommended him so effectually to pope Urban VIII. that he procured him the post of Inquisitor at Malta. He was sent Vice-legate to Ferrara, and afterward nuncio into Germany: there he had an opportunity of displaying his intriguing genius, for he was mediator at Munster, in the long conference held to conclude a peace with Spain. Cardinal Mazarin had some resentment against Chigi, who was soon after made a cardinal and secretary of state by Innocent X. but his resentment was sacrificed to political views. In 1655, when a pope was to be chosen, Cardinal Sacchetti, Mazarine's good friend, find-

ing it was impossible for him to be raised into St. Peter's chair, because of the powerful opposition made by the Spanish faction, desired card. Mazarin to consent to Chigi's exaltation. His request was granted, and he was elected pope by the votes of all the 64 cardinals who were in the conclave: there are but few instances of such unanimity in the election of popes. He shewed uncommon humility at his election, and at first forbade all his relations to come to Rome without his leave: but he soon became more favourable to his nephews, and loaded them with favours. It is asserted, that he had once a mind to turn Protestant. The news-papers in Holland bestowed great encomiums upon him, and acquainted the world, that he did not approve of the cruel persecutions of the Waldenses in Piedmont. People have talked very much of what he said to some protestant gentlemen who would kiss his toe. He asked them whether they were Protestants or not, which they owned. 'Get up then, said he, I will not suffer you to commit what in your opinion is an act of idolatry. I shall not give you my blessing, since you do not believe me to be what I am; but I will pray to God, that he will please to render you capable of receiving it.' There is a volume of his poems extant; he loved the *Belles-Lettres*, and to talk with learned men upon poetry, history, and politics. He was extremely fond of stately buildings. There is something very grand in the plan of the college *Della Sapienza*, which he finished, and adorned with a fine library. He died in 1667.

ALEXANDER VIII. pope, a Venetian, whose name was Peter Ottoboni, was elected in 1689, when he was 79 years of age. Menage used to relate, that Alexander VIII. having preferred all his nephews in three weeks time, asked one of his domestics what the world said of him. He replied, That he did not lose any time in advancing his family. Says the pope, Oh, oh!

'Tis half an hour after three and twenty. In order to understand which, it is to be observed, that the clocks in Italy point to the whole 24 hours; and Alexander meant, he must make good use of the little time he had remaining. He enjoyed the pontificate but a year and a quarter.

ALEXANDER (William) earl of Stirling, an eminent Scots statesman, and poet, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. who after travelling with the duke of Argyle as tutor or companion, wrote a poetical complaint of his unsuccessful love of some beauty, under the title of *Aurora*; he then removed to the court of James VI. where he applied to the more solid parts of poetry, forming himself upon the plan of the Greek and Roman tragedians. In 1607, he published some dramatic performances, intitled *The Monarchic Tragedies*, dedicated to king James, who was so well pleased with them as to call him his philosophical poet. After this, he is said to have wrote *A Supplement* to complete the third part of Sir Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*; and in 1613, he produced a poem, called *Dooms Day, or the great Day of Judgment*. He was made gentleman usher to prince Charles, master of the requests, was knighted, and obtained a grant of Nova Scotia, where he projected the settlement of a colony, but afterward sold it to the French. In 1626, he was made secretary of state for Scotland, was created first viscount, and then earl of Stirling; and died in 1640.

ALEXIUS MICHALOWITZ, czar of Muscovy an. 1645, took Smolensko from the Polanders, and then mastered all Lithuania; he renewed the Polish war with ill fortune, and died in 1676.

ALEYN (Charles) an English poet in the reign of Charles I. In 1631, he published two poems on the famous victories of Creci and Poictiers. He succeeded his father as clerk of the ordnance, and was commissary general of the artillery to the king at the battle of Edge-hill. The next piece he wrote

was a poem in honour of Henry VII. and the victory that gained him the crown of England: in 1639, the year before he died, he translated the History of Eurialus and Lucretia, from the Latin epistles of Æneas Sylvius.

ALFRED or ÆLFRED the Great, the glory of our Saxon kings, born at Wantage in Berkshire 849: he was a comely person, of a sweet disposition, and ready wit and memory; such a lover of learning, that no unlearned person bore offices in his reign. He was very successful in suppressing the depredations of the pyratial Danes; but is much more celebrated for his civil institutions than for his victories. He first divided the kingdom into counties, the counties into hundreds, and the hundreds into tithings; for the more regular government and administration of justice: and is said to have caused bracelets of gold to be hung up in the highways, as a challenge to robbers; which remained untouched. It is to this prince we owe the inestimable privilege of trial by juries. He remained undisturbed by the Danes for 3 years before he died, which happened a. 900.

ALI, son-in-law to Mahomet, who owned him his successor: but being opposed by Omar and Osman, he fled into Arabia, where he gained proselytes, made himself khalif of the Saracens and Agaurians; and vanquished Mahomet, Odman's son, but was murdered by Odman's general.

ALI BASSA, a brave captain in the Ottoman empire, did such feats in Persia, that the emperor gave him in marriage one of his sisters. He died a. 1663.

ALLATIUS (Leo) keeper of the Vatican library, a native of Scio, and a celebrated writer of the 17th cent. He was of great service to the gentlemen of Port Royal, in the controversy they had with M. Claude, touching the belief of the Greeks with regard to the eucharist. No Latin was ever more devoted to the see of Rome, or more

inveterate against the Greek schismatics, than Allatius. He never engaged in matrimony, nor was he ever in orders; and pope Alexander VII. having asked him one day, why he did not enter into orders; he answered, "because I would be free to marry." The pope rejoined, "If so, why do not you marry?" "Because," replied Allatius, "I would be at liberty to take orders." Thus, as Mr. Bayle observes, he passed his whole life wavering betwixt a parish and a wife, sorry perhaps at his death for having chosen neither of them; when, if he had fixed upon one, he might have repented his choice for thirty or forty years. He died at Rome in 1669, aged 83.

ALLEN (William) a famous English cardinal in the 16th century, author of several works in defence of the catholic doctrines of purgatory, &c.

ALLEN (Thomas) of Staffordshire, called the prince of the mathematicians in his time: his skill in this science exposed him, as well as the excellent Friar Bacon, to the censure of the vulgar, who represented him as a conjurer and magician. He died in Gloucester-hall, 1632.

ALLEYN (Edward) a celebrated English player in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. who founded a college, called the college of God's gift, at Dulwich, in the county of Surry. This foundation is for the maintenance of a master, and warden, who are always to be of the name of Alleyn, and unmarried; four fellows, three of them clergymen, and the fourth an organist; six poor men, and as many women; beside twelve boys, who are to be educated and placed out to trades. There is a tradition, that Mr. Alleyn representing a demon with six others, in one of Shakespeare's plays, fancied he saw one devil more upon the stage than the proper number; and this had such an effect upon his mind, that he made a vow which he performed by erecting Dulwich-college. The building was finished in 1617, under the direction of Inigo

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Inigo Jones, and he entered himself into the office of the first master.

ALLIX (Dr. Peter) a learned French protestant divine, born at Alençon in 1641. He became minister of the reformed church at Rouen, where he published many learned and curious pieces; the credit of which, induced the reformed to call him to Charenton, about a league from Paris, being the principal church they had in France. On the revocation of the edict of Nantz, he retired to England, where he studied the language with so much success, as to publish a work, intitled *Reflections on the books in the Holy Scriptures, to establish the truth of the Christian Religion*, 2 vols. which he dedicated to James II. acknowledging his obligations to that prince, and his kind behaviour to the distressed refugees in general. He wrote several other treatises relating to ecclesiastical history, which rendered him as famous in England as in France, for his ingenious and solid defences of the reformed religion. He was complimented with the degree of D. D. and in 1690, was made treasurer of the church of Salisbury: he died in 1717.

ALLUCIUS, prince of the Celtiberians in Spain, conquered and taken captive by Scipio, with his lady, whom he restored to Allucius, together with the ransom that had been paid him for their enlargements.

ALOIDES, the name of Oetus and Ephialtes sons of Alocus, who confederated with the giants against Jupiter, and wanted nothing less than to marry Juno and Diana: at last they were shot to death by Apollo and Diana.

ALPHONSUS VIII. of Leon and Castile, a. 1158, when he came to age recovered what was taken from him in his infancy, and then took the field against the Moors with success: but they being succoured by the king of Africa, defeated him; which was revenged soon after by the death of 20,000 Infidels. Alphonsus afterward obtained a glorious victory over him at Marudat. He died, aged 89, a. 1214.

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ALPHONSUS X. k. of Leon and Castile, surnamed the Wise, was author of the *Tabulæ Alphonsæ*. Reading of Q. Curtius gave him such delight, that it recovered him out of a dangerous illness. He read the Bible 14 times, with several comments on it. He is unjustly said to have found fault with the structure of the Mundane System and charged with impiety on that score; for he only found fault with the involved systems of some astronomers. He was dethroned by his son Sancho, and died for grief a. 1284.

ALPHONSUS XI. k. of Leon and Castile, slew 200,000 Moors in one battle, so that three leagues round were covered with blood; and took such a booty, that the price of gold was lowered a 6th part. He died of the plague at the siege of Gibraltar a. 1350.

ALPHONSUS I. k. of Portugal, son of Henry of Burgundy king of France, defeated 5 kings of the Moors, and was crowned the same year 1139; he took for his arms so many crown-pieces as he had vanquished kings of the Moors; which continues to this day. He died a. 1185.

ALPHONSUS V. surnamed the African, for his taking Tangier, &c. from the Moors. His subjects discovered Guinea. He reigned 49 years, and died in 1481.

ALPHONSUS (Henry) k. of Portugal succeeded his father John: he was very successful against the Spaniards; but for his ill behaviour was dethroned, and carried into the island of Tercera; while his brother Don Pedro was crowned, he came back to Portugal, but did not appear, and died a. 1683.

ALPHONSUS TOSTATUS, a Spaniard, a man of eminent learning and prodigious memory; he wrote more than can almost be read in an age, beside 400 volumes that were lost at sea, as they were going to be printed in Italy. However, it is said he treated the Trinity and the fathers with too little care: he likewise opposed the papal authority, a. 1454.

ALPINI

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ALPINI (Prospero) a famous physician and botanist, born in the Venetian territory in 1553. He travelled in Egypt to acquire a knowledge of exotic plants, and was the first who explained the fructification and generation of plants, by the sexual system.

ALPINUS, a poet, cotemporary with Horace, who censures his bombastic style.

ALREDUS, **ALFREDUS**, or **ALUREDUS**, an ancient English historian of Beverley in Yorkshire, who flourished in the reign of Henry I. His epitome of our history from Brutus down to the year 1128, about which time he died, is written in Latin, in a concise and elegant style, and procured him the honourable appellation of our English Florus. Mr. Hearne published an edition of Alredus's Annals at Oxford in 1716, with a preface to it.

ALTHAMERUS (Andrew) a Lutheran minister at Nuremburg, in the 16th century, published works in divinity, and notes on Tacitus *De Situ & Moribus Germaniæ*.

ALTHEA, wife of Æneas k. of Calydon, by whom he had Meleager and several other sons: hearing that all of them were slain but Meleager, she in a fury cast the brand into the fire, upon which the fortune of the last depended; and he dying, she hanged herself.

ALTHEMENES, son of Catreus king of Crete, being told by the oracle that he should be the death of his father, returned to Rhodes, whither his father coming in search of him, he slew him ignorantly.

ALTHUSIUS (John) a German civilian, about the 16th century. He wrote a book of politics. Some civilians of Germany are much incensed against him, for lodging the supreme power in the people. He published other treatises.

ALYATHES k. of Lydia, father of Cræsus, being banish'd Asia, he made war upon the Medes and Milesians. He played on musical instruments, and a monument was erected to him at

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Sardis by the Lydian maids, who raised the money for that purpose by prostituting themselves.

AMALTHÆA, the name of the Cumæan Sibyl, who offered to Tarquinius Superbus 9 books, containing the Roman destinies, and demanded 300 pieces of gold for them. He derided her, whereupon she threw 3 of them into the fire; and returning, asked the same price for the other 6: which being denied, she burnt 3 more, and returned, still demanding the same price. Upon which, Tarquin consulting the pontiffs, was advised to buy them. These books were in such esteem, that two magistrates were created to consult them upon extraordinary occasions.

AMALRIC I. k. of Jerusalem in 1163, drove Simeon twice out of Egypt; but afterward gave his enemy Simeon an opportunity of re-establishing himself, though he might easily have taken Cairo. He resisted Saladin with great bravery, and died a. 1174.

AMAND (Mark Anthony Gerard sieur de St.) a French poet, born at Rouen in Normandy, about the year 1594. He tells us, that his father commanded a squadron of ships in the service of Elizabeth queen of England, for 22 years, and was for three years prisoner in the Black Tower at Constantinople; mentioning also, that he had two brothers killed in a battle against the Turks. His whole life was spent in travelling, which according to M. Boileau, was of no advantage as to the improvement of his fortune. There are several miscellaneous poems of this author, the greatest part of which are of an amorous, comic, or burlesque kind. He was admitted a member of the French academy when it was first founded by cardinal Richlieu, in 1633; and M. Pleiffon informs us, that in 1637, he was at his own desire, excused from the obligation of making a speech in his turn, on condition of compiling the comic part of the Dictionary the academy had undertaken: a task for which

which he was well suited. He died in 1661.

AMASIS, raised from a common soldier to king of Egypt a. m. 3435, reconciled the Egyptians to himself by mildness: he made a law that every one should yearly give an account to a magistrate appointed on purpose, how he subsisted.

AMAZONS, warlike women, who inhabited a part of Scythia, near Mæotis, and suffered no man to live among them; but kept conversation with those in the neighbouring countries. They destroyed or maimed their male children, and bred up the females to war; they are commonly said to have cut off their right breasts, that it might not hinder their drawing the bow.

AMBROSE (St.) bishop of Milan in the 4th cent. one of the most eminent fathers of the Christian church.

AMBROSIUS (Aurelianus) a famous general of the Britons in the 5th cent. When Vortigern was elected king, a powerful party declared in favour of Ambrosius: but after the nation had been harassed by a civil war, the kingdom was divided between them.

AMBRYATUS, a king of the Celtae, cotemporary with Tarquin the ancient. He sent his two nephews, Bellovesus and Segovesus, with a vast number of the Senones, to seek other quarters; and the forces of Bellovesus built Milan, Cremona, Brescia, and Bergamo.

AMEDEUS V. the Great, was a prince of great prudence: he added considerably to the duchy of Savoy, and died at Avignon, whither he went to pope John XX. to undertake a crusade against the Infidels, in favour of Andronicus emperor of the East, who married his daughter.

AMEDEUS VIII. the first that made Savoy a dukedom 1416. He retired, and founded the order of S. Maurice, leaving his territory to his children. He came at last to the papal chair, but resigned it to Nicolas V.

AMELOT DE LA HOUSSAYE (Abraham Nicholas) a celebrated

French political writer, born at Orleans in 1634; and was secretary to the French ambassador at Venice. The first works he printed, were *A History of the Government of Venice*, and that of the *Uscoks*, a people of Croatia; beside which, he translated Machiavel's *Prince*, Father Paul's *History of the Council of Trent*, and other works; when Frederic Leonard, a Paris bookseller, proposed to print a collection of all the treaties of peace between the kings of France and the other European princes, from the reign of Charles VII. to the year 1690, Amelot published a *Preliminary Discourse* upon these treaties, tending to shew that most princes when they enter into a treaty, think more how they may evade the performance, than of the accomplishment of their promises. He died in 1706.

AMERICUS VESPUCCIUS by the encouragement of Emanuel king of Portugal, made, in 1497, some additional discoveries of that part of the world, which from him is called America, though first discovered by Christopher Columbus a Genovese in 1492.

AMES (William) an Englishman, and professor of divinity at Franeker in 1622, wrote several books against the Arminians, and has treated of cases of conscience.

AMHURST (Nicholas) an English poet and political writer, born at Marden in Kent, and entered of St. John's college Oxford; from whence he was expelled for irregularity of conduct, and libertine principles. He retained great resentment against the university on this account, abused its learning and discipline, and some of the most respectable characters in it, in a poem published in 1724, called *Oculus Britanniae*, and in a book intitled *Terræ Filius*. He published, *A Miscellany of Poems, sacred and profane*; and *The Convocation*, a poem in 5 cantos, which was a satire on the bp. of Bangor's antagonists. But he is best known for the share he had in the political paper, called *The Craftsman*; though

though after having been the drudge of his party for near 20 years, he was as much forgot in the famous compromise of 1742, as if he had never been born! and when, he died in that year of a broken heart, was indebted to the charity of his bookseller for a grave.

AMILCAR BARCHAS commanded the Carthaginian fleet, and plagued the coasts of Italy for five years; which provoked the Romans, who defeated him into peace a. R. 512. He began the second Punic war, and making ready was slain, leaving all to his son Hannibal.

AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS, a Latin historian, who tho' a heathen, writes candidly of Christianity; a native of Antioch; he lived in 390.

AMMIRATO (Scipio) an eminent Italian historian, born at Lecca in Naples in 1531. After travelling over great part of Italy, without settling to his satisfaction, he was engaged by the great duke of Tuscany, to write *The History of Florence*; for which he was presented to a canonry in the cathedral there: he wrote other works while in this station, and died in 1600.

AMMON, JUPITER, so called because his son Bacchus, being almost spent with thirst in the sands of Lybia, was led to a fountain by his father in a ram's shape.

AMMONIUS, a christian philosopher of Alexandria, Origen and Plotinus's master.

AMMONIUS (Andrew) a native of Lucca who settled in England, between whom and Erasmus there subsisted a strong friendship. The advice Erasmus gave him for pushing his fortune, is a good satire on ambitious men. "In the first place, says he, throw off all sense of shame, thrust yourself into every one's business, and elbow out whomsoever you can; neither love nor hate any one, measure every thing by your own advantage, and let this be the scope and drift of all your actions. Give nothing but what is to be returned with usury, and be

"complaisant to every body. Have always two strings to your bow, &c." Whether Ammonius profited by these hints or not, he from a poor station became secretary to Henry VIII. and was honoured by pope Leo X. with a public character at the English court: he wrote some Latin poems, and died of the sweating sickness in 1517.

AMONTONS (William) an ingenious experimental philosopher, was born at Paris in 1663. While he was at the grammar-school, he by sickness contracted a deafness that almost excluded him conversation; in which situation, he applied himself to mechanics and geometry, and it is said, refused to try any remedy for his disorder, either because he deemed it incurable, or because it increased his attention. He studied the nature of barometers and thermometers with great care, and wrote *Observations and Experiments concerning a new Hour-glass, and concerning Barometers, Thermometers, and Hygrosopes*: which, with some pieces in *The Journal des Sçavans*, are all his literary works. When the royal academy was new regulated in 1699, he was admitted a member, and read his *New Theory of Friction*, in which he happily cleared up an important object in mechanics. He died in 1705.

AMOS, one of the lesser prophets under Jeroboam and Uzziah.

AMPHIARAUS, one of the most celebrated prophets among the Pagans, was son to Oeeleus, and great-grandson to Melampus: Adrastus and he being at the Theban war, an eagle snatched up an arrow out of his hand, which dropping, turned into a laurel-tree: at last the earth swallowed him up; but he was believed to have returned from hell, and was ranked among the gods: his oracle, and the sports instituted in his honour, were very famous.

AMPHICTYON, son of Helenus, first instituted that famous general council of the Greeks called the Amphictyonian Council.

AMPHILOCHUS, son of Amphiarus and Eriphyle, a celebrated diviner. He had an oracle at Mallus in Cilicia, which city was founded by him and Mopsus after the Trojan war. He was both king and a prophet, for he reigned at Argos. It is said that he was killed by Apollo.

AMPHION, son of Jupiter and Antiope, who according to the poets made the rocks follow his music; and at his harp the stones of Thebes danced into walls and a regular city.

AMPHITRITE, daughter of Oceanus and Doris, and wife to Neptune.

AMPHITRYON, son of Alcæus, less known by his own exploits than his wife Alcmena's adventures.

AMURAT I. the 3d emperor of the Turks, succeeded Orchan in the year of the hegira 736. He fixed the seat of his empire at Adrianople. He suppressed several insurrections in Asia in the bud, and by his valour supported the good fortune of the Ottomans. He was slain in a battle against Lazarus prince of the Triballians in his camp by a soldier, a. 1390.

AMURAT II. 10th emperor of the Turks, and one of the greatest princes of the nation, eldest son of Mahomet I. and succeeded him in the year 1421, of the hegira 799. He restored the discipline of the Janizaries, and reformed the abuses of the Spahis. He made the prince of Bosnia, and John Castrot tributary. Hanniades forced him to make peace with the Christians. He died at Adrianople 1451.

AMURAT III. the 16th emperor of the Turks, and the most formidable enemy of the Christians, succeeded his father Selim II. in 1574. In 1583, queen Elizabeth of England sent an embassy to him. He opposed the choice of the emperor Maximilian II. to Poland. He was a wicked, debauched, cruel prince, and died in the year 1594.

AMYMONE, Danaus's daughter, wounded a satyr with her arrow, and had been ravished by him had not

Neptune rescued her, and done it himself.

AMYRAULT (Moses) an eminent French Protestant divine, born at Bourgueil in Touraine in 1596. He studied at Saumur, where he was chosen professor of theology; and his learned works gained him the esteem of Catholics as well as Protestants, particularly of cardinal Richlieu, who consulted him on a plan of reuniting their churches, which, as may well be supposed came to nothing. He died in 1664.

AMYRUTZES, a Peripatetic philosopher, and native of Trebizond, was at first in great esteem at the court of the emperor David his master, and signalized himself by writing in favour of the Greeks against the decisions of the council of Florence: but at last forfeited, by his apostacy, all the reputation he had gained. He accompanied the emperor David to Constantinople, whither that prince was carried by order of Mahomet II. after the reduction of Trebizond in 1461; and seduced by the promises of the sultan, renounced the Christian religion, and embraced Mahometanism. That prince honoured him with considerable employments in the Seraglio.

ANACHARSIS, a famous Scythian philosopher, conversed with Solon, and lived an austere life. Upon his return from his travels through Greece, he attempted to change the ancient customs of Scythia, and to establish those of Greece, which proved fatal to him. The king shot him dead in a wood with an arrow. A great many statues were erected to him after his death. He is said to have invented tinder, the anchor, and the potter's wheel; but the latter is mentioned by Homer, who lived long before him, Anacharsis flourishing in the time of Cræsus. Diogenes Laertius made an Epigram upon his attempt to introduce the Grecian manners into his country, and his fate on that account.

ANACREON, a Greek poet, born at

Teos a city of Ionia, flourished during the reign of Polycrates at Samos; and whilst Hipparchus enjoyed at Athens the authority which his father Pisistratus had usurped. Some authors are of opinion, that all the poems which are ascribed to him are not truly his; some are extremely elegant, and some the reverse. He appears to have had a very voluptuous taste; and is said to have been choked with a grape-stone; he flourished in the 60th olymp.

ANANIA (John-Lorenzo) a native of Taverna in Calabria lived about the end of the 16th century. He wrote a book of Geography in Italian, and a work in Latin, *De Natura Dæmonum*, Venice, 1582.

ANANIAS, a Sadducee, high-pr. of the Jews, who put St. James the brother of our Lord to death, and was deposed by Agrippa.

ANAPHAS k. of Cappadocia in Asia-minor: he slew Naphernes; and, upon condition that he might not be tributary to Persia, he ascended the throne: he was one of Darius's grandees.

ANASTASIUS, emperor of the east, succeeded Zeno in the year 491. He was of mean extraction, but raised by Ariadne, whose gallant he was. He is accused of having been an Eutychian, tho' before he was installed by Euphemius bp. of Constantinople, he had sworn not to disturb the church, nor alter any thing in her present condition. He deposed Euphemius, and paid tribute to the Barbarians to prevent their invading the empire. He reigned 27 years and 3 months, and died a. C. 518, aged 88.

ANASTASIUS, surnamed Bibliothecarius, a Roman abbot, and library-keeper of the church of Rome; one of the most learned men of the 9th cent.

ANATOLIUS, an eminent writer among the Christians in 270, born at Alexandria, and bp. of Laodicea in Syria.

ANAXAGORAS, one of the most celebrated philosophers of antiquity,

born at Clazomenæ in Ionia about the 70 olymp. and disciple of Anaximenes. He applied himself entirely to the search of nature, without concerning himself in public affairs; and placed the supreme good of human life in contemplation. Socrates despised his natural philosophy, because he neglected final causes.

ANAXANDRIDES, k. of Sparta, reduced Tegea that had long vexed the Lacedæmonians in his father's time. He was the only man of his country who had two wives at one time, his first having proved barren. Plutarch gives us a collection of his apophthegms, among those of the Lacedæmonians.

ANAXANDRIDES, a comic poet, born at Camirus in the isle of Rhodes about the 10 olympiad; the first, according to Suidas, who introduced love adventures, and the misfortunes that befall women after the loss of their virginity, upon the stage.

ANAXARCHUS, a philosopher of Abdera, a person of intrepid bravery under sufferings, and highly esteemed by Alexander the Great.

ANAXIDAMUS, k. of Sparta, reigned with Alexander II. under whom the Lacedæmonians reduced the Messenians.

ANAXIMANDER, a famous Greek philosopher, born at Miletus in the 42d olympiad, in the time of Polycrates tyrant of Samos. He discovered the obliquity of the Zodiac, and was the first who published a Geographical Table: he invented the gnomon, set up the first sundial in an open place at Lacedæmon; and made many other discoveries.

ANAXIMENES, born at Miletus, an eminent Greek philosopher, friend, scholar, and successor of Anaximander.

ANAXIMENES, the son of Aristocles of Lampascus, an orator, the disciple of Diogenes the Cynic, and of Zoilus the railer against Homer. He was preceptor to Alexander of Macedon, and followed him to the wars. Alexander being incensed against the people

people of Lampfacus, they sent this philosopher to intercede for them. Alexander knowing the cause of his coming, swore that he would do the very reverse of whatever he desired of him. Anaximenes begged him to destroy Lampfacus. Alexander, unwilling to break his oath, and not able to elude this stratagem, pardoned Lampfacus much against his will.

ANCHISES, a Trojan prince, descended from Dardanus, and the son of Capys: Venus made love to him in the form of a beautiful nymph, who assured him he would find her a virgin. Anchises enjoyed her on the spot, and afterward fell asleep; at his awaking he was sensible he had lain with a goddess, and was apprehensive that after such an adventure his life would be short: but Venus encouraged him, and told him she should bear him a son, who would be called Æneas.

ANCHURUS, son of Midas k. of Phrygia, threw himself into a gulph made by an inundation, thinking the heir, viz. himself, the most precious thing, which the oracle said must necessarily be thrown in to fill it up.

ANCUS MARTIUS, 4th k. of the Romans, endeavoured a quiet reign; but his neighbours taking him for a coward, fell upon him. He proved too hard for the Latins, reduced the Fidenates, routed the Sabines, Volsci, and the Veientes; enlarged Rome, built Ostia, and died, having reigned 24 years, a. R. 138.

ANDERSON (Sir Edmund) lord chief justice of the Common-pleas in the reign of qu. Elizabeth, and author of several valuable books in the law, descended from the Andersons in Scotland.

ANDRADA (Diego de Payvã d') a learned Portuguese, a native of Coimbra, who was sent by king Sebastian as one of his divines to the council of Trent. He defended the canons of the council, in a treatise intitled *Orthodoxarum explicationum, lib. X.* in reply to a work published by Chemnitius; and

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as Chemnitius took this opportunity to write a large work, intitled *Examen concilii Tridentini*, Andrada thought himself obliged to defend his first piece against this learned adversary. He composed therefore a book which his two brothers published at Lisbon in 1578, after his death, intitled *Defensio Tridentinæ fidei Catholicæ quinque libris comprehensa, adversus hæreticorum calumnias, et præsertim Martini Chemnitii*. These pieces have been several times printed, yet are difficult to be met with.

ANDREAS (John) author of a book, intitled, *The Confusion of the Sect of Mahomed*; was born a Mahometan at Xativa in the kingdom of Valencia: he was converted to Christianity at a sermon in the great church of Valencia in the year 1487.

ANDREINI (Isabella) a native of Padua, was one of the best comedians in Italy about the end of the 16th century; and likewise wrote verses in perfection.

ANDREW (St.) the apostle, born at Bethsaida in Galilee, brother to Simon Peter: he was a zealous preacher of the gospel in several countries, and sealed it with his blood at Patræ, a city of Achaia, suffering martyrdom with great heroism, a. d. 69.

ANDREWS (Lancelot) an eminent English divine, born in London 1565, and bishop of Winchester in the reigns of James I. and Charles I. He distinguished himself as a diligent and excellent preacher; and by a diverting anecdote, related in the life of Waller, the poet, appears not to have favoured those high notions of regal prerogative then so much in fashion. Waller, it is said, going one day to see king James at dinner, overheard a curious conversation between his majesty, Andrews bishop of Winchester, and Neale bishop of Durham. These two prelates standing behind the king's chair, the king asked them, "My lords, cannot I take my subjects' money when I want it, without all

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“ this formality in parliament ? ” The bishop of Durham readily answered, “ God forbid, Sir, but you should ; you “ are the breath of our nostrils ! ” Whereupon the king turning to the bishop of Winchester, said, “ Well my “ lord, what say you ? ” “ Sir, replied the bishop, I have no skill to “ judge of parliamentary cases. ” On this, the king said, “ No put offs my “ lord, answer me presently. ” “ Then “ Sir,” added bishop Andrews, “ I “ think it lawful for you to take my “ brother Neale’s money, for he offers “ it. ” The company were pleased with this retort, but the king did not seem to relish the wit of it quite so well. He took a share in translating the bible; died in 1626, and was buried in the church of St. Saviour’s Southwark; where there is an elegant Latin inscription on his monument. Milton also, at 17 years of age, wrote a beautiful elegy on his death, in the same language.

ANDRISCUS, a man of mean extraction, who pretending to be the son of Perseus last king of Macedonia, took upon him the name of Philip, for which reason he was called Pseudo-Philippus, the False Philip. After a complete victory over Juventius the Roman Prætor sent against him, he assumed kingly power, but exercised it with vast cruelty. At last, the Romans obliged him to fly into Thrace, where he was betrayed, and delivered into the hands of Metellus. This victory gained Macedonia once more into the power of the Romans, and to Metellus the name of Macedonicus, but cost the Romans 25,000 men. Andrisus adorned the triumph of Metellus, walking in chains before the general’s chariot.

ANDROGEUS, son of Minos k. of Crete, was murdered by the Athenians for his success at the Attic games; for which his father laid the yearly tribute upon them of 7 boys and 7 virgins to be exposed to the *Minotaur*, till Theseus slew it and delivered them.

ANDROMACHE, the wife of the valiant Hector, daughter to Eetion k.

of Thebes in Cilicia; she afterward married Pyrrhus, and even during his life married Helenus, with whom she reigned over part of Epirus.

ANDROMACHUS, physician to Nero, who invented the *Theriaca Andromacha*, which quite set aside the use of Mithridate. He wrote the description of this antidote in elegiac verse, which he dedicated to Nero.

ANDRONICUS I. strangled his nephew Alexis II. with his mother and others, and rose to the empire of Constantinople: and being warned by a magician, he slew all those whose names began with J. S. But the people siding with one Isacius Angelus, apprehended him, and put out his eyes, 1185.

ANDRONICUS of Cyrrhus, built at Athens, an octagon tower, with figures carved on each side, representing the eight principal winds. A brass triton at the summit with a rod in its hand, turned round by the wind, pointed to the quarter from whence it blew. From this model is derived the custom of placing weather cocks on steeples.

ANDRONICUS (Tranquillius) a Grecian, one of those learned men who were driven from Constantinople after the Turks had taken it, an. 1453. He went to Italy, and Basil; where he professed the Greek tongue, as also at Paris, where he came under Louis XI.

ANEAU (Bartholomew) a native of Bourges in France, a man of eminent learning in the 16th century, educated under Melchior Voimar: he was professor at Lyons, where he propagated the doctrines of the Reformation secretly for a long time: but on the festival of the Holy Sacrament 1565, as the procession was passing on toward the college, there was a large stone thrown from one of the windows upon the Host and priest who carried it. The people, enraged at this, broke into the college, and assassinated our author, whom they imagined to have been the occasion, and the college itself was shut up next day by order of the city.

ANGELO (Michael) there were five celebrated

celebrated Italian painters of this name, who flourished in the 16th and 17th centuries; but the two most distinguished of them are these. First, Michael Angelo Buonarroti, who was a most incomparable painter, sculptor, and architect, born in 1474, in the territory of Arezzi in Tuscany. He was the disciple of Dominico Ghirlandaio, and erected an academy of painting and sculpture in Florence, under the protection of Lorenzo di Medicis; which upon the troubles of that house was obliged to remove to Bologna. About this time he made an image of Cupid which he carried to Rome, broke off one of its arms, and buried the image in a place he knew would soon be dug up, keeping the arm by him. It was accordingly found and sold to cardinal St. Gregory for an antique; until Michael to their confusion and his own credit, discovered his artifice, and confirmed it by the deficient arm which he produced: it is rather unusual for the manufacturers of antiques to be so ingenuous. His reputation was so great at Rome, that he was employed by Pope Sixtus to paint his chapel; and by the command of Pope Paul III. executed his most celebrated piece, the last judgment. He has the name of the greatest designer that ever was, and it is universally allowed that no painter ever understood anatomy so well. He died immensely rich at Rome, in 1564. Secondly, Michael Angelo de Caravaggio, born at that village in Milan, in 1569. He was at first no more than a bricklayer's labourer, but was so charmed with seeing some painters at work, that he immediately applied himself to the art, and made such a progress in a few years, that he was admired as the author of a new style in painting. It was observed of Michael Angelo Buonarroti, that he was incomparable in designing, but knew little of colouring; and of Caravaggio, that he had as good a gout in colouring, as he had a bad one in designing. There is one picture of his in the Dominican church at

Antwerp, which Rubens used to call his master. It is said of this painter, that he was so strangely contentious that the pencil was no sooner out of his hand, but his sword was in it. He died in 1609.

ANGERONA, the goddess of silence, placed at Rome under the altar of the goddess of pleasure, to denote, say the Mythologists, the advantages of taciturnity.

ANGIOLELLO, born at Vicenza, composed in Italian and the Turkish language, *The History of Mahomet II.* which he dedicated to him. The author had been eye-witness of what he related; for being one of the slaves of the young sultan Mustapha, he followed him in the expedition to Persia in 1473.

ANICETUS, a franchised slave, tutor to Nero in his infancy, and afterward commander of his fleet: he was employed by Nero to murder his mother Agrippina.

ANIUS, k. of Delos, and high-priest of Apollo, had 3 daughters, to whom Bacchus gave the power of changing whatever they touched into corn, oil, and wine. Annon would have carried them into the Grecian army, but Bacchus turned them all into pigeons.

ANNA, sister of Pygmalion the k. of Tyre, after whose death she fled, with her sister Dido, to Carthage, and after hers to Ballus k. of Maltha, and thence into Italy; where, after many adventures, she drowned herself, to escape Lavinia's anger, the wife of Æneas, to whom she re-appeared under the name of Anna-Perennis, by which she was worshipped by the Romans.

ANNE Boleyn; see BOLEYN.

ANNE of Cleves, fourth wife of Henry VIII. king of England. Henry was rather scrupulous in his choice of wives, and though he loved large made women, he declared Anne of Cleves too large: he swore she was a great Flanders mare, and had ill smells about her: he therefore divorced her. Anne,

who was of rather a heavy disposition, was not much affected by this disgrace; but rather chose to continue in England than to return to her own country: she outlived Henry, and died at Chelsea in 1557.

ANNE of Denmark, wife of James I. died at Hampton-court in 1619, leaving the character of a peaceable and dutiful wife, and a virtuous and pious queen.

ANNE dutchess of York, daughter of Edward Hyde earl of Clarendon, was privately married to James duke of York, afterward James II. in 1660. She was, at first, very strict in the profession of the church of England, but at last died a Roman catholic in 1671, leaving only two daughters, Mary and Anne, who were successively advanced to the throne.

ANNE, queen of Great Britain, daughter of James II. when duke of York, by his first wife, above mentioned, was born in 1664, and married to prince George of Denmark in 1683, by whom she had several children, but survived them all. Upon the death of William III. March 8, 1702, she succeeded to the throne, and to a war with France, which was prosecuted under her reign by the great duke of Marlborough, with more glory than profit to this nation. She effected the long wished for union between England and Scotland, which took place May 1, 1707; and dying August 1, 1714, was succeeded by George Lewis Augustus elector of Hanover, as the direct descendent from James I. by his daughter Elizabeth queen of Bohemia.

ANNIUS of Viterbo, see NANNIUS.

ANSELM, abp. of Canterbury, one of the most illustrious prelates of his age, died aged 76, in 1109. He enjoined celibacy on the clergy, for which he was banished by king Rufus, but recalled by Henry, at his coming to the crown. He refused to consecrate such bishops as were invested by the king, according to pope Urban's

decree; flatly denying it to be the king's prerogative: for this he was outed again, 'till the pope and king agreeing, he was recalled 1107. At the council of Bari in the kingdom of Naples, the pope being puzzled by the arguments of the Greeks, against the Holy Ghost's proceeding from the Father, he called upon Anselm, who was present, and he discussed their objections with great applause.

ANSIN, a poet, who wrote the actions of M. Anthony, and was rewarded by him.

ANSON (George) a gentleman whose merit and good fortune as a naval commander, exalted him to the rank of nobility. He was the son of William Anson Esq; of Huckborough in Staffordshire, and shewing an early inclination for the sea, received a suitable education. The first command he enjoyed was that of the Weazle sloop in 1722, but the most memorable action of his life, and the foundation of his future good fortune, took place on his receiving the command of five ships, a sloop and two victuallers, equipped to annoy the Spaniards in the South seas, and to co-operate with admiral Vernon across the Isthmus of Darien: an expedition the principal object of which failed by the unaccountable delay in fitting him out. He sailed however in Sept. 1740, doubled Cape Horn in a dangerous season, lost most of his men by the scurvy, and with only one remaining ship, the Centurion, crossed the great Pacific ocean. If no considerable national advantage resulted from this voyage, commodore Anson made his own fortune and enriched his surviving companions, by the capture of a rich galleon on her passage from Acapulco to Manilla; with which he returned home round the Cape of Good Hope. If he was lucky in meeting this galleon, he was no less fortunate in escaping a French fleet then cruising in the channel, by sailing through it during a fog. He arrived at Spithead in June 1744, was soon after created an admiral,

miral, obtained a seat in parliament, and at length was rewarded with a peerage, by the title of lord Anson, baron of Soberton in Hants. In 1751, he was appointed first lord of the admiralty, in which rank he continued, with a very short interval until his death; and the last service he performed was to convoy queen Charlotte to England. He died in June 1762. No performance ever met with a more favourable or more merited reception, than the account of Anson's voyage round the world, which was compiled from his own papers under his own inspection.

ANTÆUS, a giant of Libya, son of Neptune and Terra, designing to build a temple to his father, of men's skulls, he slew all he met: but Hercules fighting him, and perceiving the assistance he received from his mother (for by a touch of the earth he refreshed himself when weary) lifted him up from the earth, and squeezed him to death.

ANTAGORUS, a Rhodian poet, in favour with Antigonus king of Macedon.

ANTENOR, a Trojan prince, came into Italy, expelled the Enganians on the river Po, and built the city of Padua, where his tomb is still extant.

ANTHERMUS, a sculptor of the isle of Chios, of a race of sculptors. It was against his two sons Bupalus and Athenis, that Hipponax wrote satyrical verses, to revenge himself upon them, for giving a ridiculous figure of him.

ANTHONY (St.) was born in Egypt in 251, and inherited a large fortune, which he distributed among his neighbours and the poor, retired into solitude, founded a religious order, built many monasteries, and died a. 356. Many ridiculous stories are told, of his conflicts with the Devil, and of his miracles: there are 7 epistles extant, attributed to him.

ANTIGINES, one of Alexander's commanders, to whom the second prize among the 8 was adjudged. He afterward commanded the Argyraspides,

and betrayed Eumenes to Antigonus, who burnt him alive in an iron cage, for fear of being served by him at the same rate.

ANTIGONUS, one of Alexander's commanders, to whom Asia fell. Amongst the rest, he killed Eumenes, and expelled Seleucus out of Syria; who flying to Ptolemy Lagus in Egypt, a bloody war commenced betwixt him, Cassander, and Antigonus, wherein, by the help of his son Demetrius, Antigonus got the better, and built the city Antigonía, a. R. 448. Afterward Cassander, Seleucus, and Lyfimachus, united against him, routed him, in league with king Pyrrhus, and slew him near Epirus, a. R. 453.

ANTIGONUS, king of the Jews, was the son of Aristobulus. He entered into an alliance with the king of the Parthians, and besieged Jerusalem. He cut off his uncle Hircanus's ears, to incapacitate him for the high-priesthood; and put Josephus, Herod's brother, to death. At length, Herod took him and sent him to M. Antony, who, to gratify Herod, cut off his head, and thereby extinguished the Asmoneans, who had reigned 126 years. This happened 36 years before Christ.

ANTINOUS, the favourite of Hadrian, was born at Bithynus in Bithynia. His beauty engaged the heart of Hadrian in such a manner, that there never was a more boundless and extravagant passion than that of this emperor toward this youth. After his death, the emperor ordered divine honours to be paid him.

ANTIOCHUS the Great, king of Syria, son of Seleucus Callinicus; succeeded his brother Seleucus Ceraunus, 223 years before the Christian æra. On Philopater's death, he took advantage of the minority of Ptolemy Epiphanes, broke the league he had made with the father to recover his losses upon the son. But the Romans, to whom Philopater had recommended him, forbade him to meddle with Egypt; for which he made war upon them.

but was at last totally routed; and going to plunder the temple of Belus, the populace killed him for his sacrilege.

ANTIOCHUS IV. surnamed Euphaneus, son to Antiochus III. usurp'd his nephew Demetrius's throne, and pretending to be guardian of his nephew Ptolemy Philometor king of Egypt, he invaded it twice, but in vain, a. R. 582. In 580 he besieged and took Jerusalem, profaned the temple, sacrificed to Jupiter Olympius in it, and carried off the sacred vessels; returned to Antioch, cut off the Maccabees, and all the Jews who refused to turn. At last Matthias and Judas Maccabeus defeated his armies, while himself was routed by the Elymians; after which, he vowed the ruin of Jerusalem, but died a. m. 3840.

ANTIOCHUS XIII. son of Antiochus Pius, called the Asiatic in ridicule, because he hid himself in Cilicia during the war with Tigranes, who, besought by the subjects, set himself on the throne. Lucullus obtaining against Tigranes, recovered Antiochus, but Pompey dethroned him, as unworthy of the crown.

ANTIOCHUS of Ascalon, a great philosopher, the master of Cicero at Athens and Rome, and much esteemed by Lucullus and Brutus.

ANTIPATER, by his country an Idumean, illustrious by his birth, riches, and abilities, very prudently took advantage of the confusion in Judea, occasioned by the contests between Hyrcanus and Aristobulus for the high-priest's office. He espoused Hyrcanus's party, and engaged Aretas king of the Arabians, and after that Pompey general of the Roman army, so far in his favour, that Hyrcanus got possession of it. Under his government Antipater obtained the absolute direction of all affairs, which he always turned to the advantage of the Romans. He did great services to Julius Cæsar, during the war of Alexandria; so that he obtained the right of a citizen of Rome, and the administration of Judæa. A certain Jew named Malichus poisoned

him. He left among other children the famous Herod, who was afterward k. of the Jews.

ANTIPATER the first k. of Macedon, and brother to Philip, put his mother Thessalonica to death, suspecting she favoured his brother Alexander more than him; and fearing Pyrrhus and Demetrius, whom his brother had armed against him, he fled to Lyfimachus, who for his crimes dispatched him.

ANTIPATER, one of Alexander's generals, subdued the revolted Thracians, relieved Megalopolis, and overthrew the Spartans there.

ANTIPATER CÆLIUS, a Roman historian, who wrote a history of the Punic war, much valued by Cicero. The emperor Hadrian preferred him to Sallust.

ANTIPATER of Sydon, a Stoic philosopher, and likewise a poet, commended by Cicero and Seneca: he flourished about the 171 olymp.

ANTISTHENES, a Greek philosopher, and founder of the Cynics, was born at Athens. Upon the death of Socrates, he was the occasion of banishment to Anytus, and of death to Melitus, who had been the greatest enemies of that philosopher. Laertius tells us there were 10 tomes of his works; and he has given us many of his Apophthegms.

ANTONINUS PIUS, the Roman emperor, was born at Lanuvium in Italy a. C. 86. of a family originally from Nîmes in Languedoc. His character was in all respects one of the noblest that can be imagined; and he had the title of Pius given him by the senate. We have no regular account of the transactions of his reign since Capitolinus has written in a very confused manner; and we have only an abridgment of Dion Cassius's history by Xiphilin now remaining. He managed the public revenues with great frugality, yet was extremely generous; was fond of peace, and in war preferred the reputation of justice to all the advantages which might be gained

gained by victory. He was more intent upon preserving the bounds of his empire, than extending them; and he often made use of Scipio's expression, That he chose rather to save one citizen than kill a thousand enemies. By this conduct he made himself universally esteemed and revered in that age, and admired by posterity. This great and good emperor died a. d. 161, aged 73 years, and reigned 23.

ANTONINUS PHILOSOPHUS upon the death of Pius was obliged by the senate to take upon him the government, in the management of which he made Lucius Verus his colleague. This was the first time the Romans saw their empire possessed by two princes in conjunction. The same day he took upon him the name (his former was Marcus Aurelius) of Antoninus, which he gave likewise to his colleague Verus, and betrothed his daughter Lucilla to him. They discharged the government together in an amicable manner: Marcus Antoninus endeavoured by all proper methods to gain the love of the people, and Lucius Verus acted with the utmost deference to his judgment and direction. The Pagan priests solicited him to persecute the Christians; but he rejected their petitions with the utmost indignation. In the year 171 he left Rome with his son Commodus, to go in person against the Marcomanni and other barbarous nations; and the year following gained a considerable victory over them, so that he would have absolutely subdued them in a very short time, if he had not been seized with a disease which put an end to his life a. d. 180, after he had reigned 19 years, 10 months and 11 days. The whole empire regretted the loss of so valuable a prince. His *Meditations* have been extremely admired by all good judges. His character is perhaps the most perfect of any of the heathen emperors in all the branches of it. The emperor Julian, in his *Cæsars*, which is a satyr upon the Roman emperors, gives him the noblest

character, and places him above Augustus Cæsar, and Trajan; and represents this as his maxim, That it is the chief duty of a man and a prince, to imitate the Deity, by putting himself into such a state as to want but a few things himself, and to serve others to the utmost of his power.

ANTONIUS, one of the greatest orators that ever appeared at Rome, and the occasion, says Cicero, that Italy might justly boast to rival Greece itself in the art of eloquence. He was unfortunately killed during those bloody confusions which were raised by Marius and Cinna at Rome.

ANTONIUS (Marcus) his son, had the surname of Creticus: he never raised himself above the Prætorship; and committed great extortions in the provinces. Plutarch commends him; but Cicero and Sallust give him a very bad character.

ANTONIUS (Marcus) son to the former, the Triumvir: he was very handsome in his youth, for which reason he was very much beloved by Curio a senator, who, by carrying him about with him in all his debauchery, made him contract such heavy debts, that his own father forbid him his house. Curio was so generous as to bail him for 250 talents, i. e. 46812*l.* 10*s.* of our money. When the civil war broke out, Curio took Cæsar's party, and prevailed with Antonius to do the same, for which he was made a Tribune of the people, and in that office did Cæsar great service. Cæsar having made himself master of Rome, gave Antonius the government of Italy: at the battle of Pharsalia, Cæsar confided so much in him, that he gave him the command of the left wing of his army, whilst he himself led the right. After Cæsar was made Dictator, he made Antonius general of the horse, though he had never been Prætor, in which command he exerted his power with the utmost violence. He was made Consul, when Cæsar enjoyed that honour for the fifth time, the last year of

that usurper's life. On Cæsar's death he harangued the populace with great art, and raised their fury against his murderers; flattering himself that he should easily get into the place which Cæsar had filled: but his haughty behaviour made him lose all the advantages his affected concern for Cæsar had gained him. His ill treatment of Octavius, and quarrel with him, produced another civil war, which ended in an accomodation between him, Octavius, and Lepidus, fatal to the peace of Rome. They agreed to share the supreme power among them, and many of the most illustrious Romans were sacrificed by proscription to cement this bloody league, which is known by the name of the second Triumvirate. But the Triumvirs were too ambitious, and hated one another too much, to belong united. Antonius went into Asia to raise money for his soldiers; during his absence, Fulvia his wife quarreled with Octavius. Antonius was in Asia, indulging himself in all manner of luxury, when the famous Cleopatra inspired him with the most violent passion. Antonius hearing of the quarrel between Fulvia and Octavius, and finding Octavius was become publicly his enemy, entered into a confederacy with Sextus Pompeius, who was still master of Sicily. He then went into Italy in order to fight Octavius, but Fulvia, who had been the author and promoter of this war, dying, Octavius and Antonius, came to an agreement. One of the conditions of this new peace was, that they should together attack Pompey, though the former had lately made an alliance with him. Antonius then married Octavia, sister to Octavius, as a pledge of their renewed friendship; but returned soon after to his beloved Cleopatra, and again lived with her in Alexandria. Octavius took hold of this pretence to inveigh against him, and begin the war again. At last they engaged in a sea fight at Actium, in which Octavius gained a complete victory: which was followed by the deaths

both of Antonius and Cleopatra. 'The infatuated Antonius fell upon his own sword, and Cleopatra stung herself to death with an asp as was supposed, to avoid gracing the victor's triumph at Rome.

ANTONIA, eldest daughter of Marcus Antonius by Octavia, was a lady whose virtue and beauty made her highly admired: she married Drusus, son to Livia and brother to Tiberius; but being left a young widow, rejected the addresses of the greatest persons, and was an example of continence in a very debauched court. Antonia discovered to Tiberius the designs of Sejanus, for which service the emperor was not ungrateful: her son Germanicus had all the qualifications that could be wished for in the presumptive heir of the empire, and was the delight of the people of Rome; so it is no wonder if Antonia was inconsolable, when he was taken off by an unexpected death. Her other son was disagreeable to her, being excessively stupid. Her daughter was a monster; she was convicted of having poisoned her husband, and of adultery; the minister of vengeance to whom she was delivered was her mother, who shut her up in a chamber, where she let her die of hunger. She surprised Caligula in the act of incest with his sister: he, upon his first coming to the empire, decreed all those honours to his grandmother Antonia which the senate had decreed for Livia; but he afterward neglected her so far as to refuse her a private audience. These affronts threw her into such grief that she died.

ANTONIA, her grand-daughter, daughter to the emperor Claudius and Ælia Pætina, but born before he was emperor: was first married to Cneus Pompeius Magnus, and afterward to Faustus Sylla: she lost both her husbands by violent deaths; the first was put to death by order of the emperor Claudius; the second was killed at Marseilles by assassins sent on purpose by Nero. She refused the addresses of
that

that prince, who would have married her after the death of Pompey. Nero put her to death, under pretence that she was engaged in a conspiracy, probably that of Piso.

ANTONIO (Nicolas) knight of the order of St. James, and canon of Seville, did great honour to the Spanish nation, by the *Bibliotheca of Spanish writers*, which he printed at Rome 1672.

ANYTUS, an Athenian rhetorician, one of Socrates's persecutors. After this great man's death, his innocence appearing, his accusers were threatened; so Anytus fled to Heraclea, where some say he was stoned to death.

APELLES, one of the most illustrious painters of antiquity, born in the isle of Cos, and flourished in the time of Alexander the Great. He was in high favour with Alexander, who prohibited any other person but Apelles, from drawing his picture. He is said to have painted a horse so naturally, that horses neighed when they saw it.

APICIUS. There were at Rome three of that name famous for their gluttony: the second is the most celebrated of the three. He lived under Tiberius, spent immense sums on his belly, and invented divers sorts of cakes which bore his name. He kept as it were a school of gluttony at Rome. After having spent two millions and a half in entertainments, finding himself very much in debt, he examined into the state of his affairs; and seeing that he had but 250,000 livres remaining, he poisoned himself, out of apprehension of starving with such a sum. He had prostituted himself when very young to Sejanus.

APION, a famous grammarian, born in Egypt, was a professor at Rome in the reign of Tiberius. He had all the arrogance of a mere pedant, and amused himself with difficult and insignificant inquiries.

APIS, k. of Argos, son of Jupiter and Niobe, reigned 35 years in Achaia, and passed into Egypt, where for teach-

ing that people to dress vines he was made king, married Isis, and went under the name of Osiris.

APOLLINARIS (Caius Sulpicius) a very learned grammarian, born at Carthage, lived in the 2d century under Antonius; he is supposed to be the author of the verses which are prefixed to the comedies of Terence, and contain the arguments of them. He had for his successor in the profession of grammar Helvius Pertinax, who had been his scholar, and was at last emperor.

APOLLINARIS SIDONIUS (Caius Sollius) an eminent Christian writer and bp. in the 5th century, was born of a noble family in France: he had in the first part of his life been in the army: he is esteemed the most elegant writer of his age both in prose and verse.

APOLLINARIUS the younger, son of a famous man of the same name, was bp. of Laodicea, highly esteemed for his learning and piety.

APOLLO, son of Jupiter and Latona, and brother of Diana, born at Delos. He was the god of music, poetry, prophecy, and physic; and with Neptune's assistance is said to have built the walls of Troy, for king Laomedon. He had a famous temple and oracle at Delphos, which oracle is reported to have ceased at the birth of Jesus Christ. Apollo is also called Phœbus.

APOLLODORUS, born at Damascus, a famous architect under Trajan and Hadrian: he had the direction of the bridge of stone which Trajan ordered to be built over the Danube in the year 104, which was esteemed the most magnificent of all the works of that emperor. Hadrian, one day as Trajan was discoursing with this architect upon the buildings he had raised at Rome, would needs give his judgment, and shewed he understood nothing of the matter. Apollodorus turned upon him bluntly, and said to him, Go paint Citruls, for you are very ignorant of the subject we are talking upon. Hadrian

drian at this time boasted of his painting Citruls well. This insult cost Apollodorus his life,

APOLLODORUS the Athenian, a famous grammarian, the son of Asclepiades and disciple of Aristarchus. He wrote many works not now extant; but his most famous production was his *Bibliotheca*, concerning the origin of the gods: this work consisted of 24 books, but three only are now in being. Several other pieces of his are to be found in *Fabricius's Bibliotheca Græca*. There were various other persons of this name: Scipio Testi a Neapolitan, has written a treatise of the Apollodoruses, which was printed at Rome in 1555; and Dr. Thomas Gale published a work of the same kind in 1675.

APOLLONIUS, the author of the *Argonautics*, was born at Alexandria in Egypt: he taught rhetoric at Rhodes, and hence was called Rhodius. He flourished about 137 olymp. and was keeper of the Alexandrian library. Longinus, in his treatise *Of the Sublime*, commends this poet. The ancient *Scholia* upon his *Argonautics*, still extant, are extremely useful, and full of learning.

APOLLONIUS of Perga, a city of Pamphylia, was a great geometrician, under the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes, which reaches from the 2d year of the 133 olymp. to the 3d year of the 139th. He studied a long time at Alexandria, under the disciples of Euclid, and composed several works, of which that only of the Conics remains.

APOLLONIUS of Tyana, born about the beginning of the first cent. when he was but 16 years old, he set up for a strict observer of Pythagoras's rules, renouncing wine, women, and all sorts of flesh; living very austere: a little after he set up for a reformer. He travelled over the world, and died very old. His life has been amply described by Philostratus; but it is not to be doubted that it contains a thousand fabulous things. The Heathens

were very glad to put the pretended miracles of this man in opposition to those of Jesus Christ. He made so open a profession of the belief of transmigration, that he caused a lion to be worshipped under pretence that the soul of Amasis was united with the body of this beast.

APON, one of the most famous philosophers and physicians of his time, born near to Padua 1250. He was prosecuted for magic by the Inquisition, and if he had lived to the end of the process, it is very likely that he would have suffered in person what he only suffered in effigy after his death.

APPIAN, an eminent writer of the Roman History in Greek, under the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian; he was of a good family in Alexandria in Egypt; whence he went to Rome, and there distinguished himself so well as an advocate, that he was chosen one of the procurators of the empire, and the government of a province was committed to him. He did not complete the Roman History in a continued series; but wrote distinct histories of all nations that had been conquered by the Romans, in which he placed every thing relating to those nations in the proper order of time. His style is plain and simple; but of the great number of books which he wrote, we have but a small part now extant, which are, his *Histories of the Punic, Syrian, Parthian, Mithridatic, and Spanish wars*, with those against *Hannibal, the civil wars*, and those in *Illyricum*.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS, a Sabine by birth, one of the principal inhabitants of Regillum: his shining merit having drawn the envy of his fellow-citizens upon him, he retired to Rome with all his family. Appius was admitted into the senate, and was made Consul, with Publius Servilius Priscus, in 258 from the building of Rome. He was hated by the plebeians, being an austere opposer of their clamours and seditions. The Claudian family continued long one of the most illustrious of the patrician

trician families in Rome; and several in succession of the name of Appius, supported the same stern character that distinguished their first founder.

APRIES, son of Psammis, king of Egypt; the same with Pharaoh Hophra in Jeremiah and Ezekiel: he ruined Sidon, and some say he put Jeremiah to death: he thought neither God nor man could dethrone him; which yet was easily done by Amasis, and he himself was strangled by the Egyptians.

APULEIUS (Lucius) a Platonist, known to all the world by the famous work of the *Golden Ass*, lived in the 2d century under the Antonines. He was originally of Madura, a Roman colony in Africa. An insatiable curiosity engaged him to travel much, and enter himself into several societies of religion. Nothing shews more plainly the impertinent credulity of the Heathens, than their saying, that Apuleius had done so great a number of miracles, that they equal, or rather surpass, those of Christ.

AQUILIA, an ancient Patrician Roman family, which produced several eminent men.

AQUILIUS, a poet, Aulus Gellius says some of the comedies which bore the name of Plautus, were wrote by M. Aquilius: among those he reckons the *Commorientes*: but this play is expressly ascribed to Plautus by Terence in *prologo Adelphorum*, who even describes the subject of that comedy, which Plautus it seems had borrowed from a Greek poet.

AQUINAS (St. Thomas) who is styled the Angelical Doctor, was born at the castle of Aquino, in the Terra di Lavoro in Italy, in 1224. He entered into the order of the Dominicans, and after having taught school divinity in most of the cities of Italy, settled at last at Naples: the archbishopric of which city he refused, when it was offered him by Clement IV. He died in 1274, leaving an amazing number of writings, which were printed at Venice in 17 vols. folio, in the year

1490. His authority has always been of great importance in the schools of the Roman Catholics. Lord Herbert, in his *Life of Hen. VIII.* tells us, that one of the principal reasons which induced that king to write against Luther was, that the latter had spoken contemptuously of Aquinas.

ARABELLA STUART, daughter to Charles Stuart, younger brother to k. James I.'s father by Eliz. Cavendish. In the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign the Pope formed a design to raise her to the throne of England, by marrying her to the cardinal Farnese, brother to the duke of Parma. Henry IV. of France inclined to enter into this project, being apprehensive lest England should become too powerful if it was united with Scotland under the same king. After the death of queen Elizabeth, some English lords concerted a scheme to make Arabella queen of England, being afraid lest king James, being a foreigner, should prefer the Scots to them. They therefore conspired to kill the king, and to crown Arabella. The plot was detected, and some of those concerned in it were capitally punished. Arabella died in the Tower, 1615.

ARACHNE a young maid of Lydia, said to have been the inventress of spinning. She is fabled to have been so skilful in this art, as to challenge Minerva at it; who tore her work and struck her, which disgrace driving her to despair, she hanged herself. Pallas, from compassion brought her to life, and transformed her into a spider, which still employs itself in spinning.

ARATUS, general of the Achæans, conquered Niocles tyrant of Sicyon. Two years after, he surprised the castle called Acrocorinthus, and drove out the k. of Macedonia: he delivered Argos from its tyrants, and was poisoned by Philip II. k. of Macedonia, whom he had newly restored: he was about 62 when he died, the 2d year of the 141 olymp. He was interred at Sicyon, and received the greatest honours from his

his countrymen. His son, who had also been Prætor, was poisoned by k. Philip. Polybius gives so great a character of Aratus the father's *Commentaries* or *History*, that the loss of so valuable a work is highly to be regretted.

ARATUS, a Greek poet, was born in Cilicia, and flourished about the beginning of the 124 olymp. His *Phænomena*, which are still extant, give him a title to the character of an astronomer, as well as of a poet. This Greek poem was translated into Latin by Cicero, who tells us that the verses of Aratus are very noble.

ARBACES governed Media under Sardanapalus, and seeing him spinning among a company of his women, he stirred up his people to revolt, and dethroned Sardanapalus; who thereupon burnt himself in his palace. Arbaces being crowned, began the monarchy of the Medes, which lasted 317 years under 9 kings, till Astyages was expelled by Cyrus. Arbaces reigned 22 years, and died a. m. 3206.

ARBUTHNOT (Dr. John) an eminent physician, and one of the most celebrated wits in the reign of queen Anne; was the son of an episcopal clergyman in Scotland, nearly allied to the noble family of that name. His first employment in London is said to have been teaching mathematics, but his learning and agreeable conversation introduced him by degrees into good medical practice; and happening to be called in to the assistance of prince George of Denmark, who was suddenly taken ill at Epsom, he ever after employed him, and in 1709, he was appointed physician in ordinary to the queen. He was intimate with those celebrated wits, Pope, Swift, and Gay; and in the year 1714, engaged with the two former to write a satire on the abuse of human learning, in the manner of Cervantes, which the queen's illness put a stop to, when they had proceeded no farther than what appears as the first book of the *Memoirs of Martinus*

Scriblerus. Dr. Warburton informs us, that *Gulliver's Voyages*, the *Treatise of the Profound*, of *Literary Criticism on Virgil*, and the *Memoirs of a Parish Clerk*, are only detached fragments of this undertaking. Dr. Arbuthnot died in 1735.

ARCADIUS, emperor of the East, eldest son to Theodosius the Great and Flaccilla the empress, was born in Syria in the year 377. Rufinus, who had been his tutor, being disappointed in his design of marrying his daughter to Arcadius, involved the Eastern empire in the greatest confusion, by bringing in the Barbarians; but was at last killed at Constantinople. Arcadius confirmed very readily those laws which Theodosius had made in favour of the church, and appointed several new ones. Eutropius, a favourite for a long while, governed him as he pleased. Gainas, who was a Goth and Arian, got him removed. Then the power fell into the hands of Eudoxia the empress, who sadly abused it. Gainas had no other view in removing Eutropius, but to prosecute his own interests, and committed a thousand disorders in Asia: so that Arcadius having no army sent to him, consented to what terms he thought proper. He died in 408.

ARCHELAUS, son of Herod the Great, k. of Judea, a. d. 2. On his journey to Rome at Cæsar's confirmation, he put 3000 men to death for a sedition. Antipas his brother, whom the Jews preferred, rivalled him in the crown. Augustus gave him half of what his father possessed over Idumæa, Judæa, and Samaria: at last, through the complaints made of his tyranny, he banished him to Vienna in the Dauphinate, where he died.

ARCHIAS, was a Greek poet, under whom Tully had studied, and whom he defended with so much eloquence.

ARCHIDAMUS king of Sparta, son of Agesilaus the Great, cut off 10,000 Arcadians without losing one man: going to assist the Tarentines, against the Lucanians and Brutians, he

was killed by the Messapians as soon as he landed.

ARCHILOCHUS, a Greek poet, of the isle of Paros in the 29th olymp. The character of his poetry was an overflowing of slander. The violent satyr he made against Lycambes caused the latter to hang himself. The poet's anger arose from Lycambes not keeping his word: he had promised him his daughter, and afterward refused her to him.

ARCHIMEDES of Syracuse, a celebrated geometrician; was a relation and friend of king Hiero. By engines of his invention, Syracuse was long defended, when besieged by Marcellus; at the taking of which city, this general commanded his soldiers to have a particular regard to the safety of Archimedes; but to no purpose, for he was slain by a soldier who did not know him. He is said to have formed a glass sphere, wherein the motion of the heavenly bodies were shewn. Claudian has an epigram on this invention: some of his works are preserved. His monument, discovered by Cicero, had a sphere and a cylinder carved on it.

ARCHYTAS of Tarentum, a Pythagorean philosopher, tutor to Plato in geometry: he is said to have made a pigeon of wood that could fly. His doubling the cube is mentioned by Eutocius; and he was almost the first that applied mathematics to human uses. He was cast away in the Adriatic sea, and thrown on the shore of Apulia.

AREOPAGITES, the senate of Athens, taking its name from Mars, who was the first that was indicted there, being accused by Neptune for killing his son Halirothius. Before this court St. Paul was called, to give an account of his doctrine, and converted Dionysius, one of their number.

ARETIN (Guy) a Benedictine monk of the 11th century, rendered famous by discovering a new method of learning music. Possevin tells us in his *Apparatus*, that Guy Aretin was the inventor of the names of the six notes in music,

ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, and some will have these names to be borrowed from the syllables of some Sapphic verses of a hymn. It is also pretended that the word *Gammut* used for the musical scale, came from Aretin having used the first letters of the alphabet to mark his notes; G being the Greek gamma: and that this was done to shew that music came from Greece.

ARETIN (Peter) a native of Arezzo, lived in the 16th century, was famous for his satyrical writings. He boasted of having put under contribution those to whom others paid tributes and taxes. He is known by the title of the *Scourge of Princes*, and it might have been added, of the clergy.

ARETHUSA, daughter of Nereus and Coris, and companion of Diana, who changed her into a fountain to save her from her lover Alpheus.

ARGONAUTS, a company of illustrious Greeks, said to have embarked along with Jason in the ship *Argo*, on an expedition to Colchis, to carry away the gold fleece.

ARGUS, son of Orisio. The poets feigned he had 100 eyes, whereof 50 waked and slept by turns. He guarded Io, but was lulled asleep and slain by Mercury; upon which, his eyes were transplanted into the peacock's tail, he being turned into that bird.

ARGYROPYLUS (John) a native of Constantinople, retired into Italy, whilst the Turks ravaged Greece. He was well received by Cosmo de Medicis, who made him tutor to his son and grandson Laurence, and professor of Greek in the city of Florence. He testified his gratitude in the translation that he made of the *Physics* and of the *Ethics* of Aristotle.

ARIADNE, daughter of Minos k. of Crete. Theseus being sent to destroy the Minotaur, Ariadne was so taken with him, that, as a testimony of her love, she gave Theseus a clew of thread to guide him out of the labyrinth. Theseus having killed the Minotaur, carried off the Athenians he had taken with

with him, and Ariadne; whom he afterward forsook.

ARIAS MONTANUS, a learned Spanish divine, employed by Philip II. of Spain to publish another edition of the Bible, after that of cardinal Ximenes, which he finished with applause, and died at Seville, 1598.

ARION, an admirable horse, much more famous in poetic history than Bucephalus in the history of Alexander. His origin is variously described: his feet resembled those of a man. Hercules mounted him when he took the city of Elis, and afterward presented him to Adrastus.

ARION, an excellent musician and poet, inventor of Dithyrambics. Perander entertained him at his court, where getting an estate, and returning to Corinth, the sailors, for lucre of his money, threw him into the sea: but a dolphin, charmed with his music, took him on her back and carried him safe to shore.

ARIOSTO (Lewis) a celebrated Italian poet of the 16th century: his attachment to poetry did not so far engage him but that he was employed in embassies and the management of affairs in Italy. His principal work intitled *Orlando Furioso*, is a continuation of Bojardo's *Orlando Innamorato*, and has been honoured with numerous illustrators, commentators, and translators. He died at Ferrara in 1533.

ARISTÆUS, son of Apollo and Cyrene, whom for the many services he had rendered to mankind, by his knowledge of all profitable arts, the gods placed amongst the stars; so that he is the Aquarius in the Zodiac. The resemblance of his history to that of Moses, has been curiously discussed by Huetius.

ARISTANDER, a famous soothsayer under Alexander the Great, and gained a wonderful influence over this monarch by the good success of his art. He had already had the same employment at the court of k. Philip; and it was he who explained better than his

brethren the dream that this prince had after having married Olympias.

ARISTARCHUS, a Grecian philosopher of Samos, one of the first that maintained, that the earth turns upon its own centre. We are not sure of the age in which he lived; and have none of his works but a *Treatise of the greatness and distance of the Sun and Moon*, translated into Latin by Frederic Commandine, and published with Pappus's explanations in 1572.

ARISTARCHUS, a celebrated grammarian, much esteemed by Ptolemy Philometor, who committed to him the education of his son. He applied himself chiefly to criticism, and made a revision of Homer's poems, but in too magisterial a way; for such verses as he did not like, he treated as spurious. He commented on other poets; Cicero and Horace make use of his name to express a very rigid critic.

ARISTIDES, surnamed the Just, flourished at Athens at the same time with Themistocles: they could never agree together; the boisterous eloquence of the latter caused him to triumph over the justice of the other. He lived in great poverty, and gloried in it. This great man, who strictly observed the rules of justice in his own house, and toward his fellow-citizens, yet made no scruple to prefer utility to honesty in cases of politics. He was sufficiently generous in not joining with the enemies of Themistocles; for without Aristides's meddling in it, Themistocles would have been condemned to banishment. He engaged the divided Greeks to re-unite against the Persians.

ARISTIDES, a painter cotemporary with Apelles, flourished at Thebes about the 122d olymp. He is said to have been the first who attempted to delineate the passions of the mind in colours. His Bacchus was so excellent a piece, as to become proverbial.

ARISTIPPUS, the founder of the Cyrenaic sect of philosophy: he lived in the 96th olymp. He asserted pleasure

ture to be the ultimate end in which all happiness consists; and his manner of life was agreeable to his philosophy, for he indulged himself in all the luxuries of dress, wine, and women.

ARISTO (Titus) a Roman lawyer, perfect master of the public and civil law, of history and antiquity. The Pandects mention some books of his, as does Aulus Gellius.

ARISTODEMUS k. of the Messenians in the Morea; in a war with the Lacedæmonians, who took several cities from him, bringing reinforcements from Rome, he made such havoc of the enemy, that to re-people the land, the women were forced to prostitute themselves to strangers; whence arose the Parthians. Aristodemus having sacrificed his daughter, according to the oracle, killed himself upon her tomb.

ARISTOMENES, general of the Messenians, was renowned for his valour and virtue. Messenia had been conquered by the Spartans, and reduced to the lowest terms of slavery under them; when Aristomenes, in conjunction with others who preferred the liberty of their country to all considerations of private interest, endeavoured to rescue it from distress. He procured the assistance of the Argives and Arcadians, and began hostilities against Sparta: he came to an action the first year of the war at Deræ, a small Messenian village, where he distinguished himself to such advantage that he was saluted king by his little army. His character in most respects was very great and valuable, and his conduct was of such importance to the Messenians, that his death was the only security of the Lacedæmonians.

ARISTOPHANES, the celebrated comic poet, a citizen of Athens, contemporary with Socrates: he wrote about 50 comedies, of which there are 11 now extant: the *Clouds*, which he wrote in order to expose Socrates to the ridicule of the Athenians, is the most renowned of his plays. He had a par-

ticular aversion to Euripides, the tragic writer, whom he satyrizes in several of his comedies.

ARISTOTIMUS, son of Damareus, and grandson of Etymon, made himself tyrant of Elis by the assistance of Antigonus the son of Demetrius k. of Macedonia; but his cruelty and perfidiousness soon made him lose this new sovereignty, together with his life.

ARISTOTLE, the founder of the sect of Peripatetics which swallowed up all the rest; not but that it had its reverses, and in the 17th century above all, has been violently shaken. They are deceived who have said he was the disciple of Socrates; for when he was born, Socrates had been dead 15 years. The Mahometans are very fond of his philosophy, and have now, notwithstanding the ignorance among them, schools for his sect. The number of ancient and modern writers who have laboured upon Aristotle is incredible. He was born at Stagyra, a little city of Macedonia, and hence is called the Stagyrite.

ARIUS, the head and founder of Arianism, a sect which denied the eternal divinity and consubstantiality of the Word, lived in the 4th century, contemporary with Athanasius, who was his bitter antagonist.

ARLINGTON; see BENNET.

ARMINIUS (James) born at Oude-Water in Holland in 1560; was professor of divinity at Leyden. He was not the first who asserted free-will among the modern divines, though it is commonly said so, and the heresy be thence called Arminianism. He was very fond of poetry all his life, and wrote several poems in all kinds.

ARNALL (William) a noted political writer in defence of Sir Robert Walpole, was originally an attorney's clerk, but being recommended to Walpole, he employed him for a course of years in writing the *Free Briton* and other papers in defence of his administration. By the report of the secret committee, he appears to have received, in the

space of four years, no less than 10,997*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* out of the treasury, for his writings! but spending his money as fast as it came, and his supplies stopping on Sir Robert's resignation, he died broken hearted and in debt, in the 26th year of his age. His invention was so quick that his honourable employer used to say, no man in England could write a pamphlet in so little time as Arnall.

ARNAULD d'ANDILLY (Robert) the son of a celebrated advocate of the parliament of Paris, was born in 1588; and being introduced young at court, was employed in many considerable offices, all which he discharged with great integrity and reputation. In 1644 he quitted business, and retired to the convent of Port Royal des Champs, where he passed the remainder of his days in a continued application to works of piety and devotion; and enriched the French language with many excellent translations, from other writers, as well as with religious compositions of his own. He died in 1674, and his works are printed in 8 vols. folio.

ARNAULD (Anthony) brother of the preceding, and a doctor of the Sorbonne, was born in 1612. He published in 1643, *A Treatise on frequent Communion*, which highly displeased the Jesuits; and the disputes upon grace, which broke out about this time in the university of Paris, and in which he took a zealous part with the Jansenists, helped to increase the animosity between him and the Jesuits. But nothing raised so great a clamour against him, as the two letters he wrote on *Absolution*; in the second of which the faculty of divinity found two propositions which they condemned, and M. Arnauld was expelled the society. Upon this he retired, and during a retreat which lasted near 25 years, he composed that great variety of works extant of his writing, on grammar, geometry, logic, metaphysics, and theology. In 1679 he withdrew from

France, living in obscurity in the Netherlands, and died in 1694.

ARNOBIUS, professor of rhetoric at Sicca in Numidia about the end of the 3d century, was engaged by dreams in the profession of Christianity, after he had opposed it with vehemence.

ARNOLD of Brescia, a famous heretic of the 12th cent. who studied in France under the celebrated Peter Abelard; and returning to Italy, put on the habit of a monk. He preached the worst kind of heresy, asserting that the pope and the rest of the clergy ought not to enjoy any temporal estate; and that those ecclesiastics who had any estates of their own, or held any lands, were intirely cut off from the least hopes of salvation! Such pernicious doctrine was unsufferable, accordingly in 1139, his errors were condemned in a council of near a thousand prelates held in the church of St. John Lateran at Rome, under pope Innocent II. Upon this he left Italy and retired to Switzerland, but venturing to return on the death of that pope, and raising seditions against his successors, he was hanged out of their way in 1155.

ARNOLDUS (Gothofredus) pastor and inspector of the churches of Perleberg, and historiographer to the king of Prussia, was born at Annaburg in the mountains of Misnia, in 1666. He was a zealous defender of Pietists, a sect among the German Protestants, and composed a great number of religious works; particularly an *Ecclesiastical History*, which exposed him to the resentment of the divines; and another giving an account of the doctrines and manners of Christians from the first ages, in which he frequently animadverts upon Cave's Primitive Christianity. He died in 1714.

ARNULPH, bp. of Rochester in the 12th century, composed a book concerning the foundation, endowment, charters, laws, &c. relating to the church of Rochester; which is known to the English antiquaries by the title of *Textus Roffensis*.

ARPINAS (Guiseppe Cæsar) a celebrated Italian history painter in the 16th and 17th centuries. What he painted from the Roman history are the most esteemed of all his works: he lived in great intimacy with pope Clement VIII. who honoured him with knighthood; and Henry IV. of France conferred the order of St. Michael on him.

ARRIA, the wife of Cæcina, a man of consular dignity, was a Roman lady of distinguished fortitude, who when she saw there was no hopes of saving her husband's life, and that he had not courage enough to put an end to himself, presented the dagger with which she had first stabbed herself to him, with these words; *Pætus, this gives me no pain.* Martial has a fine epigram on this subject.

ARRIAN, a famous philosopher and historian under the emp. Hadrian and the two Antonines, was born at Nicomedia in Bithynia. His great learning and eloquence procured him the character of the second Xenophon, and raised him to the most considerable dignities at Rome, even the Consulship itself. We have 4 books of his *Dissertations upon Epictetus*, whose scholar he had been; and his *History of Alexander the Great*, in 7 books, is greatly admired by the best judges.

ARSACES was k. of Armenia in the 4th century. The Romans, who wanted his assistance in the war against the Persians, very much courted his alliance. The emp. Constantius, in order to attach him to his interest, gave him Olympia in marriage, who had been betrothed to Constans, Constantius's brother.

ARSINOE. There have been many queens of that name; one, wife of Magas k. of Cyrene; another married to Ptolemy Philadelphus, her own brother: and Arsinoë, sister to the preceding, was first married to Lysimachus k. of Thracia and Macedonia: and afterward to Ptolemy Ceraunus, who

killed her two sons, and banished her into Samothracia.

ARTABANUS, brother of Darius k. of Persia, a wise man, who always advised against those famous expeditions which were so fatal to the monarchy of the Persians.

ARTABANUS I. k. of the Parthians, the 7th from Arsaces, founder of the monarchy, was son of Priapatius, and brother of Phraates and Mithridates, who all three reigned successively over the Parthians. He succeeded Phraates his nephew, and died soon after, having been wounded in the arm in the war that he had with the Trogarians. There were three other kings of Parthia of this name; the last of whom, Artaxerxes, a common soldier of Persia, deprived of his life; so putting an end to the Arsacidæ, and translating the kingdom of the Parthians to the Persians.

ARTABAZUS, son of Pharnaces, commanded the Parthians and the Chorasmians in the expedition of Xerxes. It was he who after the battle of Salamis escorted the king his master to the Hellespont with 60,000 chosen men. It was against his advice that Mardonius engaged in the battle of Plataea, which was so fatal to the Persians. Foreseeing what would happen, he preserved the 40,000 men he commanded, and carried them back into Asia with much prudence.

ARTAVASDES I. k. of Armenia, son and successor of Tigranes, was conquered by Lucullus and Pompey. He villanously deceived the Romans in the expedition of Crassus; for having promised him a supply of 40,000 men, he excused himself because of the war he had to maintain in his own country against the Parthians. Crassus was not in a condition to punish his perfidiousness; on the contrary, Artavasdes had a share in the rejoicings at the court of the Parthian king for the ruin of the Roman army.

ARTAVASDES II. was established

k. of Armenia by Augustus: but kept this post but a little time. Augustus, who had given it him, being informed of the confusions of Armenia, sent thither Caius Cæsar his grandson to reduce it to order. This young prince established Ariobarzanes there for k. to the satisfaction of every body.

ARTAXERXES MNEMON succeeded Darius, a. r. 349. he slew his brother Cyrus and his son Darius for revolting after he had declared him his successor.

ARTAXIAS I. king of Armenia: while he was only one of Antiochus the Great's generals, seized Armenia, and divided it with another of the generals of that king. Hannibal retired to his court after the defeat of Antiochus, gave him a great deal of counsel, and built that great and beautiful city, which was called from him Artaxata.

ARTEMIDORUS, the author of the *Treatise of Dreams*, was of Ephesus, but took upon him in that book the surname of Daldianus, to do honour to his mother's country Daldis. In his other books, he gave himself the surname of Ephesus. He lived under the emperor Antoninus Pius.

ARTEMISIA, wife of Mausolus k. of Caria, has immortalized herself by the honours which she paid to the memory of her husband. She built for him in Halicarnassus a very magnificent tomb, called the *Mausoleum*, which was one of the seven wonders of the world; and afterward gave the title of Mausoleum to all tombs remarkable for their grandeur: but she died of regret and sorrow before the Mausoleum was finished. She appointed panegyrics to be made in honour of him, and proposed a prize of great value for the person who should compose the best. He died about the end of the 106th olympiad.

ARTEMISIA, queen of Caria, and daughter of Lygdamis, attended in person king Xerxes in his expedition against the Greeks, being then possessed

of the sovereign authority, on account of her being a widow, during the minority of her son. She distinguished herself very remarkably, both by her counsel and personal valour. Xerxes intrusted her with the care of the young princes of Persia, his sons, when, agreeably to her advice, he abandoned Greece, in order to return to Asia. These great qualities did not secure her from the weakness of love: she was passionately fond of a man of Abydos, whose name was Dardanus, and was so enraged at his neglect of her, that she put out his eyes while he was asleep. The gods, in order to punish her for this, inspired her with still a stronger passion for him; so that the oracle having advised her to go to Leucas, which was the usage of desperate lovers, she took the leap from thence, and was interred at that place. Many writers confound this Artemisia with the former, the wife of Mausolus.

ARTHUR, a British king in the sixth age: first he was chief general against the Saxons, from whom he had no rest till after 12 battles: some say he expelled the Saracens, conquered Friezeland and the north isles as far as Russia, and made Lapland the eastern bound of his empire. But all this is very dubious.

ARVALES, 12 noble Romans that sacrificed for the fruits of the earth. This ceremony was begun by Acca Laurentia, Romulus's nurse, who with her 12 sons sacrificed to the gods every year, and prayed for a good harvest. At the solemnity they wore a crown, made up of ears of corn interwoven with ribbons, which is thought to have been the first sort of crown used by the Romans.

ASCANIUS, son of Æneas and Cræusa, succeeded his father in the kingdom of the Latins, and overturned Mezentius k. of Tuscany for refusing to make peace with him, a. m. 2827, and reigned 38 years.

ASCHAM (Roger) one of the most polite

posite writers of the 16th century, and tutor to queen Elizabeth. He wrote several pieces, which are greatly admired, especially his Latin letters, which have all the beauty and elegance imaginable.

ASCLEPIADES, a native of Phlia in Peloponnesus, holds a considerable rank among the ancient philosophers. He was scholar of Stilpo, and he engaged Menedemus to frequent the same school, and contracted so intimate a friendship with him, that it might be compared with that of Orestes and Pylades.

ASCLEPIADES, of Prusa in Bithynia, one of the most famous physicians among the ancients, cotemporary with Mithridates, as appears by his refusing to go to his court, whither he was invited by magnificent promises. Pliny, Celsus, and Galen, quote some of his works.

ASCLEPIADES, a famous physician under Hadrian, of the same city with the former: he wrote several books concerning the composition of medicines, both internal and external.

ASCLETARION, an astrologer, who told Domitian his destiny; and being asked how he himself must die, he said by dogs: to falsify him, the emperor ordered him immediately to be burnt; but being laid on the pile, it is said, a storm of rain put out the fire; whereupon several dogs coming by, seized his body and devoured it.

ASDRUBAL (Hædus) a noble Carthaginian, who went to make peace with the Romans after Hannibal was beat by Scipio, which was obtained for 40 years, a. r. 552. But the Carthaginians broke it. Afterward Scipio jun. took Nephers from him, with the loss of 60,000 Carthaginians, when this general threw himself into Esculapius's temple, but was forced to surrender for want of provisions.

ASGILL (John) an ingenious English writer and lawyer, but chiefly noted for publishing a strange rhapsody, intitled

An Argument proving that according to the Covenant of Eternal Life, revealed in the Scriptures, Man may be translated from hence into that eternal life without passing through Death, although the human nature of Christ himself could not thus be translated till he had passed through Death. For this piece, which was first printed in the year 1700, he was expelled the house of commons in Ireland, and afterward that in England. After remaining in the rules of the prisons of the King's-Bench and the Fleet, for 30 years, he disgraced his own argument by dying in November, 1738.

ASHMOLE (Elias) a great antiquary and herald, founder of the Ashmolean Musæum at Oxford, was born at Litchfield in Staffordshire, 1617. In the early part of his life he practised in the law, and in the civil war had a captain's commission under the king, as well as the office of comptroller of the ordnance. He married the lady Mainwaring in 1649, and settled at London; where his house was frequented by all the learned and ingenious men of the time. In 1652, he published a collection of the works of such English chemists as had till then remained in MSS. and in 1658 began to collect materials for his *History of the Order of the Garter*, which he lived to finish. On the restoration king Charles bestowed on him the place of Windsor herald; and in 1683, when the university of Oxford finished a magnificent repository near the theatre, Mr. Ashmole sent thither his curious collection of rarities, which benefaction was greatly augmented by the addition of his library and MSS. at his death which happened in 1692.

ASPASIA of Miletus. See PERICLES.

ASSERIUS MINEVENSIS, author of the life of k. Alfred, was born at St. David's in Wales, where he entered himself into the order of Benedictine Monks. He persuaded Alfred to found the university of Oxford, and settle annual stipends upon the professors

fellors of several sciences. We have a *Chronicle* ascribed to him.

ASSHETON (Dr. William) born in 1641, chaplain to the duke of Ormond, and rector of Beckenham in Kent, wrote several devotional and controversial tracts; and was the projector in 1698, of the scheme for the providing for widows by jointures payable by the company of mercers, an undertaking which involved that company in difficulties they have scarcely since recovered. He died in 1711.

ASTARTE, a goddess of the Assyrians and Sidonians, to whom Solomon, in compliment to one of his concubines erected an altar.

ASTRÆA, daughter of Jupiter and Themis, and goddess of justice.

ASTYAGES, son of Cyaxares, the last k. of the Medes; he dreamed that from his daughter Mandana's womb, married to Cambyfes king of Persia, there sprung a vine that spread itself over all Asia: she being with child, he resolved to kill the infant as soon as born. Its name was Cyrus, and Harpagus being sent to destroy it, preserved it; which Astyages after a long time hearing of, caused Harpagus to eat his own son. He called in Cyrus, who dethroned his grandfather, and thereby ended the monarchy of the Medes.

ASTYANAX, the only son of Hector and Andromache: after the taking of Troy he was thrown from the top of a tower by Ulysses's orders.

ATALANTA, daughter of Schœneus king of Scyros, was extremely swift of foot: she told her suitor that she would be his wife if he could out-run her. Hippomanes accepting the challenge, threw behind him as he run 3 golden apples at several times; which she stooping to take up, was out-run by him.

ATHANASIUS (St.) patriarch of Alexandria, an enemy to the Arians, was some time banished by their means, a. d. 341. He passed the 6 last years of his life in grottos and caves, and died 371. He is the supposed compiler

of that famous paradoxical creed, filled with unscriptural terms and unintelligible distinctions, which bears his name; and which has proved a fruitful source of unprofitable controversy and unchristian animosity, even down to the present time.

ATHELSTAN, a Saxon king of England, natural son of Edward the elder, and grandson of the great Alfred. He succeeded to the crown in 925, and reigned 16 years. There was a remarkable law passed by this prince, which shews his just sentiments of the advantages of commerce, as well as the early attention to it in this country: it declared, that any merchant who made three voyages on his own account beyond the British channel or narrow seas, should be entitled to the privileges of a thane, or gentleman.

ATHENÆUS, a physician, born in Cilicia, cotemporary with Pliny, and founder of the Pneumatic sect: he taught that the fire, air, water, and earth, are not the true elements, but that their qualities are, viz. heat, cold, moisture, and dryness; and to these he added a fifth element, which he called Spirit, whence his sect had its name.

ATHENÆUS, a Greek grammarian, born at Naucratis in Egypt in the 3d century, one of the most learned men of his time. Of all his works we have none extant but his *Deipnosophists*, i. e. *The Sophists at Table*: there is an infinity of facts and quotations in this work which render it very agreeable to admirers of antiquity. But the contemporaries of this author had not so favourable an opinion of this work as we have at present; they were apt to consult the originals, and considered this author as a mere compiler.

ATHENAGORAS, an Athenian philosopher, flourished about the middle of the 2d century, and was remarkable for his zeal for Christianity, and his great learning, as appears from the apology which he addressed to the emperors Marcus Aurelius, Antoninus, and Lucius Commodus.

ATHENO-

ATHENODORUS, a famous Stoic philosopher, born at Tarsus, went to the court of Augustus, and was made by him tutor to Tiberius. Augustus had a great esteem for him, and found him by experience a man of virtue and probity. He used to speak very freely to the emperor. He, before he left the court to return home, warned the emperor not to give himself up to anger, but whenever he should be in a passion, to rehearse the four and twenty letters of the alphabet before he resolved to say or do any thing. When he came back to his country, he found one Boetius, as bad a poet as a citizen, having gained the favour of the mob, acting the tyrant. He tried to reclaim him, but finding mildness increased his pride, he banished him and his partizans. He did not live to see his bad success in the education of Tiberius.

ATLAS, king of Mauritania, a great astronomer, cotemporary with Moses. From his taking observations of the stars from a mountain, the poets feigned him to have been turned into a mountain; and to sustain the heavens on his shoulders. Being an excellent astronomer, and the first who taught the doctrine of the sphere, they tell us that his daughters were turned into stars; that seven of them form the pleiades, and other seven the hyades.

ATREUS, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, k. of Mycenæ and Argos, a. m. 2738; vexed at his brother Thyestes for courting his wife Ærope, he banished him the court; but understanding she had two children by him, he sent for him back, and made him eat them.

ATTERBURY (Dr. Francis) son of Dr. Lewis Atterbury, was born at Milton in Buckinghamshire, 1662, educated at Westminster, and from thence elected to Christ-Church in Oxford, where he distinguished himself early by his fine genius and turn for polite literature. The year he was made M. A. 1687, he exerted himself in the controversy with the Papists, vindicated

Luther in the strongest manner, and shewed an uncommon fund of learning, enlivened with great vivacity: he was indeed seldom disengaged from literary disputes, either religious or political; and was thought to have had no inconsiderable part in the famous controversy between Mr. Boyle and Dr. Bentley, about the genuineness of Phalaris's epistles. Queen Anne, upon her accession to the throne, appointed him her chaplain. In September following, he was presented to the deanry of Carlisle. A funeral sermon of his engaged him in a dispute with Mr. Hoadly, afterward bishop of Winchester, concerning the advantages of virtue with regard to the present life. His Latin sermon to the clergy of London at Sion-College upon Rom. xiii. 1. published by him in 1708, engaged him in another dispute with Mr. Hoadly about Passive Obedience. In 1710 he was supposed to have been very assistant to Dr. Sacheverel. The same year he was chosen Prolocutor in the Convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury; and the management of affairs in the lower house was principally directed by him. In 1713 he was promoted to the see of Rochester; and had a considerable interest in the ministry at that time. During the rebellion in Scotland, when the Pretender's Declaration was dispersed, the abp. of Canterbury and the bishops in and near London, had published a *Declaration of the Abhorrence of the present Rebellion; and an Exhortation to the Clergy and People to be zealous in the discharge of their Duties to his Majesty King George*: the bishop of Rochester refused to sign it, and engaged bishop Smalridge in the same refusal, on account of some reflections it contained against the high-church party. He appeared generally among the protestors against the measures of the ministry under the king, and drew up the reasons of the protests with his own hand. In 1722 he was committed prisoner to the Tower of London for

high-treason. What share he is said to have had in the conspiracy appears from the *Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons*; which occasioned a resolution in that house, Mar. 11, 1723, 'That Francis lord bishop of Rochester was principally concerned in forming, directing, and carrying on a wicked and detestable conspiracy, for invading these kingdoms with a foreign force, and for raising insurrections and a rebellion at home, in order to subvert our happy establishment in church and state, by placing a popish pretender upon the throne.' In consequence of this a bill was brought in to inflict pains and penalties upon him, which received the royal assent, May 27. To mitigate the sentence of banishment, his daughter was permitted to attend him. He softened the rigour of his exile by study, and conversation with men of letters. It is said he translated *Virgil's Georgics* in English, and wrote an *Harmonia Evangelica*. He died at Paris, Feb. 13, 1732; and was interred in Westminster abbey.

ATTICUS (Titus Pomponius) one of the most honourable men of ancient Rome. He understood the art of managing himself with such address, that without leaving his state of neutrality, he preserved the esteem and affection of all parties. His strict friendship with Cicero did not hinder him from having great intimacy with Hortensius. The contests at Rome between Cinna's party and that of Marius induced him to go to Athens, where he continued for a long time. He was very fond of polite learning, and kept at his house several librarians and readers. He might have obtained the most considerable posts in the government; but chose rather not to meddle, because in the corruption and faction which then prevailed he could not discharge them according to the laws. He wrote *Annals*. He married his daughter to Agrippa; and attained to the age of 77.

ATTILA, k. of the Huns, surnamed the scourge of God, lived in the 5th century. He may be ranked among the greatest conquerors, since there was scarcely any province in Europe which did not feel the weight of his victorious arms. If the prayers of pope Leo had not stopt him, he would infallibly have taken Rome.

AUBREY (John) a famous English antiquary, descended from an ancient family in Wiltshire, was born in 1626. He made the history and antiquities of England his peculiar study and delight; and contributed considerable assistance to the famous *Monasticon Anglicanum*. He succeeded to several good estates, but law suits and other misfortunes consumed them all; so that he was reduced to absolute want. In this extremity he found a valuable benefactress in the lady Long of Draycot in Wilts, who gave him an apartment in her house, and supported him to his death, which happened about the year 1700. He was a man of capacity, learning, and application, a good Latin poet, an excellent naturalist, but somewhat credulous, and uncture with superstition: he left many works behind him.

AVENTINE (John) famous for his annals of Bavaria, lived in the 16th century.

AVERROES, one of the most subtil philosophers who ever appeared among the Arabians, was of Cordoua in Spain, in the 12th century. He was extremely attached to Aristotle, and called his commentator by way of eminence. He professed physic, but understood the theory better than the practice of it. He despised not only judaism and christianity, but mahometism, of which he made an outward profession.

AVERRUNCUS, a deity among the Romans, was worshipped that he might guard them against misfortunes.

AUGEA, daughter of Alcæus, debauched by Hercules, by whom she had Telephus, for which her father put her and the child into a chest, and threw

threw it into the river Caycus, which was taken up by Teuthras, who married the mother, and left his kingdom to Telephus.

AUGEAS k. of Elis, and son of Apollo, who had a stable which held 3000 oxen, and had not been cleansed for 39 years, till Hercules being hired, let in the river Alpheus, which carried the dung away. Augeas refusing to pay him for his labour, referred it to his son Phyleus, who gave it in favour of Hercules; for which his father banished him. Thereupon Hercules sacked Elis, killed Augeas, and made Phyleus king.

AUGUSTINE (St.) one of the most illustrious fathers of the church, was born at Tagaste in Africa, Nov. 13. 354. He taught rhetoric at Carthage, and afterward at Rome, was professor of rhetoric at Milan, where he visited St. Ambrose, and frequented his sermons at first only out of critical curiosity. He was converted by him to christianity, and was ordained priest in 391, by Valerius, bp. of Hippo, where he was afterward bp. He died at Hippo then besieged by the Vandals who spared his corpse and library, a. 430. He is said to have been able to drink a great deal without being drunk.

AUGUSTUS (Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus) the nephew of Julius Cæsar was born at Rome 63 years before Jesus Christ. When he understood that his uncle had adopted him for his heir, he went to Italy and attached himself to his party. He quarrelled with M. Antonius, but afterward entering into a treaty with him and Lepidus, these three formed the second triumvirate, agreed to a proscription of their respective enemies, and divided the empire among them. Lepidus being abandoned by his army, was sent into exile, and Antonius being reduced to destroy himself, Octavius assumed the title of emperor, and the appellation of Augustus. He was cruel in his triumvirate, but seemed to have adopted new virtues with his im-

perial dignity; since he now appeared just, affable, moderate, and liberal: he maintained peace, advanced men of merit, and patronised arts and sciences, which under his reign were brought to the greatest perfection. He gave his own name to the month Sextilis, which has ever since been called August; and died at the age of 75.

AVICENNA a celebrated physician among the Mohammedans, born in the year of the Hegira 361. He was much addicted to wine and women. The number of books he wrote is computed at near a hundred. He was much attached to the Aristotelian philosophy; but is said to have stolen what he published, from a physician who had been his master.

AUNGERVYLE (Richard) commonly called Richard de Bury, was born at St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, in 1281. He was tutor to k. Edward III. who made him lord keeper of the privy seal, and sent him twice ambassador to the pope. In 1333, he was made bishop of Durham, the next year, lord high chancellor, in 1336, treasurer of England; and was sent twice with other commissioners to treat of peace with France. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and a very great encourager of learning in others; he founded a public library at Oxford for the use of the students, which he furnished with the best collection of books then in England. He died in 1345; and Durham college where he fixed his library, being dissolved with other religious houses, the books were distributed, some to other libraries and some to private hands.

AURELIAN (Lucius Domitius) emperor of Rome in the 3d century, was one of the great generals in antiquity. We know but in general the great actions of his life; He drove the Scythians out of Hungary, and forced them to ask peace; he routed the Marcomanni, vanquished and led Zenobia in triumph: he was killed by one of his generals in Thrace, when he was

preparing to lead a great army into Persia.

AURORA, daughter of Terra and Titan, sister of the Sun and Moon, mother of the Stars and Winds; and goddess of the morning.

AUSONIUS (Decimus Magnus) one of the most excellent Latin poets of the 4th century, of Bourdeaux, and son to a famous physician. He was professor of rhetoric there, and so distinguished himself, that he was sent for to court to be preceptor to Gratian the son of Valentinian. Juvenal says, that when fortune pleases, a man may be raised from a rhetorician to the dignity of consul. Ausonius was really made consul by Gratian, in the year 379.

AUSTIN (St.) the apostle of the Anglo-Saxons, and first abp. of Canterbury, was a Roman monk in the 6th century: he died a. 614. Christianity had flourished in Wales before. Austin was the first that subjected the church of England to Rome, by owning the pope's supremacy, which none of the British bishops in his time would acknowledge.

AYLMER (Dr. John) bishop of London, was born of a good family at Aylmer-hall in Norfolk, about the year 1521. He was entertained by the duke of Suffolk as a tutor to his children, among whom was the lady Jane Gray, afterward proclaimed queen. He early adopted the opinions of the reformers, and was greatly instrumental in promoting them among the people in Leicestershire: but the violent measures of queen Mary's ministry rendering it unsafe for him to stay in England, he then retired beyond-sea. In the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, he was one of the eight divines appointed to dispute at Westminster, against an equal number of popish bishops: but continued long without any considerable preferment, though often nominated by the abp. of Canterbury to vacant bishoprics; the reason of which is said to have been his disclaiming against the splendor and

wealth of the church, in a book he wrote against John Knox the Scotch reformer. At length in 1576 he was made bp. of London, on the translation of his friend and fellow exile Dr. Edwin Sandys to York; and died in 1594. He was an excellent logician and historian; understood the civil law, divinity, and the ancient writers; and was a rhetorical, bold, and pathetic preacher.

AYSCUE (Sir George) a gallant English admiral, descended from a good family in Lincolnshire. He obtained the honour of knighthood from king Charles I. which however did not withhold him from adhering to the parliament in the civil war: he was by them constituted admiral of the Irish seas, where he is said to have done great service to the protestant interest, and to have contributed much to the reduction of the whole island. In 1651 he reduced Barbadoes and Virginia, then held for the king, to the obedience of the parliament; and soon after the restoration behaved with great honour in the war with the Dutch. In the famous engagement in the beginning of June 1666, when Sir George was admiral of the White Squadron, his ship the Royal Prince ran upon the Galliope, where being surrounded with enemies, his men obliged him to strike. He went no more to sea after this, but spent the rest of his days in retirement.

AZIZUS k. of the Ernesians, married Drusilla a proselyted Jewess, daughter to the elder Agrippa, and sister to the younger. But Felix, proconsul of Judæa, happening to fall in love with her, took her by force from her husband, and kept her publicly; and for this reason St. Paul having several conferences with Felix, discoursed with him about temperance and judgment to come.

AZYMITÆ. So the Greeks, in the 11th century, called the christians of the Latin church, by way of raillery; because they used unleavened bread in the eucharist.

B.

BAAL, the god of the Assyrians, who because of the uncertainty of his descent, was believed to have had neither father nor mother, and hence, to have been the first of all the gods. In different places and languages, he was called Baal, Beel, Beelphegor, Beelzebub, Belus, and Belzemem; which are a few of the numerous names of Jupiter.

BABINGTON (Dr. Gervase) born in Nottinghamshire, was made bp. of Landaff in 1591, was translated to Exeter in 1594, and in 1597, to Worcester; being moreover made one of the queen's council for the marches of Wales. He was a great benefactor to the library of his cathedral at Worcester, not only by repairing the edifice, but also by bequeathing all his books to it when he died in 1610. His works, containing *Notes on the Pentateuch*, an *Exposition of the Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer*, with *A Conference between Man's Frailty and Faith*, and three *Sermons*; were published both in folio and 4to.

BABUR k. of Mauralnhar, founder of the empire of the Great Mogul, was descended from Tamerlane, and chased out of his kingdom in the year 1500 by Shaibeck k. of Chorazan. At last, being assisted by Persian troops, he conquered India, which was then called the kingdom of the Great Mogul, from the Tartars, who in their own language are Mogoles.

BABYLAS, one of the most celebrated martyrs of the primitive church, was made bp. of Antioch, in the 3d century, under the emperor Gordian.

BACCHIDES, Demetrius Soter, k. of Syria's general; he met Judas Maccabeus, who had not above 800 men, with 20,000 foot and 200 horse, but was beaten, tho' Maccabeus was slain. Jonathan, a general of the Jews, withstood him, and caused him to retire

into Antioch, from whence he never returned with arms into Judæa.

BACCHILIDES, a Greek poet, whose writings Julian the emperor admired and read daily.

BACCHUS, the God of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele, worshipped almost universally, except by the Scythians, who thought it ridiculous to worship a god that made fools and mad-men. The Romans call him Liber, the Indians Dionysius, the Egyptians Osiris; Bochart will have Nimrod and Bacchus to be the same person.

BACON (Roger) an English Franciscan frier, in the 13th century, was a great astronomer, chemist and mathematician; which made him suspected of magic. He was distinguished by the title of Doctor Mirabilis, on account of his vast learning and deep penetration. He took notice of an error in the calendar with regard to the quantity of the solar year, which had been increasing ever since the time of Julius Cæsar, and proposed, in 1267, a plan for the correction of it to pope Clement IV. who was a man of some learning himself. In his book of *Perspective*, he discourses of the reflection and refraction of light, and describes all sorts of glasses; and the optical tube or telescope, though thought a modern invention, was known to him. He speaks of almost every operation in chemistry. The composition and effects of gun-powder were known to him. In his *Opus majus* he gives us an account of almost all the improvements which he had made in the sciences. He wrote it in order to vindicate himself from the imputation of magic, of which he had been accused by the pope. In 1278, under the pontificate of Nicolas III. Jerom de Esculo, general of the order of the Franciscans, being appointed legate in France, came to Paris where Bacon was in a monastery, and condemned his doctrines at the advice of many of the monks of that order, and cast him into prison. Bacon

was

was confined many years, and when Jerom de Esculo was made pope under the name of Nicolas IV. he brought his cause before that pope; but met with such ill success, that he was put under a still more severe confinement. However, at last, by the interest of several noble persons, he was set at liberty, returned to England, and died at Oxford 1292, about the 78th of his age.

BACON (Francis) lord high chancellor of England under king James I. was son of Sir Nicolas Bacon lord keeper of the great seal, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Anne daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, eminent for her skill in the Latin and Greek tongues. He was born in 1560; and shewed such marks of genius, that he was particularly taken notice of by q. Elizabeth when very young. At the university of Cambridge, he fell into a dislike of Aristotle, and began to seek after a more satisfactory kind of philosophy. He went to France with Sir Amyas Paulet, ambassador to that court; but his father dying in 1579, he returned to England, and applying to the study of the common law, was appointed one of the queen's council when he was but 28. In the last ten years of the queen's reign he made a great figure in the house of commons, and the queen and lord treasurer Burleigh employed his head and hand in matters of state. He was in his younger years attached to the interests of the earl of Essex, whom he endeavoured to dissuade from those rash measures which proved his ruin. Upon the accession of k. James he was soon raised to considerable honours, and wrote in favour of the union of the two kingdoms of Scotland and England, which the k. so passionately desired. In 1616 he was sworn of the privy-council. He then applied himself to the reducing and recombining the laws of England. He distinguished himself when attorney-general by his endeavours to restrain the custom of duels, then very frequent. In 1617,

he was appointed lord keeper of the great seal. In 1618, he was made lord chancellor of England, and created lord Verulam. In the midst of these honours and applauses, and multiplicity of business, he forgot not his philosophy, but in 1620, published his great work, intitled, *Novum Organum*. We find, by several letters of his, that he thought convening of parliaments was the best expedient for the king and people. In 1621, he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount St. Albans, and appeared with the greatest splendour at the opening of the session of parliament. But he was soon after surprised with a melancholy reverse of fortune. For about the 12th of March a committee of the house of commons was appointed to inspect the abuses of the courts of justice. The first thing they fell upon was bribery and corruption, of which the lord chancellor was accused: though the blame is generally laid on his servants, whose practices he indeed connived at. After all, the gifts taken were mostly for interlocutory orders; and a perversion of judgment was never laid to his charge. The Lords agreed to sequester the seal; and on May 3, the lord chief-justice pronounced the following sentence: 'That the lord chancellor should undergo the fine of 40,000*l.* and be imprisoned in the Tower, during the king's pleasure; that he should be for ever incapable of any office, place, or employment in the state, and never come within the verge of the court.' His narrow circumstances, after his disgrace, may be pleaded in extenuation of his weakness, though it is impossible to justify him. But the bishop of Clogher is perhaps not mistaken, when he says, in the *Defence of his Essay on Spirit*, that Bacon had too much honesty to be a favourite with the clergy of those days; that to their influence with king James he probably owed his disgrace, and was pitched upon as a scape-goat to save the head of Buckingham. He retired, after a

short imprisonment, from the engagements of an active life, to which he had been called much against his genius, to the shade of a contemplative one, which he had always loved. The k. remitted his fine, and he was summoned to parliament in the first year of k. Charles I. It appears from the works composed during his retirement, that his thoughts were still free, vigorous, and noble. The last five years of his life he devoted wholly to his studies. In his recess he composed the greatest part of his English and Latin works. He expired the 9th of April, 1626, and was buried in St. Michael's church at St. Albans, according to the direction of his last will, where a monument of white marble was erected to him by Sir Thomas Meautys, formerly his secretary and afterward clerk of the privy-council, under two kings.

BACURIUS or **BATURIUS**, k. of the Iberians, a people on the side of the Caspian sea. One day being a hunting, he lost sight of his company, through a great storm and sudden darkness; upon which he vowed to the god of his christian slave, that if he were delivered he would worship him alone: the day breaking up immediately, he made good his promise, and became the Apostle of his country.

BAJAZET, 4th emperor of the Turks in 1389; he was called the Lightning, for the expedition of his conquests; he put his eldest son Jacob to death, being the first that introduced that Ottoman custom. In the years 1391, 92, 93, he took Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Thessaly, from the Christians; several places from the Greeks; and turned the Asiatic princes out of their estates. Sigismund thought fit to make a league with him: France sent him a great number of soldiers, which did mighty feats at first, but were all killed or taken prisoners at Nicopolis in Bulgaria, 1395. The Asiatic princes applied for succour to Tamerlane k. of Tartary, who gave Bajazet battle near Angora in Galatia, 1402, and

took him prisoner; got him led through his army on a mule, and put him in an iron cage under his table to pick crumbs; with which he was so enraged, that he dashed out his own brains against the cage, a. C. 1403. in the 15th year of his reign, and 18th month of his captivity.

BAILLET (Adrian) a very learned French writer and critic, born in 1649, at the village of Neuville near Beauvais in Picardy. His parents were too poor to give him a proper education, which however he obtained by the favour of the bp. of Beauvais, who afterward presented him with a small vicarage. In 1680, he was appointed librarian to M. de Lamoignon, advocate general to the parliament of Paris; of whose library he made a copious index in 35 vols. folio, all written with his own hand. He died in 1706, after writing many works, the principal of which are, *A History of Holland from 1609, to the Peace of Nimeguen in 1679*, 4 vols. 12mo. *Lives of the Saints*, 3 vols. folio, which he professed to have purged from fables; *Jugemens des Savans*, which he extended to 9 vols. 12mo. and *The Life of Des Cartes*, 2 vols. 4to. which he abridged and reduced to one vol. 12mo.

BAINBRIDGE (Dr. John) an eminent physician and astronomer, born at Ashby de la Zouche in Leicestershire, in 1582. He taught a grammar school for some years, and practised physic, employing his leisure hours in astronomy, which was his favourite study: at length he removed to London, was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians, and raised his character by his description of the comet in 1618. The next year Sir Henry Savile appointed him his first professor of astronomy at Oxford; and the masters and fellows of Merton-college made him first junior, and then superior reader of Linacre's lecture. He died in 1643, having wrote many works, some of which have never been published.

BAKER (Thomas) an eminent mathematician, and author of the *Geometrical Key*; was minister of Bishops-Nympton in Devonshire, where he lived many years a recluse studious life: he died 1690.

BAKER (Sir Richard) author of *The Chronicle of the Kings of England*, and several other books: after a long series of cares and anxiety, he died in the Fleet-prison, 1645.

BALBINUS (Decimus Cælius) emp. a person of eloquence and a poet; he governed Asia, Africa, and Bithynia, &c. was Consul a 2d time in 227. He and Papienus were chosen to oppose the Maximian faction after the death of the Gordians, and were both shortly after made emperors. But the soldiers did not like emperors chosen by the senate. Upon a day that the plays of the capitol were celebrated, the emperors, staying in the palace with a small guard, were both slain by the soldiers, who forced the gates.

BALBUS (Lucius Cornelius) born at Cadiz: for fighting for the Romans against Sertorius and the Lusitanians, Pompey declared him a citizen of Rome. He was Consul, a. r. 713. and was the first foreigner who had that honour.

BALDUS (James) one of the best Latin poets that Germany produced in the year 1624.

BALDWIN abp. of Canterbury, in the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. was born of obscure parents at Exeter; and took the habit of the Cistercian order in the monastery of Ford in Devonshire, of which he became abbot in a few years. He was made bp. of Worcester in 1180, and was translated to Canterbury in 1184, but not without some difficulty; being the first of his order in England who was elevated to archiepiscopal dignity. In 1190 he solemnly crowned Richard I. at Westminster; and the king, in the same year, giving the see of York to his natural brother Geoffrey bp. of Lincoln, Baldwin took that opportuni-

ty to assert the pre-eminence of the see of Canterbury: forbidding the bishops of England to receive consecration from the hands of any but the abp. of that see. He followed k. Richard to the Holy Land, and died at the siege of Acres, or Ptolemais, in Syria: we have several tracts of his writing.

BALE (John) an eminent English historian in the 16th century, born at Covie in Suffolk in 1495. He was made bishop of Ossory in Ireland by Edward VI. but being obliged to fly to Holland on the accession of queen Mary, he remained abroad until the accession of Elizabeth; when not caring to return to Ireland, he remained here contented as a prebendary of Canterbury. Among other writings, he was author of the *Centuries of the illustrious British Writers*.

BALEUS I. k. of Assyria after his father Aralius, a. m. 2177, a valiant prince, who got many victories in Syria and the Indies, whence he was called Xerxes or Triumpher.

BALIOL (John) competitor with Robert Bruce for the crown of Scotland: the contending parties chose Edward I. k. of England umpire, who gave it in favour of Baliol 1292. He swore fealty to Edward, but revoked it afterward: upon which a new war broke out, and Baliol being taken prisoner, made a new surrender of himself and kingdom.

BALL (John) an English priest, who teaching Wickliff's doctrines, with some new heresies of his own, joined with Tyler, &c. in promoting that rebellion. Ball at last was executed at St. Albans.

BALSAMON (Theodore) patriarch of Antioch in the 12th century, a very learned man, and author of several books, some of which are levelled at the church of Rome.

BALUZE (Stephen) a French writer, born in 1631, and sometime librarian to M. Colbert. In 1693 he obtained a pension with the post of director of the royal college, for writing the lives
of

of the popes of Avignon; both which advantages he soon lost in the fluctuation of court parties. M. Baluze is much more noted for collecting ancient MSS. and illustrating them by notes, than by his own compositions.

BALZAC (John Lewis Guez de) born at Angoulême in 1595. Voltaire allows him the merit of having given numbers and harmony to the French prose, but censures his style as somewhat bombast. The critics of his own time gave him no little disquiet, and he gave them no little advantage over him by his fallies of vanity, and some particular propositions, which were a little dangerous. Mr. Balzac getting rid of these disputes by his moderation, settled at his country-seat, and refined his style and genius, and got by his letters and other writings which he published from time to time, the reputation of a person of very great merit, and the first writer in France. He was at length drawn from his retirement by the hopes of making his fortune under cardinal Richlieu, who had formerly courted his friendship; but in a few years he retired again disgusted with the slavish dependence of a court life. All he obtained from the court was a pension of 2000 livres, with the titles of counsellor of state and historiographer of France. He died in 1654, and was buried in the hospital of Notre Dame des Anges, to which he bequeathed 12,000 livres. He left an estate of 100 franks *per ann.* for a gold medal to be bestowed every two years for the best discourse on some moral subject.

BANIER (Anthony) licentiate in laws, member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, and an ecclesiastic of the diocese of Clermont in Auvergne; died in November 1741, aged 69. He is principally celebrated for his *Mythology, or Fables of the ancients explained by History*; a work full of the most important information, which was translated into English, and

printed at London in 1741, in 4 vols. 8vo.

BANKS (John) a dramatic writer toward the close of the last century, bred to the law, and belonging to the society of New-Inn: he made various attempts at writing for the stage, and with various success. His tragedy called *The Island Queens; or the death of Mary queen of Scots*, was rejected by the managers in 1684; but was acted by queen Anne's command in 1706, with great applause; and has been several times revived. *The unhappy Favourite, or the earl of Essex*, continued, till very lately, a stock tragedy at both the theatres; but gives way at present to the later tragedies from the same story, by Jones and Brooke. Neither the time of his birth, nor that of his death are ascertained.

BAPTISTS, a sect of protestant dissenters from the church of England, whose chief distinction consists in the rejection of infant baptism, and baptising adult persons only, as being capable of giving an account of their own faith. They originally sprang up in Germany where they were called anabaptists, and where they committed many extravagancies not now to be imputed to their descendants. The baptists are subdivided into three distinct parties, the general baptists, the particular baptists, and the seventh day baptists: the first profess Arminian principles, the second are Predestinarians, and the third adhere to the old Jewish sabbath or the present Saturday. They are none of them very numerous.

BARBAROSSA (Horuc, and Hayradin) two famous corsairs, the sons of a potter in the isle of Lesbos; who turning pirates carried on their depredations with such success and conduct, that they were soon possessed of twelve galleys beside smaller vessels. Of this fleet, Horuc the elder brother, called Barbarossa from the redness of his beard, was admiral, and Hayradin the second in command: they called them-

themselves the friends of the sea, and the enemies of all who sailed upon it; and their names became terrible from the straits of the Dardanells to those of Gibraltar. With such a power they wanted an establishment, and the opportunity of settling themselves offered in 1516, by the inconsiderate application of Eutemi king of Algiers to them for assistance against the Spaniards. Horuc leaving his brother to command the fleet, carried 5000 men to Algiers where he was received as their deliverer; and secretly murdering the prince he came to aid, caused himself to be proclaimed king in his stead. To this usurpation he added the conquest of Tremecen; when his exploits and piracies induced the emperor Charles V. to furnish the marquis de Gomarez, governor of Oran with troops to suppress him; by whom he was defeated and killed near Tremecen. His brother Hayradin, known also by the name of Barbarossa, assumed the sceptre at Algiers with the same abilities and with better fortune; for the Spaniards, sufficiently employed in Europe, giving him no disturbance, he regulated the interior police of his kingdom with great prudence, carried on his naval operations with vigour, and extended his conquests on the continent of Africa. He put his dominions under the protection of the Grand Signior, Solyman the magnificent, and obtained the command of the Turkish fleet. With so powerful a protector he acquired the kingdom of Tunis in a manner similar to that by which his brother gained Algiers. Since the time of the Barbarossas, Algiers has been understood to be dependent on the Porte, but this dependence is now little more than merely nominal.

BARBARUS (Francis) a noble Venetian, was a man of great fame in the 15th century, not only for learning, but likewise for a skilful address in the management of public affairs. He is author of a book, *De Re Uxoriam*, and some speeches.

BARBARUS (Hermolaus) grandson of the preceding, one of the most learned men in the 15th century. The public employments he was entrusted with early, did not prevent him from cultivating polite learning with great application. As he was very skilful in the Greek, he undertook the most difficult translations, and began with a famous paraphrast upon Aristotle. He then attempted *Dioscorides*, whose text he corrected, gave a translation of him, and added a *Commentary*. But of all his works, there is none which has gained him so much reputation as that which he made upon Pliny: he corrected in him above 5000 passages, and occasionally restored 300 in Pomponius Mela. Pope Innocent VIII. to whom he was ambassador, conferred the patriarchate of Aquileia upon him. He was so imprudent as to accept of it without waiting for the consent of his superiors: though he could not be ignorant that the republic of Venice had made laws to forbid all the ministers they sent to the court of Rome to accept any benefice. His superiors were inflexible: and not being able to gain any thing upon them, either by his flattery or his father's interest, the father died of grief, and the son soon followed him.

BARBERINI (Francis) born at Barberino in Tuscany, 1264, one of the most excellent poets of his age. Most of his works are lost: his *Precepts of Love* is all that remains of him.

BARBEYRAC (John) was born at Besiers in Lower Languedoc in 1674. He was made professor of law and history at Lausanne in 1710, which he enjoyed for seven years, and during that time was three times rector: in 1717 he was made professor of public and private law at Groningen. He translated into French the two celebrated works of Puffendorf, his *Law of Nature and Nations*, and his *Duties of a Man and a Citizen*; to both which he wrote excellent notes, and to the former

gave an introductory preface. He translated also Grotius's treatise *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*, with large and excellent notes; and several of Tillotson's sermons. He wrote a work intitled *Traite de Jeu*, 2 vols. 8vo.

BARCLAY (Alexander) a learned writer in the 16th century: he was descended from an ancient family in Scotland, where he was born. When he had finished the course of his studies at home, he went to Oxford, and entered into Oriel-College; from thence he went over to Holland, and travelled through Germany, Italy, &c. and improved himself in all parts of learning, as appears from his translations and other works: *The Miseries of Courtiers*; *Navis Stultifera*, or *the Ship of Fools*, &c.

BARCLAY (William) a learned writer in the 16th century, was of Aberdeen in Scotland, and of a very good family: not meeting with great encouragement at home, he went into France. The duke of Lorraine made him professor of law in the university of Pontamousson, counsellor in his councils, and master of the requests of his palace. The Jesuits were so offended that he would not let his son enter into their society, that by their ill offices with the duke, he was obliged to leave Lorraine. He went to England to king James, who offered him a pension, and a place in his council, which he refused on account of the condition annexed to them, which was, that he should embrace the religion of the Church of England. He returned to France, and was made professor in civil law by the university of Angers, where he taught with great applause till he died, 1605.

BARCLAY (John) his son, of whom the Jesuits had so good an opinion, that they used all their efforts to engage him in their society. His father would not consent, and carried his son with him into England, who was already an author, for he had published *A Commentary upon the Thebais* of

Statius, and a Latin poem upon the coronation of k. James, and the first part of *Euphormio*, 1603. He returned to France with his father, and after his father's death went to Paris, and soon after to London; he was there in 1606. He published *The History of the Gun-powder Plot*, a pamphlet of six leaves, printed at Amsterdam. He published at London, 1610, *An Apology for the Euphormio*, and his father's treatise *De Potestate Papæ*. And at Paris, 1612, he published a book intitled *Pietas*, an answer to cardinal Bellarmine, who had written against William Barclay's book, concerning the power of the Pope. Two years after, he published *Icon Animarum*. He was invited to Rome by pope Paul V. He received a great deal of civility from cardinal Bellarmine, tho' he had wrote against him. He died at Rome in 1621, while his *Argenis* was printing at Paris.

BARCLAY (Robert) one of the most eminent among the Quakers, the son of col. David Barclay, descended of the ancient family of Barclays, was born at Edinburgh 1648. He was educated under an uncle at Paris, where the Papists used all their efforts to draw him over to their religion. He joined the Quakers in 1669, and distinguished himself by his zeal and abilities in defence of their doctrines, writing several books for that purpose. In 1676, he published in Latin at Amsterdam his *Apology for the Quakers*; which is the most celebrated of his works. The *Theses Theologicæ*, which were the foundation of this work, and addressed to the clergy of what sort soever, were published before the writing of this *Apology*, and printed in Latin, French, High-Dutch, Low-Dutch, and English. The dedication of his *Apology* to k. Charles II. is very remarkable, for the uncommon frankness and simplicity with which it is written. It is esteemed the standard of the doctrines of the Quakers.

BARCOHEBAS or BARCOCHAB, the

the author of great disorders in Judea by his impostures, under the emperor Hadrian. He was a Jew, who proclaimed himself the Messiah: he stirred up the Jews against the emperor, and fortified himself in divers places; but chose the city of Bitter for his place of arms, and the seat of his empire. The emperor sent troops to Rufus, governor of Judea, to suppress the sedition. Rufus, in obedience, exercised a thousand cruelties, but could not finish his attempt. The emperor was therefore obliged to send Julius Severus, the greatest general of that time; who attained his end without a direct battle: he fell on them separately, and cut off their provisions, to shut them up; and at last the whole contest was reduced to the siege of Bitter, in the 18th year of Hadrian. The impostor perished there. This war cost the Romans a great deal of blood.

BARLÆUS (Gaspar) professor of philosophy at Amsterdam, and one of the best Latin poets of the 17th century. There was scarce any thing great that happened in the world while he lived, but he made a pompous elogy upon it, when reasons of state were no obstacle to it. He was a great defender of Arminius; and shewed his abilities in history by his relation of what passed in Brasil during the government of count Maurice of Nassau, published 1647. He died the year after.

BARLOW (Thomas) born in 1607, was appointed fellow of Queen's College in Oxford in 1633; and two years after was chosen reader of metaphysics to the university. He was keeper of the Bodleian Library, and in 1657 was chosen provost of Queen's College. After the restoration of k. Charles II. he was nominated one of the commissioners for restoring the members unjustly expelled in 1648. He wrote at that time *The Case of Toleration in Matters of Religion* to Mr. R. Boyle. In 1675 he was made bishop of Lincoln. After the popish plot, he published several tracts against

the Roman Catholic religion, in which he shews an uncommon extent of learning and skill in polemical divinity. When the duke of York was proclaimed king, he nevertheless took all opportunities of expressing his affection toward him, and wrote reasons for reading his Majesty's *Declaration for Liberty of Conscience*. However that be, after the Revolution he as readily voted, that the king had abdicated his kingdom, and was very vigorous in excluding those of the clergy who refused the oaths, from their benefices.

BARLOW (William) bishop of St. Asaph, thence translated to St. David's; and in the third of Edward VI. to Bath and Wells. Being obliged to retire abroad during the reign of queen Mary, he became superintendant of an English congregation at Embden. Q. Elizabeth made him bishop of Chichester. He died in 1569, and left a numerous family behind him.

BARLOW (William) son of the foregoing, was collated archdeacon of Salisbury in 1614. He was very ingenious in magnetical experiments, and is remarkable for being the first who writ on the nature and properties of the loadstone, twenty years before Dr. Gilbert published his book on that subject. He wrote some other magnetical tracts, and died in 1625.

BARNABAS (Joseph) born in Cyprus, lived at Jerusalem, and was disciple to the Apostles; forfeited his estate for christianity, which it is said he planted at Milan; and was martyr'd in the isle of Cyprus, under Nero, a. 61; his corps was found with the Gospel of St. Matthew on his breast, a. 483. We have an Epistle under his name.

BARNES (Joshua) professor of the Greek language at Cambridge, in the beginning of the 18th century. He was chosen queen's professor of Greek in 1695, a language which he wrote and spoke with the utmost facility. His first publication was a whimsical tract, intituled *Gerania, or a new Discovery*

Discovery of the little sort of people called Pygmies. After that appeared his *Life of Edward III.* in which he introduces his hero making long and elaborate speeches. He also published editions of several Greek authors, and among the rest, of Homer.

BARNEVELDT a Hollander, who did great services to his country in the beginning of the 17th century. He was, by means of his opposition to the Family of Orange and their partisans, beheaded, in the 72d year of his age. In the debate between Arminius and Gomar he declared for the first, and the prince of Orange for the latter. The prince of Orange got the synod of Dort convened, which condemned the Arminians.

BARONIUS (Cæsar) born 1538, at Sora in the kingdom of Naples. Clement VIII. made him cardinal in 1596. He wrote *Annals*, but they could not be perfect, because he was unskilled in the Greek tongue, and was not master of chronology.

BARRATIERE (Philip) a most extraordinary instance of the early and rapid exertion of mental faculties, that ever was perhaps so well authenticated. This surprising genius was the son of Francis Barratiere, minister of the French church at Schwobach near Nuremberg, where he was born Jan. 10, 1721. The French was his mother tongue, together with some words of High-Dutch; but by means of his father insensibly talking Latin to him, it became as familiar to him as the rest; so that without knowing the rules of grammar, he at four years of age talked French to his mother, Latin to his father, High Dutch to the maid or neighbouring children; and all this without mixing or confounding the respective languages. About the middle of his fifth year he acquired Greek in like manner; so that in fifteen months he perfectly understood all the Greek books in the Old and New Testament, which he

readily translated into Latin. When he was five years and eight months old, he entered upon Hebrew, and in three years time was so expert in the Hebrew text, that from a bible without points, he could give the sense of the original in Latin or French; or translate extempore the Latin or French versions into Hebrew, almost word for word; and had all the Hebrew psalms by heart. He composed at this time a dictionary of rare and difficult Hebrew words, with critical remarks and philological observations, in about 400 pages in 4to, and about his tenth year, amused himself for twelve months with the Rabbinical writers. With these he intermixed a knowledge of the Chaldaic, Syriac, and Arabic; and acquired a taste for divinity and ecclesiastical antiquity, by studying the Greek Fathers, and councils of the four first ages of the church. In the midst of these occupations, a pair of globes coming into his possession, he could in 8 or 10 days time resolve all the problems on them; and in about three months, in Jan. 1735, devised his project for the discovery of the longitude, which he communicated to the royal society at London, and the royal academy of sciences at Berlin. In June 1731, he was matriculated in the university of Altorf, and at the close of the year 1732, he was presented by his father at the meeting of the reformed churches of the circle of Franconia; who, astonished at his wonderful talents, admitted him to assist in the deliberations of the synod: and to preserve the memory of so singular an event, it was ordered to be registered in their acts. In 1734, the Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach granted this young scholar the use of whatever books he wanted from the Anspach library, together with a pension of 50 florins, which he enjoyed three years; and his father receiving a call to the French church at Stetin in Pomerania, young Barratiere was, on the

journey, admitted master of arts, with universal applause, at the university of Hall: at Berlin he was honoured with several conversations with the king of Prussia, and was received into the royal academy. Toward the close of his life he acquired a taste for medals, inscriptions, and antiquities; metaphysical inquiries, and experimental philosophy intervening occasionally between these studies. He wrote several essays and dissertations, made astronomical remarks, and laborious calculations; took great pains toward a history of the heresies of the anti-trinitarians, and of the thirty years war in Germany: his last publication, which appeared in 1740, was on the succession of the bishops of Rome. The final work he engaged in, for which he had gathered large materials, was *Inquiries concerning the Egyptian Antiquities*; but the substance of this blazing meteor was now almost exhausted; he was always weak and sickly, and died Oct. 5. 1740, aged 19 years, 8 months, and 16 days. He published eleven different pieces, and left 26 MSS. on various subjects, the contents of which may be seen in his life, written by M. Formey, professor of philosophy at Berlin.

BARROW (Isaac) one of the greatest mathematicians and divines of the 17th century, born at London, in 1630. After he was elected fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1649, he first resolved upon the profession of physic; but afterward turned his thoughts entirely to divinity, though, at the same time, he made himself master of all parts of learning. He defended a thesis at the commencement, 1652; in which he endeavoured to shew the Cartesian hypothesis of matter and motion is not sufficient to account for the principal phenomena of nature. Soon after this he entered upon his travels, in which he saw France and Italy, and proceeded as far as Constantinople. He has given us an account of his voyage to that city from

Leghorn, in one of his poems. Upon his return to England he was episcopally ordained. In 1655, he published *Euclid's Elements* compendiously demonstrated. In 1660, he was chosen to the professorship of Greek, in Cambridge; and in 1662, was elected professor of geometry at Gresham college. His mathematical lectures read at Cambridge were published after his death. Dr. Ward, bp. of Salisbury, who highly valued his conversation, conferred on him a prebend in his church. In 1672, he published his optical lectures, to which were added, several lectures in geometry; and in 1675, he published an edition of the works of Archimedes, Apollonius's Conics, and Theodosius's Spherica. In 1672, he was appointed master of Trinity college: in which station he acted in the most exemplary manner. But his valuable life was cut off in 1677, to the general regret of all good men. His English works were published in 3 volumes, in folio, by Dr. John Tillotson, afterward abp. of Canterbury. His sermons are admired by all good judges, on account of the inexhaustible fund of excellent matter, of which they are full.

BARTHIAS (Gaspar) one of the most learned men and copious writers of his age, born at Custrin in Brandenburg. In his childhood he was admired for his learning by great men. It is surprising what a prodigious number of authors he must have read, as appears from his *Adversaria* and his *Commentaries on Statius and Claudian*. He died aged 70, in 1658.

BARTHOLIN (Gaspar and Thomas) father and son; two famous Danish physicians and anatomists in the 17th century. The father at last devoted himself to the church, and died canon of Roschild; the son was physician to the king of Denmark, and librarian to the university of Copenhagen: they both left several esteemed works behind them.

BARTHOLOMÆUS (St.) Apostle called

called a. d. 30. preached after Christ's resurrection in Armenia Major, Albania, and Ethiopia, where he was dead alive, a. d. 71. Dr. Cave thinks he was the same with Nathaniel, and that Bartholomew was only his relative name.

BASIL (St.) bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, where he was born, a. d. 326. He had a great share in all the disputes which happened at his time in the east, relating to church doctrines; and died in 379. There are several editions of his works in Greek and Latin.

BASILIUS the Macedonian, emperor of the Greeks, an. 867. He deposed Photius, but restored him to the patriarchate, and was angry with the popes for refusing him their communion. He had good success in the war which he began in the East, and it was by his care that the people of Russia were made Christians. He died 886.

BASNAGE (James and Henry) two learned French advocates, sons of Henry Basnage, one of the ablest advocates of the parliament of Normandy. They flourished toward the close of the 17th century, and retired to Holland on the persecution of the Hugonots by Louis XIV. where they greatly distinguished themselves by their learning and abilities; and published many religious and political works. James was employed by the pensionary Heinsius in some political negociations; and Henry published the *Histoire des Ouvrages des Sçavans*, which he continued from Sept. 1687, to June 1709. in 24 vols. 12mo.

BASSAN (James du Pont) a celebrated Venetian painter in the 16th century, who was much admired for portraits and landscapes. It is said he found great difficulty in representing feet and hands, for which reason those parts are generally hid in his pictures. The pieces of this painter are spread over all Europe.

BASTWICK (Dr. John) born at

Whittle in Essex, in 1593; practised physic at Colchester; but being a man of warm imagination, and a good Latin scholar, applied himself to writing books against popery. About the year 1633, he printed in Holland a Latin treatise intitled, *Elenchus religionis Papisticæ*, with *Flagellum pontificis et episcoporum Latialium*, in which our prelates thinking themselves also aimed at, he was fined 1000*l.* in the high commission court, excommunicated, prohibited practising physic, his books ordered to be burnt, and himself to remain in prison, until he made a recantation. Instead of recanting, he wrote in prison, *Apologeticus ad præfules Anglicanos*, and another book called, *The Litany*; wherein he severely exclaimed against the proceedings of that court, and taxed the bishops with an inclination toward popery. Prynne and Burton coming under the lash of the star-chamber-court at the same time, they were all censured as scandalous seditious persons, condemned to a fine of 5000*l.* each, to be pilloried, to lose their ears, and to perpetual imprisonment in three remote parts of the kingdom. The parliament in 1640 reversed these proceedings, and ordered Dr. Bastwick a reparation of 5000*l.* out of the estates of the commissioners and lords who had prosecuted him, which the ensuing confusions prevented his receiving: however his wife had in 1644, an allowance ordered for her and her husband's maintenance. What became of him afterward, is not known.

BATH (Pulteney earl of) see PULTENEY.

BAUCIS, an old woman who lived with her husband Philemon in a cottage in Phrygia. Jupiter and Mercury called upon them, and were as well entertained by them as their circumstances would allow. They could find no reception any where else, and to punish the people for their inhumanity, these Gods laid the country waste, but took Baucis and Philemon with them to the top of a mountain, where they

saw the deluge, and their own little hut above the waters, turned into a temple: Having a wish granted them, they desired to officiate in this temple as priest and priestesses, and also that they might die both together, which was granted them.

BAUDIUS (Dominic) professor of history in the university of Leyden. He was an advocate at the Hague, but growing weary of the bar, he went to travel in France. He was admitted advocate of the parliament at Paris. At last he settled in Leyden, having been named professor of eloquence there. In 1611, the states divided between him and Meursius the office of historiographer: in consequence of this he wrote the *History of the Truce* which is esteemed. There is a great collection of his letters.

BAUDRAND (Michael Anthony) a celebrated geographer. He published his *Geographical Dictionary* at Paris, 1677.

BAUTUN (John) one of the greatest botanists that ever lived. The most considerable of his works is his *Universal History of Plants*. He lived at Basil, 1562.

BAULDWIN I. emperor of Constantinople: was earl of Flanders and Hainault, when he joined with the French in the croisade. An. 1200 he took Zara with the Venetians, set Alexis on the throne of his father Isaac Angelo, and made himself master of Constantinople. He besieged Adrianople in 1205, but was forced to raise the siege, the Bulgarians coming to relieve it, where he was taken and put to death, 1206.

BAXTER (Richard) an eminent divine among the Nonconformists, born at Rowton in Shropshire, in 1615. He was remarkable for his piety, even when he was very young. Upon the opening of the long parliament, he was chosen vicar of Kidderminster. In the heat of the civil wars he withdrew from that town to Coventry, and preached to the garrison and inhabitants.

When Oliver Cromwell was made protector, he would by no means comply with his measures, though he preached once before him. He came to London just before the deposing of Richard Cromwell, and preached before the parliament the day before they voted the return of king Charles II. who upon his restoration appointed him one of his chaplains in ordinary. He assisted at the conference at the Savoy, as one of the commissioners for stating the fundamentals in religion, and then drew up a Reformed Liturgy. He was offered the bpk. of Hereford, which he refused, affecting no higher preferment than the liberty of continuing minister of Kidderminster, which he could not obtain; for he was not permitted to preach there above twice or thrice after the Restoration. Whereupon he returned to London, and preached occasionally about the city, till the act of Uniformity took place. During the plague in 1665, he retired into Buckinghamshire; but afterward returned to Acton, where he staid till the act against conventicles expired; and then his audience was so large that he wanted room. Upon this he was committed to prison, but procuring an Habeas Corpus, he was discharged. After the indulgence in 1672, he returned to London; and in 1682 he was seized for coming within five miles of a corporation. In 1684 he was seized again, and in the reign of k. James II. was committed prisoner to the King's-Bench, and tried before the lord chief justice Jefferies for his *Paraphrase on the New Testament*, which was called a scandalous and seditious book against the government. He continued in prison two years, from whence he was at last discharged, and had his fine remitted by the king. He died December 8, 1691, and was buried in Christ-Church. He wrote about 120 books, and had above sixty written against him. He was honoured with great intimacy and friendship by several persons of the highest rank and distinction, and held correspondence with

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with some of the most eminent foreign divines. Bishop Burnet, in his history tells us, ' That he was a man of great piety; and, was his whole life long, a man of great zeal, and much simplicity, but most unhappily subtle and metaphysical in every thing.'

BAYLE (Peter) author of the *Historical and Critical Dictionary*, was born in 1647, at the village of Carla, where his father John Bayle was a minister. Mr. Saurin gives a long laboured character of this learned and free writer, full of antithesis and see-saw; which may be accepted, rather as a display of his own abilities and opinions, than as a just representation of those he would be thought to illustrate. Mr. Bayle was professor of philosophy and history at Rotterdam, from which he was afterward removed, at the instigation of M. Jurieu, who in a troublesome controversy with him had misrepresented his principles. He published his excellent *Dictionary* in 1697, and his other writings make 5 vols. folio: he died in 1706, and M. de la Roche, in his *Memoirs of Literature*, celebrates him as a man of great probity, and more orthodox than most persons imagined.

BEATON (David) archbishop of St. Andrews, and a cardinal of Rome, in the early part of the 16th century, was born in 1494. Pope Paul III. raised him to the degree of a cardinal in December 1538, and being employed by James V. in negotiating his marriages with the court of France, he was there consecrated bishop of Mirepoix. Soon after his instalment as abp. of St. Andrews, he promoted a furious persecution of the reformers in Scotland; when the king's death put a stop, for a time, to his arbitrary proceedings, he being then excluded from affairs of government and confined. He raised however so strong a party, that upon the coronation of the young queen Mary, he was admitted of the council, made chancellor, and procured a commission as legate a latere from

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the court of Rome. He now began to renew his persecution of heretics, and among the rest, of the famous protestant preacher Mr. George Wishart, whose sufferings at the stake the cardinal viewed from his window with apparent exultation. It is pretended, that Wishart at his death foretold the murder of Beaton, which indeed happened shortly after, he being assassinated in his chamber, May 29, 1547. He was a haughty bigotted churchman, and thought severity the proper method of suppressing heresy; he had great talents, and vices that were no less conspicuous.

BEAUCAIRE de PEGUILON (Francis) bp. of Metz, in the 16th century, one of the first gentlemen of his nation who applied himself solidly to the study of polite learning. His progress in it induced Claude de Lorraine, first duke of Guise, to choose him preceptor to the cardinal of Lorraine his second son. He wrote in Latin, *A History of his own Times*, which is much esteemed. He died 1591.

BEAUFORT (Henry) son to John duke of Lancaster, and brother to Henry IV. was made bp. of Lincoln in 1397, and of Winchester in 1404. He was three times lord chancellor, and sent ambassador into France in 1414. In 1416 pope Martin sent him a cardinal's hat. He founded an hospital at Winchester; where he died 1447.

BEAUMONT (Francis) was one of the noblemen of France, whose courage and military actions were most celebrated in the wars of religion in the reign of Charles IX. All his great cruelties and victories, which he gained over the papists, did not prevent the protestants from considering him as a Goliath, who dishonoured the battles of Israel, by his barbarous conduct. He died without honour and in a despicable old age, equally despised by both parties.

BEAUMONT (Francis) descended from an ancient family of that name in Leicestershire, was one of our dramatic poets, cotemporary with Fletcher and Johnson. He joined with the first in

writing plays, but died in 1615, before he was 30 years of age.

BECKET (Thomas) lord chancellor of England, abp. of Canterbury in the 12th century. The story of his birth is as extraordinary as that of his life. It is related, that his father Gilbert Becket, sometime sheriff of London, went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, where, being surprised and enslaved by a party of Saracens, his master's daughter fell in love with him: and that when he made his escape, she followed him to London. So singular an instance of heroic affection struck him, and after consulting with some bishops, he baptised her by the name of Matilda, and married her; from which marriage proceeded the haughty Thomas Becket. Being raised to the abpk. he began the great dispute between the crown and the mitre, and sided with the pope, at which king Henry was sadly offended, and calling an assembly of the bps. at Westminster, offered six articles against papal encroachments, which he urged Becket to assent to, who, at the importunities of several lords, signed them; but relapsing, he was ordered to be tried as a traitor, upon which he fled into Flanders. The king banished all his relations, and Becket excommunicated all his opposers. At last, after seven years, by the intercession of the French king and the pope, he returned; but refused to absolve these bps. and others he had excommunicated; whereupon the king grew enraged, and four of his knights, thinking to please the king, murdered Becket 1170.

BECK (David) a famous Dutch portrait painter, and disciple of Vandyck; whose skill in his profession, and politeness of address acquired him high esteem in most courts of Europe. He was in great favour with Charles I. king of England, and taught the principles of drawing to his sons Charles and James. He went afterward into the service of the kings of France, Denmark, and of Christina queen of Sweden, who made him first gentleman of her bedchamber.

His manner of painting was so quick, that our king Charles told him, he believed he could paint, if he was riding post. It is said, that in travelling through Germany, he fell sick at an inn, and was laid out for dead. His servants drinking for consolation by his bed-side, one of them in a drunken freak, said, "Our master was fond of a glass while he was alive, and out of gratitude, let us give him a glass now he is dead." The proposal proving agreeable, he raised up his master's head, and endeavouring to pour some wine into his mouth, Beck opened his eyes; and being compelled, nevertheless, to drink the glass full, gradually revived. He lived some years after, though he died at 35 years old, in 1656.

BEDA, an eminent English writer, in the 8th century, and distinguished by the title of Venerable. He applied himself very intensely to the study of sacred and profane literature; and after he had read a prodigious variety of books, and made great collections, he composed his *Ecclesiastical History*, and a vast number of books upon other subjects.

BEDELL (Dr. William) a learned prelate, born in Essex in 1570. He went with Sir Henry Wotton the English ambassador, to the republic of Venice, as his chaplain, in 1604, and continuing eight years in that city, contracted an intimate acquaintance with the famous father Paul, of whom he learned Italian so well as to translate the English Common Prayer-book into that language: in return he drew up an English Grammar for father Paul, who declared he had learned more from him in all parts of divinity, than from any one beside. He was accordingly much concerned when Bedell left Venice; and at his departure presented him with his picture, the MSS. of his History of the council of Trent, his History of the Interdict and Inquisition, with other literary donations. In 1629, he obtained the bishopric of Kilmore and Ardagh

Ardagh in Ireland; and finding these dioceses in great disorder, applied himself vigorously to reform abuses there. He was no persecutor of papists, but laboured with great success to convert the better sort of the popish clergy; he procured an Irish translation of the Common prayer-book, which he caused to be read in his cathedral every Sunday; and the New Testament having been translated by abp. Daniel, he procured one of the Old Testament, which he having been prevented from printing himself, was afterward executed, at the expence of the great Mr. Robert Boyle. He was imprisoned by the Irish rebels in 1641, and died in their hands. He published in 1624, a controversial book against the Roman catholics, which he dedicated to Charles prince of Wales; and assisted the abp. of Spalatro in finishing his famous work, *De Republica Ecclesiastica*.

BEHN (Aphara) was descended from a good family in Kent; her maiden name was Johnson. She discovered a strong inclination for poetry from her early years. She was very young when she went with her father to Surinam, which voyage was in nothing considerable, but as it gave rise to the tender story of *Oroonoko*, which is justly reckoned the best of Mrs. Behn's pieces. She had so great a reputation for judgment as well as wit, and which is more, for sciences, that she was employed by k. Charles II. in some negotiations in Flanders, which required industry and caution; and in these she acquitted herself with applause. She was personally acquainted with the greatest wits of her time, some of whom have honoured her with encomiums; and closed a life dedicated to pleasure and poetry, in 1689. Beside poems and novels, she translated Fontenelle's plurality of worlds, and annexed a criticism on it. The last edition of her dramatic pieces makes 4 volumes, 8vo.

BEKKER (Balthazar) one of the most famous Dutch divines, and author of the celebrated Book, *The World*

bewitched. This raised a terrible storm against him. He was deposed from the office of minister; but the magistrates of Amsterdam continued him his pension. He died 1698.

BELISARIUS, general of the emperor Justinian's army, who overthrew the Persians in the East, the Vandals in Africa, and the Goths in Italy. But after all his great exploits, being accused of a conspiracy against the emperor, he unworthily put out his eyes. After that, Belisarius is reported to have begged at a little hut erected for him by the road side, addressing passengers, —*Date obulum Belisario!* But some say he was restored to his honours; others that he died in peace at Constantinople 565.

BELLARMIN (Robert) an Italian Jesuit, one of the best controversial writers of his time. In 1576 he read lectures at Rome on controversies, which he did with such applause, that Sixtus V. sending a legate into France in 1590, appointed him as a divine, in case any dispute in religion should happen to be discussed. He returned to Rome, and was raised successively to divers offices, till at last, in 1599, he was honoured with a cardinal's hat. It is certain, that no Jesuit ever did greater honour to his order than he; and that no author ever defended the cause of the Romish church in general, and that of the pope in particular, to more advantage. The protestants have owned this sufficiently: for, during the space of fifty years, there was scarcely any considerable divine among them who did not fix upon this author for the subject of his books of controversy. Notwithstanding the zeal with which this Jesuit maintained the power of the pope over the temporality of kings, he displeased Sixtus V. in his work *De Romano Pontifice*, by not insisting that the power which Jesus Christ gave to his vicegerent, was direct, but only indirect; and had the mortification to see it put into the index of the inquisition: though it was afterward removed.

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removed. He left at his death, to the Virgin Mary, one half of his soul, and to Jesus Christ the other.

BELLEROPHON, son of Glaucus k. of Ephyra. He obstinately refused the love of Sthenobæa, wife of Prætus, king of Argos, to whom he had fled. She accused him to her husband, of having made an attempt upon her honour. Prætus, being unwilling to violate the law of nations, sent him to Iobates, father to Sthenobæa, and k. of Lycia, with letters to take away his life: whence the proverb *Bellerophontis literas afferat*; equivalent to *Literæ Uriæ*. Iobates did not directly comply with this request, but sent him to war with the Solymi, with a small force to be their slain; but he triumphed over the enemies of that king, and being mounted upon Pegasus, he defeated the Chimæra, a. m. 2693; i. e. a pyrate who had retreated to mount Chimæra. On this Iobates gave him his daughter with a part of his kingdom; which when Sthenobæa heard, she killed herself.

BELLONA, the goddess of war, greatly revered in Cappadocia, where her priests were held next in dignity to the king.

BELON (Peter) of Le Mans, the capital of le Maine, a province of France, flourished about the middle of the 16th century. He published several books in Latin. He wrote, in French, of birds, beasts, fishes, serpents, and the neglected culture of plants; and a book of Travels, or observations of many singularities and memorable things found in Greece, Asia, Judæa, Egypt, Arabia, and other foreign countries.

BELUS, in the scriptures named Nimrod, was the first king of Assyria after the flood. He began to reign at Babylon, a. m. 1880, and died after he had reigned 65 years.

BELVESER (Aymeric de) a Provençal poet, who flourished about the 1233, a man of distinguished learning, who wrote a great number of fine poems in the Provençal language, in honour of a lady of Gascony, of the family of

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la Valette, with whom he was in love.

BEMBO, (Peter) a noble Venetian, secretary to Leo X. and afterward cardinal; one of the best writers of the 16th century, though he sometimes becomes ridiculous by affecting to use only terms of the ancient Latinity. His *History of Venice*, on that account, was censured by Justus Lipsius. The integrity of it has been criticised by others.

BENEDICT (St.) founder of the order of Benedictine monks, was born in Italy about the year 480. He received the first part of his education at Rome, but removing from thence to Sublaco about 40 miles distant, he there confined himself to a cavern where nobody knew any thing of him but St. Romanus, who we are told used to descend to him by a rope, to supply him with provisions. But upon being discovered by the monks of a neighbouring monastery, they made him their abbot. Their manners however not agreeing with those of Benedict, he returned to his solitude, whither many persons followed him; and putting themselves under his direction, he in a short time built twelve monasteries. About the year 528, he retired to Mount Cassino, where there was a temple of Apollo; here he converted the people, and instituted the order which still bears his name, and which in time extended all over Europe. The time of his death is uncertain, but is placed between 540, and 550.

BENNET (Henry) earl of Arlington, was born of an ancient family in Middlesex. In the beginning of the civil war, he was appointed under-secretary to George lord Digby, secretary of state; afterward entered himself as a volunteer for the royal cause, and did his majesty good service, especially at Andover in Hampshire, where he received several wounds. When the wars were ended, he left not the king when success did, but attended his interest in foreign parts. He was made secretary to the duke of York, received the

the honour of knighthood from Charles II. at Bruges, in 1658; and was sent envoy to the court of Spain. His majesty, upon his return to England, called him home, made him keeper of his privy purse; and principal secretary of state. He had always a peculiar hatred to the lord chancellor Hyde, who, on the other hand, considered him as a concealed Papist. In 1670 he was one of the council distinguished by the title of the CABAL, and one of those who advised shutting up the exchequer. In 1672 he was made earl of Arlington and viscount Thetford, and soon after knight of the Garter. In 1673, he was appointed one of the three plenipotentiaries from the court of Great Britain to Cologne, to mediate a peace between the emperor and the king of France. The house of Commons in 1673, drew up articles of impeachment against him. In 1674 he was made chamberlain of his majesty's household, with this public reason, that it was in recompense of his long and faithful service, and particularly for his having performed the office of principal secretary of state for the space of twelve years, to his majesty's great satisfaction. But afterward his interest began to decline, while that of the earl of Danby increased; for upon his return from his unsuccessful journey to Holland in 1675, his credit was so much sunk, that several persons at court diverted the king with mimicking his person and behaviour; yet he held his lord chamberlain's place to the day of his death, in 1685. His letters to Sir William Temple were published after his death.

BENTIVOGLIO, a celebrated cardinal, born at Ferrara, 1579. He was Nuncio to the pope in Flanders and France; and in 1621 was promoted to the Cardinalate. He had a good hand at public business, and was well beloved. His *History of the Wars in Flanders* is esteemed.

BENOIT (Renatus) a famous doctor of the Sorbonne, and curate of Eustathius at Paris in the 16th century. He

was a secret favourer of the Protestant religion; and that his countrymen might be able to read the bible in their own tongue, he published at Paris the French translation, which had been made by the reformed ministers at Geneva. This translation was approved of by several doctors of the Sorbonne, before it went to the press, and king Charles IX. had granted a privilege for the printing of it. Yet when it was published it was immediately condemned. He had been before that time confessor to the unhappy Mary queen of Scotland, during her stay in France, and attended her when she returned into Scotland. Some time before the death of Henry III. Dr. Benoit, or some of his friends with his assistance, published a book, intitled, *Apologie Catholique*, i. e. 'The Catholic Apology,' in which it was shewed, that the Protestant religion, which Henry king of Navarre professed, was not a sufficient reason to deprive him of his right of succeeding to the crown of France. When Henry IV. was resolved to embrace the Catholic religion, he assisted at that assembly, in which king Henry abjured the reformed religion. The king promoted him to the bpk. of Troyes in Champagne 1597, but he could never obtain the pope's bulls to be installed. However he enjoyed the temporalities of that bpk. till he resigned it. He died 1608.

BENSERADE (Isaac de) one of the first geniuses of the 17th century, was of Lyons. He was born a Protestant, but was not brought up in that way: for he was very young when his father turned Catholic. The bishop who confirmed him asked him, if he was not willing to change his Jewish name for one more Christian? "With all my heart," replied he, "provided I get any thing by the exchange." The bishop surprised at his ready wit, would not change it. Let his name, said he, be Isaac still: it will render him famous. He made himself known at court by his wit, and had the good fortune to please cardinals de

de Richelieu and Mazarin. He had pensions given him upon a bpk. and two abbeys, so that he might be considered as a sort of ecclesiastic. His *Sonnet upon Job*, which was put in competition with that of Urania, caused him to be much spoken of: for what an honour was it to be head of a party against Voiture! This dispute between the Jobists and Uranists divided the whole court and the wits. He had wonderful success in his *Verses for Interludes*; but he miscarried in his *Rondeau upon Ovid*. He succeeded Chapelain in the Academy, and bestowed praises on him, which displeased the count de Rabutin. He applied himself to works of piety before he died, and translated almost all the Psalms. He died 1691, aged 82. His garden was so embellished with poetical ornaments, that it was the custom, even after his death, to visit the remains of it at Gentilly, whither he, in his last days, retired from court. He published several theatrical pieces and miscellanies.

BENSON (George) a learned and eminent dissenting minister, born in 1699. In 1740 he was chosen colleague to Dr. Lardner over a congregation in Crutched Friars, the whole care of which devolved on him, when the infirmities of Dr. Lardner obliged him to resign. Dr. Benson received many marks of esteem from Hoadley, Herring, Butler, Conybeare, and other men of rank in the established church; and his religious publications are in high esteem. He died in 1763.

BENTLEY (Dr. Richard) an eminent critic and divine, son of a mechanic tradesman at Wakefield in Yorkshire; where he was born in 1662. He was engaged in many literary controversies, particularly with the hon. Charles Boyle, concerning the Epistles of Phalaris; and distinguished himself by his edition of Horace. His edition of Milton, which was his last work, is not so well esteemed. He had the honour to be the first preacher who opened Boyle's lectures; and was in

1700, made master of Trinity college, Cambridge, in which post, notwithstanding many endeavours to turn him out, he died in 1742.

BERAULT (Claudius) author of *The Commentary on Statius in usum Delphini*, died at Paris 1705. He was Regius professor of Syriac.

BERENGARIUS born at Tours, was archdeacon of Angers, and lived in the 11th age. He first opposed transubstantiation in these parts, where he gained some proselytes. Several councils were called, in one of which he was obliged to recant, and burnt Scotus Ærigena's books, which, it was thought gave him the first prejudice. He revived the dispute again, but Gregory VII. brought him over to his own opinion. He died a. 1091.

BERENGER, of Poitiers, disciple of Abelard, wrote an apology for Abelard, in which he exposed the manner of the determination of the cause over the bottle and glass. He wrote likewise *An Invektive against the Carthusians*.

BERENICE, daughter, sister, and mother of persons who had gotten the prize of the Olympic games, obtained, on that account, leave to be present at those games, which had been forbidden the women by a public decree.

BERENICE, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes king of Egypt, succeeded her father before his death. This banished prince implored the assistance of the Romans. Pompey restored him. Berenice, to support herself on the throne, allured a prince, whose name was Seleucus, descended from the kings of Syria, and admitted him to her nuptial bed, and to her scepter. She was soon weary of him, and put him to death. She next cast her eye on Archelaus, who married her, and put himself at the head of her troops to repulse the Romans. He was killed in a battle. Ptolemy returned to Alexandria, and put his rebellious daughter to death.

BERENICE, wife of Ptolemy Evergetes king of Egypt, who cut off her

her hair in pursuance of a vow, and consecrated it in the temple of Venus. This deposit being afterward lost, Conon the mathematician, in compliment to her, declared that the queen's locks had been conveyed to heaven, and composed those seven stars near the tail of the bull, called to this day *coma Berenice*.

BERENICE, daughter of Costobarus and of Salome, sister to Herod the Great, was married first to Aristobulus, son of the same Herod and Mariamne. He having a brother who married the daughter of Archelaus k. of Cappadocia, often upbraided Berenice that he was married below himself in wedding her. Berenice related all these discourses to her mother, and exasperated her so furiously, that Salome, who had much power over Herod's mind, made him suspect Aristobulus, and was the principal cause that urged this cruel father to get rid of him. She married again, and having lost her second husband, went to Rome, and got into the favour of Augustus. But above all, she insinuated herself into the good graces of Antonia, the wife of Drusus, which in the end proved of great service to Agrippa.

BERENICE, grand-daughter of the preceding, and daughter of Agrippa I. k. of Judea, has been much talked of on account of her amours. She was betrothed to one Marcus, but he died before the marriage. Soon after, she married his uncle Herod, who at the desire of Agrippa both his brother and father-in-law, was created king of Chalcis by the emperor Claudius. She lost her husband in the 8th year of the emperor Claudius, and in her widowhood committed incest with her brother Agrippa. She offered herself in marriage to Polemon king of Cilicia, provided he would change his religion. He accepted her offers, was circumcised, and married her. Berenice soon left him to follow her own ways, and he abandoned Judaism to return to his former religion. She was always very

well with her brother Agrippa, and seconded him in the design of preventing the desolation of the Jews. She got Titus into her snares, but the murmurs of the Roman people hindring her from becoming his wife, there remained nothing for her but the title of mistress or concubine of the emperor. The French stage, in the 17th century, resounded with the amours of Titus and Berenice.

BERGAMO (James Philip de) an Augustin monk, born at Bergamo in 1434, wrote a *Chronicle* in Latin from the creation of the world to the year 1503, and a *Treatise of Illustrious Women*.

BERKELEY (George) the celebrated bishop of Cloyne in Ireland, was the son of a clergyman there, and educated in Trinity college, Dublin. He gave early marks of his genius by assisting in the *Spectator* and *Guardian*, which papers he enriched with many pieces in favour of virtue and religion. He engaged in a scheme to erect a college in the Bermuda or Summer Islands, for the better supply of the churches in the American plantations, and obtained a charter for the foundation, with a parliamentary grant of 20,000 *l.* toward carrying it into execution; but he could never get the money: so that after two years stay in America, on this business, the design was dropped. In 1734, he was advanced from the deanery of Derry to the bpk. of Cloyne, where he distinguished himself by his vigilance, and *constant residence*: so that when lord Chetterfield then lord lieutenant, offered him a richer see, he declined it: saying his neighbours and he loved one another, and he could not think of tearing himself from old friends, and forming new connexions at his time of life. He published many ingenious works, particularly *The Principles of Human Knowledge*, the singular notions in which, gave rise to much controversy; *Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher*; and *Siris; or a Treatise on Tar Water*, which, under his sanction, became for a while,

while, a very popular medicine. This worthy prelate died in 1753.

BERNARD (St.) flourished in the 12th century. He acquired so great a reputation, that all the affairs of the church appeared to rest on his shoulders, and kings and princes seemed to have chosen him for a general arbitrator of their differences. He enlarged the troops of the Croisade beyond expression, by his pretended prophecies; but all his fine predictions, with which he fed them, went away in smoke; and when complaint was made, that he had brought an infinite number of Christians to slaughter, without going out of his own country, he cleared himself, saying, that the sins of the Croises had hindered the effect of his prophecies.

BERNARD (Dr. Edward) a very learned astronomer and critic, author of several curious works, was Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford 1673. He was sent by the earl of Arlington to France, in order to be tutor to the dukes of Grafton and Northumberland, sons to king Charles II. by the dutchess of Cleveland, who then lived with their mother at Paris; but the simplicity of his manners not suiting the gaiety of the dutchess's family, about a year after, he returned to Oxford and pursued his studies, in which he made great proficiency, as his many learned astronomical and critical works shew.

BERNARDINE (St.) was born at Massa in Tuscany, in 1380. In 1404 he entered into a Franciscan monastery near Sienna, where he became an eminent preacher; and was afterward sent to Jerusalem, as commissary of the Holy Land. On his return to Italy, he visited several cities, where he preached with such applause, that the cities of Ferrara, Sienna, and Urbino, desired pope Eugenius IV. to appoint him their bishop: but Bernardine refused the honour, accepting only the office of vicar-general of the Friars of the observance for all Italy. He repaired and founded above 300 monasteries in that country, died in 1444,

was canonized in 1450 by pope Nicholas, and his works were published at Venice, in 1591, in 4 vols, 4to.

BERNIER (Francis) surnamed The Mogul, on account of his voyages and residence in that country, was born at Angers in France; upon his return to France in 1670, he published the history of the countries which he had visited, and other works.

BERNINI (John Laurence) commonly called Cavaliero Bernin, a Neapolitan, famous for his skill in painting, sculpture, architecture, and mechanics. He first began to be known under the pontificate of Paul V. Rome is indebted to this artist for some of its greatest ornaments; and there are in the church of St. Peter, no less than 15 different works of his hand. He died at Rome, in 1680.

BERNOULLI (James) a famous mathematician of the 17th century, born at Basil, 1654, where he was made professor of mathematics, 1687. In 1682, he published his *Essay of a new system of Comets*, and the year following his *Dissertation on the Weight of the Air*. Mr. Leibnitz, about this time, having published in the *Acta Eruditorum* at Leipzig, some Essays of his new *Calculus differentialis*, or *infinimens petits*, but concealed the art and method of it; Mr. Bernoulli, and one of his brothers, discovered by the little which they saw, the beauty and extent of it: they endeavoured to unravel the secret, which they did with such success, that Mr. Leibnitz declared, that the invention belonged to them as much as to himself. Archimedes having found out the proportion of a sphere to a cylinder circumscribed about it, ordered it to be engraved upon his monument. In imitation of him, Mr. Bernoulli appointed, that a spiral logarithmical curve should be inscribed upon his tomb, with these words, *Eadem mutata resurgo*, in allusion to the hopes of the resurrection; which are represented, in some measure, by the properties

perties of that curve which he had the honour of discovering.

BEROSUS, a Chaldæan born, was priest of Belus: he flourished in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and wrote a history of Chaldæa, which the ancients speak well of. The Athenians erected a statue to him, according to Pliny.

BERTHOLDUS (Niger) a German monk, famous for inventing fire-arms and gunpowder.

BESSARION, a cardinal, patriarch of Constantinople and abp. of Nice, lived in the 15th century: several popes chose him for their legate, but the legation of France cost him his life; for the Pope having ordered him to call upon the duke of Burgundy, he paid his first visit to him; which Louis XI. took so ill, that as he made his entrance, he put his hand to his great beard with opprobrious words and commanded him to be forthwith dispatched. This troubled Bessarion so, that he died of grief, in 1472. He was buried at St. Peter's at Rome.

BESSUS, general of the Bactrians; after the battle of Arbella he assassinated Darius the last king of the Persians, for which he was tied to a cross and shot with arrows, a. R. 431.

BETIS, governor of Gaza under Darius, famous for his valour and loyalty; he defended a place of consequence against Alexander with a few men, who was there shot through the shoulder. Betis thinking him slain, returned triumphantly to the city; but in a second assault he was wounded and brought to Alexander, who tormented him for his arrogance.

BETHUNE (Maximilian de) duke of Sully; see **SULLY**.

BETTERTON (Thomas) generally reputed the best tragedian that ever appeared on the English stage, was born in 1635. His father, undercook to king Charles I. bound him to a bookseller: but as nature had formed Betterton to the stage, he soon made a figure on it. He went over, at the

command of king Charles II. to take a view of the French scenery and machinery, and at his return much improved the English. He was sober, modest, friendly, kept the best of company: and was remarkable off the stage for the decent simplicity of his dress. He composed, translated, or altered some dramatic pieces. Though he lived to a great age, he did not survive his great talent for action, but displayed it in all its lustre to the very last. He died in 1710.

BEVERIDGE (William) a learned English bishop, in the beginning of the 18th century, was born in the year 1638, and educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself very early by his extensive learning, and particularly his knowledge of the oriental languages. Upon the deprivation of Dr. Thomas Ken, bp. of Bath and Wells, for not taking the oaths to the government in 1691, he refused the offer of that see, though he was then chaplain to king William and queen Mary. In 1704 he was consecrated to the bishopric of St. Asaph, in which high function he so behaved himself all along, and discharged it in so exemplary a manner, that he approved himself a truly primitive prelate. He died at his lodgings in the Cloisters in Westminster-Abbey, in 1707, aged 71. As his whole life was spent in acts of piety and charity, so he gave remarkable instances of both at his death, leaving the bulk of his estate for the propagation of the gospel, and promoting of christian knowledge, at home as well as abroad. His *Private Thoughts upon a Christian Life*, is deservedly a very popular work.

BEVERLAND (Hadrian) a man of excellent genius in the end of the 16th century, but prostituted it in the study and composition of books of a very obnoxious kind. He was a perfect master of Ovid, Catullus, Petronius, and authors of that stamp. He is famous for his book on Original Sin,

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in which he maintained, that Adam's sin consisted in his commerce with his wife; and that Original Sin is nothing else but the inclination of the sexes to each other: it was condemned to be burnt. He led a scandalous life, but seems to have repented of his wicked manners and lewd writings; for he published a treatise in the end of his life, *De Fornicatione cavenda*, in 1698. It is said he died mad.

BEVERLEY (John of) archbishop of York in the 8th century. In 704, this prelate founded a college for secular priests at Beverley, which was afterward endowed with considerable immunities. After he had governed the see of York 34 years, he divested himself of his episcopal character, and retired to Beverley, where he died in 721. The day of his death was appointed a festival, by a synod held at London in 1416. Bede, and other monkish writers, ascribe several miracles to John of Beverley.

BEZA (Theodore) one of the principal pillars of the reformed church, was of Vezelai in Burgundy: he studied at Orleans and Bourges under Melchior Wolmar, who brought him up a Protestant. He had a good genius for poetry, fell into snares in his youth, and wrote some licentious things. Sickness awakened him, and he pursued a vow he had formerly made, of entering into the reformed religion. He retired to Geneva. At Lausanne he taught Greek, and wrote his tragi-comedy of *Abraham sacrificing Isaac*. Calvin invited him to Geneva, where he was received minister. The civil war breaking out, he followed the prince of Conde, and was with him at the battle of Dreux; returning to Geneva, he succeeded Calvin. He presided in several synods, and died, aged 86, a. d. 1605.

BIAS was born in Priena in Caria, one of the seven Greek sages, flourished in the 53d olymp. Priena being besieged, Bias escaped empty-handed, and said he carried his all with him:

he died in the arms of a grandchild of his own, while he pleaded for one of his friends.

BIBLIANDER (Theodore) professor of divinity at Zurich in the 16th century. As he understood the Oriental languages, he set about a new edition of the Koran, the text of which he corrected, by collating the Arabic and Latin copies. To this edition he subjoined the life of Mahomet and his successors, and prefixed an apology by way of preface, which has been loudly exclaimed against.

BIDDLE (John) one of the most eminent English writers among the Socinians, a pious honest man, who suffered various persecutions for his obstinate adherence to some singular notions about the Trinity; he died in prison, 1662.

BIGNON (Jerome) was born at Paris in 1590. He gained an uncommon knowledge, under the care of his father, in philosophy, mathematics, history, civil law, and divinity, in a very short time; and was almost at the end of his studies at an age when it is usual to send children to school. At ten years of age he gave the public a specimen of his learning, in a *Description of the Holy Land*; and two years after, he published a *Discourse concerning the principal Antiquities and Curiosities of Rome*; and *A summary Treatise concerning the Election of Popes*. Henry IV. desired to see him, and appointed him page to the Dauphin, who was afterward Louis XIII. He appeared at court with all the politeness of manners imaginable. He wrote at that time a *Treatise of the Precedency of the Kings of France*, which he dedicated to Henry IV. who gave him an express order to continue his researches on that subject: but the death of that prince interrupted his design. He published in 1613, the *Formulae* of Marculphus. He was in 1620 made advocate-general in the grand council, and discharged that post with such reputation, that the king nominated him

some

some time after counsellor of state, and at last advocate-general in the parliament. He resigned his offices in 1641; and the year following was appointed chief library-keeper of the king's library. He was obliged to resume his office of advocate-general, and held it till his death. He was employed in the most important affairs of state. At last that great man, who had always made religion the basis of his other virtues, died with the most exemplary devotion in 1656.

BIGOIS, a nymph, who had written a book in Tuscany about the interpreting of Lightning. This book was kept at Rome in the Temple of Apollo, with some others of the same nature.

BILSON (Thomas) bp. of Winchester, lived in qu. Elizabeth's time; was a person of great learning, for which king James committed the present translation of the Bible to him. He died in 1616.

BION, a Bucolic poet, native of Smyrna, lived at the same time with Ptolemy Philadelphus, whose reign reached from the 4th year of the 123d olymp. to the 2d year of the 133d. He was an incomparable poet, if we may believe the lamentations of his disciple Moschus. His few pieces which are left do not contradict this testimony.

BION, surnamed Borysthenites, because he was of Borysthenes, was a philosopher of a great deal of wit, but of very little religion: he flourished about the 120th olymp. but falling sick, he like other profane persons, became superstitious.

BIRON; see GONTAUT.

BLACKALL (Dr. Offspring) bp. of Exeter in the beginning of the 18th century, was born at London 1654, and educated at Catherine-Hall, Cambridge. For two years he refused to take the oath of allegiance to king William and queen Mary, but at last submitted to the government, though he seemed to condemn the Revolution, and all that had been done pursuant to

it. He was a man of great piety, had much primitive simplicity and integrity, and a constant evenness of mind. In a sermon before the House of Commons, Jan. 30th, 1699, he animadverted on Toland's assertion in his *Life of Milton*, that Charles I. was not the writer of the *Icon Basilike*, and for some insinuations against the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures; which produced a controversy between him and that author. In 1700, he preached a course of sermons in St. Paul's at Boyle's lecture, which were afterward published; and was consecrated bishop of Exeter in 1707. He died at Exeter in 1716, and was interred in the cathedral there.

BLACKMORE (Sir Richard) a physician, and voluminous writer, of theological, poetical, and physical works. Having declared himself early in favour of the Revolution, king William in 1697, chose him one of his physicians in ordinary, and conferred the honour of knighthood on him: on queen Anne's accession, Sir Richard was also appointed one of her physicians, and continued so for some time. Dryden and Pope treated the poetical performances of Blackmore with great contempt; and we have the following catalogue of them, in a note to the mention of him in the *Dunciad*. We are there informed that his "indefatigable muse produced no less than six epic poems: *Prince and King Arthur*, 20 books; *Eliza*, 10; *Alfred*, 12; *The Redeemer*, six; beside *Job*, in folio, the whole book of *Psalms*; *The Creation*, seven books; *Nature of Man*, three books; and many more." But notwithstanding Blackmore was much ridiculed by the wits, he is not without merit; and Addison has, in the *Spectator*, bestowed some liberal commendations on his poem on the Creation. Sir Richard Blackmore died in 1729.

BLAEU (William) a famous printer of Amsterdam, a disciple and friend of Tycho-Brahe's: his *Atlas*, his *Treatise of*

of the Globes, *Astronomical Institutions*, &c. and his fine impressions, have secured his memory. He died in 1638.

BLAKE (Robert) a famous English admiral, born at Bridgwater in Somersetshire, in 1589. His natural bluntness causing his principles to be well known, the puritan party returned him member for Bridgwater in 1640; and he served in the parliament army with great courage during the civil war: but when the king was brought to trial, he highly disapproved the measure as illegal, declaring he would as freely venture his life to save the king, as ever he did to serve the parliament. His first service at sea was in 1649, when he destroyed prince Rupert's fleet in the port of Malaga. He then reduced the isles of Scilly and Guernsey, which were held for the king. He fought the Dutch to advantage in 1652; and the same year beat the Dutch fleet, commanded by Van Tromp, De Ruyter, and De Witt. In 1653 he cannonaded Tunis, burnt 9 Turkish ships, and landing 1200 men, cut off 3000 Turks. From thence sailing to Algiers and Tripoli, he made them deliver up all the English slaves. He died in 1657.

BLASE, bishop of Sebasta in Capadocia, in the 2d and 3d centuries, suffered death under Dioclesian by decapitation, after being whipped, and having his flesh torn with iron combs. He is a person of great note among the vulgar, who in their processions relative to the woolen trade, always carry a representation of him as the inventor or patron of the art of wool combing; though that art must have been known long before his time. It is difficult to say how the invention came to be attributed to him; but it had probably no better origin than the circumstance of his being tortured by instruments used in combing of wool.

BLOEMART (Abraham) a celebrated painter, born at Gorcum in Holland in 1567. Though he never was so

lucky as to be under any able master, he formed a manner to himself as his genius directed him, that was easy, graceful, and universal; and understood the *Chiaro scuro*. The folds of his drapery were large, and had a good effect, but his manner of designing had too much of his own country in it. He died in 1647, and left two sons, Henry and Adrian, who were both painters. There have been a great number of prints engraved after his works.

BLONDEL (David) a protestant minister in the 17th century, has been esteemed one of those who had the greatest knowledge of ecclesiastical and civil history. He had a very singular way of studying; he lay on the ground, and had round about him the books which he wanted for the work he was about.

BLOOD (Thomas) generally known by the appellation of colonel Blood, was a disbanded officer of Oliver Cromwell's, famous for his daring crimes and his good fortune. He was first distinguished by engaging in a conspiracy to surprise the castle of Dublin, which was defeated by the vigilance of the duke of Ormond, and some of his accomplices executed. Escaping to England, he meditated revenge against Ormond, and actually seized him one night in his coach in St. James's-street, where he might have finished his purpose, if he had not studied refinements in his vengeance. He bound him on horseback behind one of his associates, resolving to hang him at Tyburn, with a paper pinned to his breast; but when they got into the fields, the duke in his efforts for liberty, threw himself and the assassin to whom he was fastened, to the ground: and while they were struggling in the mire, he was rescued by his servants, but the authors of this attempt were not then discovered. A little after, in 1671, Blood formed a daring scheme to carry off the crown and regalia from the Tower, and was very near succeeding; having got his rich booty

booty in his possession, and out of the Tower, before he was overtaken and apprehended. But the surprising part of his story is yet to relate; which is, that Charles II. having a curiosity to see so extraordinary a man, Blood not only avowed all his guilt, but owned his being engaged in a scheme to murder him, but that when he was about to shoot him, he was checked by the awe of majesty. Whatever were the king's motives, he first granted Blood a pardon, then an estate of 500*l.* a year in Ireland, and treated him afterward with that familiarity, that many applied to him for favours from the king. So that the king's enemies used to say, he kept that villain about him to intimidate those who should dare to offend him: alluding to the recent fate of Sir John Coventry.

BLOUNT (Sir Henry) an English writer, born at his father's seat in Hertfordshire 1602. After a regular education he set out on his travels in 1634, and getting acquainted with a janizary at Venice, he accompanied him into the Turkish dominions: having been abroad two years, he returned and published a relation of his travels in the Levant, which went through several editions. He was knighted by Charles I. and was at the battle of Edge-hill, at which time he is supposed to have had the care of the young princes: but after the king's death was employed by the parliament, and by Cromwell. After the Restoration he was high sheriff of Hertford, and died with an excellent character in 1682.

BLOUNT (Sir Thomas Pope) son of Sir Henry, was born in 1649, and created a baronet by Charles II. He was a man of great learning, and always distinguished himself as a lover of liberty. Beside his more laborious works, as *Censura celebriorum Authorum*, and his *Natural History*, the extensiveness of his genius appears, from his *De Re Poetica*, and his looser *Essays*. He died in 1697.

BLOUNT (Charles) younger brother of Sir Thomas Pope Blount, had also an excellent capacity, and was an eminent writer. His *Anima Mundi*, or *An Historical Narration of the Opinions of the Ancients, concerning Man's Soul after this Life, according to unenlightened Nature*, gave great offence, and was complained of to the bishop of London. But the work which rendered him most known, was his translation of Philostratus's *Life of Apollonius Tyaneus*, published in 1680, which was soon suppressed, as an attack on revealed religion. Another work of the same complexion he published the same year, called *Great is Diana of the Ephesians*, &c. in which, under colour of exposing superstition, he struck at revelation. In 1684, he printed a kind of *Introduction to Polite Literature*. In the warmth of his zeal for the Revolution, he writ a pamphlet to prove king William and queen Mary conquerors, which was condemned to be burnt by both houses of parliament. After the death of his wife, he became enamoured of her sister, who was only scrupulous against their union on account of their prior connexion by the marriage; on which he writ a letter on the subject, as the case of a third person, with great learning and address. But the archbishop of Canterbury and other divines deciding against him, and the lady on this growing inflexible, it threw him into a frenzy in which he shot himself, in 1693. After his death, his miscellaneous pieces were collected and published.

BOADICEA, a valiant British queen in the time of Nero the emp. wife to Prasutagus k. of the Iceni in Britain, who by his will left the emperor and his own daughters co-heirs to his great treasures, in expectation of procuring by that means Nero's protection for his family and people: but he was no sooner dead, than the emperor's officers seized all. Boadicea, opposed these unjust proceedings; which was resented to such a pitch of brutality, that they

ordered the lady to be publicly whipped, and her daughters to be ravished by the soldiers. The Britons took arms, with Boadicea at their head, to shake off the Roman yoke, and made a general and bloody massacre of the Romans in all parts. The whole province of Britain would have been lost, if Suetonius Paulinus had not hastened from the Isle of Mona to London, and with 10000 men engaged the Britons, who had an army of 230000. The battle was fought for a long time with great vigour and doubtful success, till at last victory inclined to the Romans. Boadicea, who had behaved with all bravery imaginable, dispatched herself by poison.

BOCCACE (John) one of the most polite and learned writers of his age, born in Tuscany in 1313. His father first placed him with a merchant, but as he gave signs of genius, he was put afterward to study the canon law: he lost almost as much time at this as the last occupation; and thought of nothing but poetry. He put himself under the instruction of Petrarch: but he did not apply himself so to poetry, as to forget other studies. Petrarch prevailed upon Boccace, who loved quiet and hated faction, to leave Florence. He returned when the troubles were a little appeased; but not liking the course of life he must have followed there, he retired to Certaldo; and, far from the noise of business, he spent his time in study, agreeably to his own humour. His great application to study brought on him an indisposition of which he died, 1376. He wrote several books, some learned and serious, others of gallantry and full of stories: it is by his novels chiefly that he has immortalized himself.

BOCCALINI (Trajan) a native of Rome, was a great wit at the beginning of the 17th century; none escaped his raillery, the great in particular. But he took a new way of criticising on all that he had a mind to lash, by feigning that Apollo holding his courts

on Parnassus, heard the complaints of the whole world, and did justice according to the exigence of the cases. From thence proceeded the *Ragguagli di Parnasso*, so mightily admired. He attacked the court of Spain in a manner so much the more satirical, that he pretended to know that this monarchy was not so powerful as was imagined; and that it was easy to sap its force by certain expedients which he pointed out. It has been thought this was the cause of his death.

BOCCHUS, k. of Mauritania, joined with his son-in-law Jugurtha against the Romans, and was twice overcome by Marius. To make peace with the Romans he delivered up Jugurtha to Sylla, and had part of his kingdom left him as the price of his treachery.

BOCCONI (Sylvio) a native of Palermo in Italy 1633, an eminent natural historian, and author of several curious works.

BOCHART (Samuel) born at Rouen, was protestant minister of Caen, and well learned in the Oriental languages. The queen of Sweden obliged him to come to Stockholm in 1652, where she testified her respect to his learning. His *Phaleg* and *Canaan* have secured his memory among the learned. He likewise published several learned arguments to prove, that there is no probability that Æneas ever came into Italy. He died 1667.

BODINUS (John) native of Angers, one of the ablest men in France in the 16th century, famous for his *Method of History*, his *Republic*, and other works. He was in great favour with Henry III. who imprisoned John de Serre, for writing an injurious piece against Bodin, and forbid him, on pain of death, to publish it. But his favour was not of long continuance. The duke of Alençon gave him several employments, and carried him to England with him as one of his counsellors, where he had the pleasure and glory to see his books *de Republica*, read publicly in the university of Cambridge, having

having been translated into Latin by the English. He had written them in French. In the *Ragguagli* of Bocalini he is condemned as an Atheist to the fire, for having said in his books, that liberty of conscience ought to be granted to sectaries. He declared himself pretty freely against those who asserted that the authority of monarchs is unlimited; but yet he displeased the Republicans.

BODLEY (Sir Thomas) eldest son of John Bodley of Exeter, born at Exeter 1544, was descended from an ancient family in that county. He was chiefly educated at Geneva, whither his father had been obliged to retire, on account of his religion, in the reign of queen Mary. Upon the accession of queen Elizabeth he returned with his father to England, and soon after was sent to Magdalen college Oxford. In 1565 he undertook a public Greek lecture in the hall of that college. In 1583 he was made esquire of the body to the queen. He had travelled for four years before. And in 1585 he was sent by the queen to Frederic k. of Denmark, to Julius duke of Brunswic, and other German princes, in order to engage them to join their forces with her majesty's to assist the king of Navarre, afterward Henry IV. In 1588 he was sent to the Hague, where he was admitted as one of their council of state, taking place next to count Maurice, and giving his suffrage in all proposed. After his return, finding his advancement at court obstructed by the intrigues and jealousies of the great men, he retired from all public business, and would never after accept of any new employment. He applied himself wholly to the promoting the interests of learning, which he did effectually by endowing the public library at Oxford. He was knighted by king James, and died 1612.

BOEHMEN (Jacob) called the Teutonic philosopher, was a noted visionary of the 17th century, born in a village of Germany near Gorlitz, in

1575. He was bred a shoemaker, and marrying, supported a large family by this occupation; until after amusing himself with chemistry, a visionary turn of mind, heated by sermons and German divinity, got the upper hand of his common sense, and produced raptures and notions of divine illumination, which he first gave vent to in 1612, by a treatise intitled *Aurora, or the Rising of the Sun*. This being censured by the magistrates of Gorlitz, he remained silent for seven years; but improving that interval by pursuing the flights of his imagination, he resumed his pen, and resolving to redeem the time he had lost, he in the remaining five years of his life, published above 20 books, which greatly needed what he concluded with, *A Table of his Principles, or A Key to his Writings*; though this has not proved sufficient to render them intelligible to common apprehensions. This *Key* appeared in 1624, and he died soon after. Notwithstanding his talents in involving the plainest things in mystery and enigmatical jargon, he has many admirers in Germany, nor has he wanted them in England; for among the foremost here, stands the famous Mr. William Law, author of *Christian Perfection*, &c. who has favoured his countrymen with an English edition of Jacob Boehmen's works in 2 vols. 4to.

BOERHAAVE (Herman) one of the most celebrated physicians that this, or perhaps any age has ever produced, professor of physic in the university of Leyden; born in 1668 at Voorhout, a village near Leyden. He was an excellent chemist and botanist, and his lectures were attended by an incredible number of students from the most distant parts for a great number of years. He wrote many admired treatises, and died in 1738. We have a translation of *Van Swieten's Commentaries on his Aphorisms*, in 11 vols. 8vo. which are much esteemed among physicians.

BOETHIUS (Flavius Anicius Manlius

lius Torquatus Severinus) an excellent Roman writer and poet, in the beginning of the 6th century, born of one of the noblest families of Rome. He studied at Athens. Upon his return to Rome he was soon advanced to the highest posts of honour, and made a patrician and senator. In 487 he was consul alone. In 500 he made a panegyric in the name of the senate to Theodoric k. of the Goths, upon his entrance into Rome. In 510 he was consul again, and a third time 511. In 523, having remonstrated against the violences of Theodoric, he fell under the resentment of this king, and was accused by some persons of infamous character of carrying on a conspiracy with the emperor Justin against the Goths. It appears, that he secretly sent letters to the Greeks, and endeavoured to rescue the city and senate of Rome from the power of the Goths, by the assistance of the Greeks, from a very ancient preface to his book *de Consolatione Philosophiæ*, discovered by father Mabillon in the Ambrosian library at Milan. He was brought before the senate, and the accusers suborning evidence, he was conveyed to Pavia, and imprisoned. There he softened the rigour of his confinement by the prosecution of his studies, and to this we owe several of his writings, and particularly his book *upon the Consolation of Philosophy*, and that *upon the Trinity*. The year following, he was beheaded by the command of Theodoric.

BOETHIUS (Hector) an eminent Scots historian in the 16th century, of a noble family in the shire of Angus. He was acquainted with most of the learned men of his age. Erasmus says of him, that he knew not what it was to make a lie.

BOILEAU SIEUR DESPREAUX (Nicolas) the celebrated French poet, born at Paris 1636. After he had gone through his course of polite literature and philosophy, his relations engaged him to the study of the law, and

he was admitted advocate. But though he had all the talents necessary for the bar, yet he could not adapt himself to a science, which turns upon continual equivocations, and often obliges those who follow it to cloath falsehood in the garb of truth. He therefore determined to study theology; but he could not long endure the thorns of the school-divinity. He imagined that to allure him more cunningly, chicanery, which he thought to avoid, had only changed her habit, and so he renounced the Sorbonne, betook himself entirely to the Belles-lettres, and took possession of one of the foremost places in Parnassus. He died in 1711. The best edition of his works, is that published by M. Brossette, with his notes and commentary.

BOISSARD (John) born at Bezançon 1528, composed many large collections of Roman antiquities. He himself drew a plan of all the ancient monuments in Italy.

BOLEYN (Ann) wife to king Henry VIII. of England, was the daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, by a daughter of the duke of Norfolk. She was maid of honour to queen Catherine, when the king fell in love with her, which engaged him to prosecute the divorce, and to execute it at last with all the noise that every one knows. Henry married her privately, 1532, without waiting till the sentence against his marriage with Catharine of Arragon was pronounced; and so soon as he perceived her with child, he made his marriage public, and declared her queen of England. She continued to be beloved by the king till the charms of Jane Seymour fired the heart of this prince. Then his violent love passed to hatred. He believed her to be unfaithful; caused her to be tried; her marriage was declared null, because she had confessed that she had married the king when she was engaged by contract to the lord Percy; and she was beheaded in 1536.

BOLES LAUS the first king of Poland.

land. The duke of Miecislus, his father, having embraced the Christian religion, asked of the pope the title and dignity of king, but did not obtain it. The emperor Otho III. having been sumptuously entertained by his son at Gresna in his pilgrimage, to adore the corpse of St. Adelbert, shewed his gratitude by bestowing on him the title of king. Bolelaus had great qualities. He drove the Bohemians back to the middle of their country; chastised the people of Moravia, and made them his tributaries.

BOLINGBROKE (Henry St. John) lord viscount, a great statesman and philosopher, descended from an ancient and noble family, was born about the year 1672. He had a regular and liberal education, and by the time he left the university, was considered as a person of uncommon qualifications: but with great parts, he had, as it usually happens, great passions, and these hurried him into many indiscretions and follies. Contrary to the inclinations of his family he cultivated tory connections, and gained such an influence in the house of commons, that in 1704, he was appointed secretary of war, and of the marines. He was closely united in all political measures with Mr. Harley; when, therefore, Mr. Harley was removed from the seals in 1707, Mr. St. John resigned his employment, and in 1710, when Mr. Harley was made chancellor of the exchequer, the post of secretary of state was given to Mr. St. John. Expecting however, the revival of the earldom of Bolingbroke in his favour, when in 1712 he was only created a viscount, and being overlooked in the bestowal of vacant ribbons of the order of the Garter; he resented the affront, renounced the friendship of Harley, then earl of Oxford, and made his court to the whigs. Nevertheless on the accession of George I. the seals were taken from him; and being informed that a resolution was made to pursue him to the scaffold, for his conduct regarding the treaty of

Utrecht, he withdrew to France. Here he accepted an invitation to enter into the Pretender's service, and received the seals as his secretary; but was as unfortunate in his new connections as in those he renounced; for the year 1715 was scarcely expired, when, at the same time that he was attainted of high treason at home, the seals and papers of his foreign secretary's office were taken from him; followed by an accusation from the Pretender and his party, of neglect, incapacity, and treachery. Such a complication of distressful events threw him into a state of reflection, that produced by way of relief a *Consolatio Philosophica*, which he wrote the same year under the title of *Reflections upon Exile*; and the following year drew up a vindication of his conduct with respect to the Tories, in the form of *A Letter to Sir William Wyndham*. His first lady being dead, he about this time espoused a niece of the famous Madam Maintenon, and widow of the Marquis de Villette, with whom he had a very large fortune. In 1723, the king was prevailed on to grant him a free pardon, and he returned in consequence to England; but was by no means satisfied within, while he was yet no more than a mere titular lord, and remained excluded from the house of peers. This stigma operated to fix him in opposition to the minister Walpole, to whose secret enmity he attributed his not receiving the full extent of the king's clemency: hence he distinguished himself by a multitude of political writings, until the year 1735, when being thoroughly convinced that the door was finally shut against him, he returned once more to France. In this foreign retreat he began his course of *Letters on the study and use of History*, for the use of lord Cornbury, to whom they are addressed. Upon the death of his father, who lived to be extremely old, he settled at Battersea, the ancient seat of his family, where he passed the remainder of his life in philosophical

dignity: Pope and Swift, one the greatest poet, the other the greatest wit of their time, perfectly adored him; and it is well known that the former received from him the materials for his incomparable poem the "Essay on Man." He died in 1751, and left the care and benefit of his MSS. to Mr. Mallet, who published them together with his former printed works, in 5 vols. 4to. they are also printed in 8vo.

BOMILCAR, general of the Carthaginians, was so affrighted at the exploits of Agathocles, that he designed to deliver Carthage to him, which enraged the Carthaginians, who hanged him in the market-place.

BONA, a Piedmontese, made cardinal by Clement IX. He was a learned and pious man, the author of several devotional books.

BONNER (Edmund) bp. of London, persecuted the Protestants in the reign of queen Mary. He was one of Henry VIII's chaplains; pleaded for his divorce and the annulling of the pope's authority in England. He befriended Thomas Cromwell, by whom he was advanced to be ambassador to the kings of Denmark and France, as also the pope and emperor, and was made bishop of London 1539. Henry dying, and the Reformation being promoted by his son Edward VI. Bonner preached faintly for it, and omitted the article of the king's authority, for which he was imprisoned and stripped of his bpk. Queen Mary released him; and then he shewed what he was at heart by his cruelty to the Protestants. Queen Elizabeth coming to the crown, he denied the oath of supremacy; for which he was again unbishoped and sent to the Marshalsea, where he lived 10 years, and died a. 1569.

BONNEVAL (Claudius Alexander de) count, known in the latter part of his life by the name of Osman Bashaw, descended from a family related to the blood royal of France, entered himself at the age of sixteen, in the service

of that crown, and married the daughter of Marshal de Biron. He made the campaign in Flanders in 1690, but soon after left the French army, and entered into the imperial service under prince Eugene, who honoured him with an intimate friendship. The intrigues of the Marquis de Prié, his inveterate enemy, ruined his credit however at the court of Vienna, and caused him to be banished the empire. He then offered his service to the republic of Venice, and to Russia, which being declined, his next tender was to the Grand Signior, who gladly received him: it was stipulated that he should have a body of 30,000 men at his disposal, that a government should be conferred on him, with the rank of Bashaw of three tails, a salary of 10,000 aspers a day, equal to 45,000 livres a year, and that in case of a war, he should be commander in chief. The first expedition he engaged in after his arrival at Constantinople, was to quell an insurrection in Arabia Petræa, which he happily effected; and at his return, had large offers made him by Kouli Khan, but he did not chuse to accept them. Sometime after, he commanded the Turkish army against the emperor, over whose forces he gained a victory on the banks of the Danube. But success does not always protect a person against disgrace; for Bonneval, notwithstanding his service, was first imprisoned, and then banished to the island of Chio. The sultan however continued his friend; and the evening before his departure made him Bashaw general of the Archipelago, which, with his former appointment of beglerbeg of Arabia, rendered him one of the most powerful persons in the Ottoman empire. In this island, he found a retirement quite agreeable to his wishes; but did not long enjoy it, being sent for back, and made topigi or master of the ordnance, a post of great honour and profit. He died in this employment, aged 75, in 1747; and wrote the memoirs of his own life.

BOOTH (Barton) a famous English actor, born in Lancashire in 1681, and educated in Westminster school under the celebrated Dr. Busby, where his success in the Latin plays customarily performed by the scholars, gave him an inclination for the stage. He was intended for the church, but running away from school to Dublin, he there commenced actor with great applause; and in 1701 engaged under Mr. Betterton on the London stage. In 1713 he became joint manager with Cibber, Wilks, and Dogget, and continued to perform with the highest reputation until 1733, when he died of a complication of distempers. His widow, then living, erected a monument for him in Westminster-Abbey in the year 1772.

BOREAS, son of Astræus, run away with Orithya, daughter to Erethius, k. of Athens, a. m. 1569. The North wind.

BORELLI (John Alphonso) a native of Naples, an eminent mathematician, famous for his works in the 17th century, flourished at Florence and Pisa, where he was professor of philosophy and mathematics.

BORGIA (Cæsar) was natural son of Roderic Borgia, afterward pope by the name of Alexander VI. by Vanozza. He was soon made abp. of Valenza and cardinal. Envyng the secular dignities bestowed on his elder brother Francis, duke of Gandia, he procured his assassination; and it was notorious that he had always ruffians in constant pay, ready to remove every one who proved disagreeable or inconvenient to him. Resigning his ecclesiastical rank as cardinal, he was made duke of Valentinois by Louis XII. of France, and entered into a league with him for the conquest of the Milanese. He insulted the Italian princes, and desirous of the spoils of the cardinal Cornette, he invited him and the pope to a supper, and ordered poisoned wine for the cardinal; but the pope and Borgia being served with it unknowing-

ly: the pope died of it next day, a. 1503. Borgia escaped. Pope Julius II. caused him to be seized at Ostia, and kept in prison; but he was at last released: besieging the castle of Viane, he was killed in 1507.

BOROMÆUS (Frederic) cardinal and abp. of Milan. He, in 1609, celebrated the council of Milan: he founded the Ambrosian library, which he enriched with 9000 manuscripts. He left several works behind him, and died 1632.

BORRICHIOUS, one of the most learned men of his age, the son of a Lutheran minister in Denmark, was born in 1626. He applied himself to physic in the university of Copenhagen, and began to practise during a most terrible plague that made great havoc in that city. He travelled, but before his departure, in 1660, he was appointed professor in poetry, chemistry, and botany; and at his return, discharged his duties with great assiduity, of which the works he published afford full proof. He was raised to the office of counsellor in the supreme council of justice, in 1686, to that of counsellor of the royal chancery in 1689; and died of the operation for the stone in 1690.

BOSSU (Rene le) born at Paris in 1631; was admitted a canon regular in the abbey of St. Genevieve in 1649, and after a year's probation took the habit. He taught polite literature with great success in several religious houses for 12 years, when he gave the task up for retirement. He then published a *Parallel betwixt the Principles of Aristotle's Natural Philosophy, and those of Des Cartes*, with a view to reconcile them; which was but indifferently received. His next treatise was on *Epic poetry*, which Boileau declared one of the best compositions on that subject in the French language; and which produced a friendship between them. He died in 1680, and left a great number of MSS. which are kept in the abbey of St. John de Chartres.

BOSSUET (James) bishop of Meaux, born at Dijon in 1627. The writings of M. Bossuet gained him no less fame, than his sermons; and those relating to disputes with the protestants whom he laboured to reconcile with the Romish church, and against Quietism, make several volumes. He died in 1704.

BOTALLUS (Leonard) lived in the 16th century, a Piedmontese, came into France and made his fortune: for he was physician to the duke of Alençon and Henry III. He introduced at Paris the practice of frequent letting blood. He published several books in physic and surgery.

BOUHOURS (Dominic) a jesuit and celebrated French critic in the last century. One of the most famous of his works is his *Remarks and Doubts on the French language*. He died in 1702, aged 75; after a life, as Moreri says, spent under such constant and violent fits of the head-ach, that he had but few intervals of perfect ease.

BOULAINVILLIERS (Henry de) lord of St. Saïse, descended from an ancient and noble family, born in 1658. He applied himself principally to the study of history, and his historical productions are numerous and considerable. He died in 1722, and after his death was published his *Life of Mahomet*, which has made him pass for no very good believer.

BOURCHIER (Thomas) cardinal, abp. of Canterbury, brother to Henry earl of Essex: he crowned Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII. and died at Canterbury 1486.

BOURDELOT (John) a learned French critic, who lived at the close of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries; and distinguished himself by writing notes on Lucian, Petronius, and Heliodorus; by an *Universal History*, *Commentaries on Juvenal*, a *Treatise on the Etymology of French Words*, and by some other works which were never published. There was also abbe Bourdelot his sister's son, who changed his name from Peter Michon to oblige his uncle. He

was a celebrated physician at Paris who gained great reputation by a *Treatise on the Viper*, and other works. He died in 1685.

BOURIGNON (Antoinette) born at Lisle in 1616, one of those devotees who imagine themselves to be conducted by some particular inspirations; and for that reason has been treated as a fanatic. She published a great number of books full of mystical nonsense, and visionary jargon; yet had for a while not a few followers and disciples.

BOXHORNIIUS, of Bergen-Opzoom in Brabant, published in 1631 the authors of *Historia Augusta*; the *Panegyric of Pliny*, *Justin*, and some satirical poets, with several other pieces.

BOYCE (Samuel) a poet of some genius, but through his own misconduct, of little name, born at Dublin in 1708. He wrote some things which were taken notice of, and had the writer acted with prudence, might have obtained regard: but being indolent, extravagant, and addicted to vulgar company, he was so reduced at London in 1740, that he had not even a coat or a shirt to put on; his sheets were at the pawnbroker's, so that without any other covering than a blanket, he subsisted for six weeks by writing verses for the magazines. He was relieved from this distressful plight by the generosity of some who knew his abilities; and had the satisfaction to see a poem of his intitled *The Deity*, recommended by two celebrated writers, the rev. Mr. Hervey, and Mr. Fielding. In May 1749 he died in obscure lodgings in Shoe Lane, and was buried by the parish.

BOYER (Abel) a well known glossographer and historiographer, born at Castres in France in 1664. Upon the revocation of the edict of Nantz, he went first to Geneva, then to Franeker, where he finished his studies, and came finally to England, where he died in 1729. He is chiefly noted for his excellent *French and English Dictionary*; and for his *Grammar*. As an historiographer,

grapher, he was the author of *The political State of Great Britain*, and *The History of King William and Queen Mary*.

BOYLE (Robert) the seventh and youngest son of Richard, the great earl of Cork, was born at Lismore in the kingdom of Ireland 1626. He laid the foundation of his learning at Leyden in Holland, and afterward travelled to France, Switzerland, and Italy. He was a very learned and pious man, and one of the greatest promoters of experimental philosophy: to him we owe innumerable useful discoveries; many works of his are published of that kind, which will always be held in the highest esteem. Beautiful editions of all his works are printed at London, in 5 vol. folio, and in 6 vol. 4to. It would be endless to enter into a detail of all his labours, experiments, and valuable discoveries. K. Charles II. k. James and k. William were so highly pleased with his conversation, that they often used to converse with him with great familiarity. His discourse of *the high Veneration Man's intellect owes to God*, is the most esteemed of his *Theological Tracts*; and is truly worthy of such a profound searcher into nature. See ORRERY.

BRABO, an illustrious Roman, kinsman to Julius Cæsar, came with him to Gaul, and gave his name to Brabant. There is a ridiculous story of a giant where now stands the city of Antwerp, whom Brabo overthrew, and as the reward of his cruelty cut off his two hands. They shew at the gate of Antwerp some remains of his fortress and bones.

BRACHMANS, Indian philosophers, of whom Strabo relates several singular things. They lived very austere-ly, and took great care of their scholars. The ancient philosophers went often into India to consult them. From them it is thought, that Pythagoras learned his metempsychosis. At this time the Banians in India call their priests Brachmans.

BRACTON, an eminent English lawyer of the 13th century. His great learning appears from his book, *de Consuetudinibus Angliæ*.

BRADLEY (James) Savilian professor of astronomy in Oxford, fellow of the royal society at London, and member of the academies of sciences and belles-lettres, of Paris, Berlin, Petersburg, and Bologna; was born in Gloucestershire in 1692, and succeeded Dr. Halley as astronomer royal, at Greenwich in 1742. He received 1000*l.* from the commissioners of the navy by the king's order, to repair the old, and furnish new, instruments, in that observatory; and thus he was enabled to leave behind him, the greatest number of the most accurate observations that were ever made by any one man. He died in July 1762.

BRADY (Robert) born in Norfolk in 1643, was master of Caius college Cambridge, regius professor of physic there, and twice representative of that university in parliament. In 1685 he was made keeper of the records in the Tower, and was physician in ordinary to James II. He wrote *An Introduction to the Old English History*; *An History of England from the time of the Romans, to the end of the reign of Richard II.* and *A Treatise on English Boroughs*. He died in 1700.

BRAHE (Tycho) a famous astronomer of the 16th century: his father sent him to Copenhagen to study rhetoric and philosophy. The great eclipse of the sun, which happened August 21, 1562, engaged him to study astronomy, in which science his skill is universally known. He was the inventor of a new system of the world; and had some followers. He was very superstitious with regard to presages, and very positive and impatient of contradiction.

BRAMHALL (Dr. John) abp. of Armagh, was born of an ancient family at Pontefract in Yorkshire, about the year 1593. He was invited over to Ireland by the lord deputy Wentworth, and soon after obtained the archdeaconry of

of Meath, the best in that kingdom. In 1634, he was made bishop of Londonderry, which see he improved very much; but the greatest service he did to the church of Ireland, was by getting, with the deputy's assistance, several acts passed for abolishing fee farms, recovering impropriations, &c. by which and by other means he regained to the church in the space of four years 30, or 40,000 *l.* a year. In the convocation he prevailed upon the church of Ireland to unite in the same faith with the church of England, by adopting the 39 articles of that church; and would willingly have introduced the English canons, but could only prevail on their accepting such as they deemed proper. Articles of treason were exhibited against him in the Irish parliament, and at the treaty of Uxbridge in 1644, the English parliament made it a preliminary article, that bp. Bramhall, with abp. Laud, and others, should be excepted from the general pardon. He went abroad; but on the restoration was appointed abp. of Armagh, primate and metropolitan of all Ireland, and was chosen speaker of the house of lords. He died in 1663; and was the author of several works, which are collected in one vol. folio.

BRASIDAS, a Lacedemonian general, in the 89th Olympiad. He foiled the Athenians by sea and land, took several towns in Thrace, &c. and frightened his enemy with the terror of his name.

BRAUN (George) of Cologne, in the 17th century, published a Latin oration against the fornicating priests; but is most famous for his *Theatrum Urbium* in several volumes folio.

BRENNUS, a Gaulish captain who passed into Italy, a. r. 364; where having made great havock, he besieged Clusium in Tuscany: the inhabitants sought assistance from Rome, which occasioned the Gauls to invade Rome, which they ransacked; but were beaten back by Camillus, and driven out of Italy.

BREUGEL (Peter) called the old,

a famous painter born at the village of his own name near Breda, in 1565. He painted humorous scenes in low life, which he frequented, to acquire a natural style of; and rendered himself eminent in this kind of painting. He left two sons, John, called Breugel de Velours from his generally dressing in velvet, who was an excellent painter of flowers, fruit, and landscapes; and Peter, called Breugel d'Enfer, from his fondness for painting magicians, and imaginary infernal beings.

BRIAREUS, son of Titan, one of the giants who invaded heaven, said to have had 100 arms and 50 heads. He is called *Ægeon* amongst men, and Briareus amongst the Gods.

BRIGGS (Henry) one of the greatest mathematicians of the 16th century, born in Yorkshire about 1556; and when Gresham college was established, he was chosen the first professor of geometry there in 1596. Logarithms being invented about that time, he had a great share in the improvement of them; published many curious mathematical treatises, and died Savilian professor of geometry at Oxford in 1630.

BRIGGS (William) an English physician in the latter end of the 17th century. After improving himself by his travels, he settled at London, grew eminent in his profession, and gained the friendship of the learned. He was a judicious anatomist, as appears from his *New Theory of Vision*.

BRISEIS, a Trojan lady taken by Achilles, from whom Agamemnon took her, which so enraged Achilles, that he left the siege, and did not return back till he heard of the death of his friend Patroclus.

BRISSONIUS (Barnaby) one of the most learned lawyers of his age, was president of the parliament of Paris; sent ambassador to England by Henry III. When Henry the Great besieged Paris, Brissonius remonstrated against the leaguers, who, under pretence of the holy league, slighted the royal authority. He fell a sacrifice to them, and was strangled in prison, in 1591.

BRI-

BRITANNICUS, son to the emperor Claudius by Messalina, was excluded from the empire after his father had married Agrippina, who put her son Nero on the throne and caused Britannicus to be poisoned.

BRITANNICUS, an Italian, one of the best Humanists of the 15th century, born at Brescia. He published notes on Persius, Juvenal, Terence, Statius, and Ovid.

BRITTON (Thomas) the famous musical small-coal man, was born at Higham-Ferrers in Northamptonshire. He served his time in London, where he set up in a stable next door to the little gate of St. John of Jerusalem on Clerkenwell Green, which he converted into a house. Here getting acquainted with Dr. Garenciers his near neighbour, he became an excellent chemist, constructing a moveable laboratory which was much admired by all of that faculty who saw it. His skill in music was no wise inferior to that in chemistry, either in the theory or practice; he had for many years a well frequented musical club meeting at his own little cell: and was as well respected as known, by persons of the best quality; being above all a valuable man in his moral character. He nevertheless continued his small-coal trade until the day of his death, which happened in Sept. 1714, at above 60 years of age. His collection of music, mostly pricked by himself, and very neatly, sold for near 100*l*. beside an excellent collection of printed books and instruments.

BRODEAU, a native of Tours, a learned critic in the 16th century. His chief works are *A Commentary on the Anthologia*, ten books of *Miscellanies*, *Notes on Oppian*, on *Euripides*, &c.

BRONTES, one of the Cyclops that worked in Vulcan's forge, was so called from his making Jupiter's thunderbolts.

BROSSIER (Martha) a pretended demoniac, had like to have been the occasion of great troubles in France, toward the end of the 16th century;

but the devil was cast out by a decree of the parliament of Paris. Several physicians had given their attestations that it was a true possession.

BROUNCKER (William) lord viscount, was born about the year 1620, and became very eminent in mathematical learning. On the Restoration, he was made chancellor to the queen consort, and one of the commissioners of the navy. He was one of those ingenious men who first founded the royal society, and by the charter was appointed their first president; which office he held till 1677. Among the papers he published in the Philosophical Transactions, the chief is, his series for the quadrature of the hyperbola, which was the first series of the kind on the subject. He died in 1684.

BROUWER (Adrian) a famous Dutch painter born either at Oudenard or Haerlem in 1608, of poor parentage, who became the disciple of Francis Hals, under whom he proved an inimitable artist. His subjects were taken from low life, always copied from nature; as droll conversations, drunken brawls, boors at cards, or surgeons dressing the wounded. Brouwer was apprehended at Antwerp as a spy, where being discovered by Rubens, he procured his liberty, took him home, clothed him, and endeavoured to acquaint the public with his merit: but the levity of his temper made him quit his benefactor, and he died not long after in 1640, destroyed by a dissolute course of life.

BROWN (Robert) a famous schismatic who began to inveigh against the discipline and ceremonies of the church of England, about the year 1580, and from whom the sect of Brownists was denominated. Being disturbed for his opinions in England, he and his followers settled at Middleburg in Zealand, where they obtained leave of the states to form a church according to their own model. He appears however to have returned to England again, and to the communion of the church; being preferred

preferred to a rectory of Northamptonshire. He is said to have had a wife with whom he never lived, and a church in which he never preached, receiving the profits of the latter, and paying for the duty; but this will scarcely be urged against him as a singularity. Being of a turbulent disposition, he beat the constable of his parish, and behaved so insolently before the justice, that he was sent to Northampton goal on a feather-bed in a cart, when he was above 80 years old; and there he died in 1630.

BROWNE (William) an English poet of the 17th century, was descended of a good family, born 1590. His poetical works procured him a very great reputation.

BROWN (Sir Thomas) an eminent physician of the 17th century, renowned for his *Religio Medici*: he was particularly serviceable to Sir William Dugdale, who consulted him very much when he engaged in his *History of imbanking and draining of divers Fens and Marshes, &c.*

BROWN (Thomas) of facetious memory, as he is styled by Addison, was the son of a farmer in Shropshire, and entered in Christ-church college, Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself by his uncommon attainments in literature. But the irregularities of his life not suffering him to continue long there, he, instead of returning to his father, went to London to seek his fortune: his companions, however, being more delighted with his humour, than ready to relieve his necessities, he had recourse to the usual refuge of half starved wits, scribbling for bread; and published a great variety of poems, letters, dialogues, &c. full of humour and erudition, but often indelicate. Though a good natured man, he had one pernicious quality, which was, rather to lose his friend than his joke. He died in 1704.

BRUCE (Robert) son of the earl of Carrick, being competitor with Baliol for the crown of Scotland, lost it by the

arbitration of Edward I. of England, for generously refusing to hold the crown of Scotland, as depending on him, which his ancestors had left him independent. But Baliol having afterward broke his agreement with Edward, Bruce was easily persuaded by that king to side with him against Baliol, upon promise, that he would settle him on the throne. Having contributed much to the breaking of Baliol's party, he demanded the accomplishment of king Edward's promise, who is said to have given him this answer: *What! have I nothing else to do, but to conquer kingdoms for you.* However he recovered his crown, defeated the English in several battles, raised the glory of the Scots, and extended their dominions.

BRUN (Anthony le) ambassador of Spain at the conferences of Munster, had very great talents for negotiations. He was dreaded on account of his abilities by the ambassadors of France.

BRUN (Charles le) first painter to Lewis XIV. director of the manufactures, &c. died in 1690. His talent, except for landscapes, was universal: his design good, but his colouring harsh.

BRUNO (Jordanus) a Neapolitan, famous for his *Spaccio della Bestia Triumfante*, published at Sir Philip Sidney's request, at London, where he came after he was expelled Geneva, and continued about two years in the house of Mr. Castlenau, king Henry III's ambassador to queen Elizabeth. He was very well known to her majesty, and beloved by the most polite part of the court; but his best friends were Sir Philip Sidney and Fulke Greville, the most learned and witty gentlemen in England; with these and some others of their club Bruno held assemblies; but as they treated of subjects of a very delicate nature, which could not suit the taste or capacity of every body, they kept the door always shut, and none but select persons were admitted into the company. There were but 20 copies of his book printed;
it

it is of an odd composition ; but he treats all kind of miracles as fables, and maintains that the Heathen theology is not by far so unintelligible, absurd, and monstrous, as the Jewish and Christian theology. At Venice he fell into the hands of the inquisition, and refusing to retract, was brought to the stake in 1600.

BRUTUS or BRUTE, according to the old exploded history of this country by Geoffrey of Monmouth, was the first king of Britain. He is said to have been the son of Sylvius, and he of Afcanius, the son of Æneas, and born in Italy : killing his father by chance he fled into Greece, where he took king Pandrasus prisoner, who kept the Trojans in slavery, whom he released on condition of providing ships, &c. for the Trojans to forsake the land. Being advised by the oracle to sail west beyond Gaul, he, after some adventures, landed at Totness in Devonshire. Albion was then inhabited by a remnant of Giants, whom Brutus destroyed, and called the island after his own name Britain. He built a city called New Troy, since London, and having reigned here 24 years, at his death parcelled the island among his three sons : Lochrine had the middle called Loegria ; Camber had Wales, and Albanact Scotland.

BRUTUS (Lucius Junius) son of one of Tarquin's sisters, was obliged to counterfeit the character of a natural, for if Tarquin, who had procured his father and brothers to be murdered, had discovered any wit or courage in him, he would not have suffered him to live. This seeming stupidity gained him the name of Brutus : under this cover he waited for an opportunity of expelling the Tarquins, which he found when Lucretia killed herself, after the injury which she had received from the eldest son of the tyrant ; and he made so good an use of this opportunity, that in a short time the city of Rome was changed from a monarchy to a republic. This happened in the 245 year of Rome. The office of consul was instituted,

which was to be conferred every year upon two persons. Brutus and Collatinus, the husband of Lucretia, were the first. The former did not long survive the establishment of liberty ; since before the year of his consulship expired, he was killed in a battle, being engaged so close in a combat with one of the sons of Tarquin that they both fell down dead upon the spot. He had before this an opportunity of shewing by an act of great resolution, that he preferred his country to his own sons ; ordering them to be executed in his presence, for a conspiracy to restore Tarquin.

BRUTUS (Marcus Junius) son of M. Junius Brutus and Servilia the sister of Cato ; was so prepossessed by the noble ideas of liberty and the love of his country, that neither the obligations he had to Julius Cæsar, nor the certain hopes of aggrandizing himself under that new master of Rome, could counterbalance in his mind the strong desire of restoring things to their first state by the murder of the tyrant. He conspired against him with Cassius and others, and their plot was so well conducted, that Julius Cæsar was stabbed in the senate the 15th of March 709. He put an end to his own life on being defeated at the second battle of Philippi : after having done infinite mischief to his country by the destruction of Cæsar, the patriotic act for which he is so highly applauded.

BRUYERE (John de la) a celebrated French author born in 1664. He wrote *Characters*, describing the manners of his age, in imitation of Theophrastus, which are greatly extolled. He died in 1696.

BRYENNIUS (Nicephorus) was born at Orestia in Macedonia, where his father provoked the emperor to send his general Alexis Comnenus against him, who pulled out his eyes ; but being charmed with his son Bryennius, he married him to Anne Comnenus his daughter, so famous by her writings. When Alexis came to the throne,

tain health ; written both in French and Latin.

BUNEL (Peter) a native of Toulouse, one of the politest writers in the Latin tongue of the 16th cent. and an eminently virtuous man. He has left some Latin Epistles, which are written with the utmost purity. The magistrates of Toulouse erected a marble statue to his honour, in the Town-house.

BUNYAN (John) a tinker in Bedfordshire, afterward a soldier in the parliamentary army, and at length a preacher of the gospel among the baptists ; for which he suffered imprisonment. When James II. published his declaration for liberty of conscience, he became pastor of a baptist congregation at Bedford, and died in 1688, aged sixty. He has perpetuated to himself no contemptible degree of fame by his admired religious allegory of the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

BUPALUS, was a celebrated sculptor, and native of the island of Chios, son, grandson, and great-grandson of sculptors. His brother Athenis was of the same profession. They flourished in the 60th Olympiad, and were contemporary with Hipponax, who was a poet of a very despicable figure, and so lean that he was a mere skeleton. Our sculptors diverted themselves in representing him under a ridiculous form. But Hipponax wrote so sharp a satire against them, that they hanged themselves, as some say. It may be inferred from a passage in Aristophanes, that the revenge taken on them did not consist altogether in satires, but that cudgelling was added.

BURGUNDY (Mary of) the only daughter and heiress of Charles duke of Burgundy, was born at Brussels, Febr. 13, 1457. As she was the most considerable match which was then in Europe, several princes sought her in marriage. But her father had the address to promise her sometimes to one and sometimes to another, and not to give her to any of them. After he was killed she married Maximilian of Austria, son of the emperor Frederic III.

1477. She died by a fall from an horse 1483, and left two children, namely Philip of Austria, who was father to Charles V. and Margaret of Austria, who was contracted to the Dauphin the same year, but this marriage was never consummated.

BURKITT (William) a celebrated commentator on the New Testament, born in Northamptonshire, 1650. He was 21 years curate and rector of Mil-den in Suffolk, and died vicar of Dedham in Essex, in 1703.

BURNET (Gilbert) bishop of Salisbury, in the latter end of the 16th century, was born at Edinburgh, in 1643, of an ancient family in the shire of Aberdeen. His father being bred to the law, was, at the restoration of king Charles II. appointed one of the lords of session with the title of lord Crimond, in reward for his constant attachment to the royal party during the troubles of Great Britain. Our author, the youngest son of his father, was instructed by him in the Latin tongue : at ten years of age he was sent to continue his studies at Aberdeen, and was admitted M. A. before he was 14. His own inclination, led him to the study of the civil and feudal law ; and he used to say, that it was from this study he had received more just notions concerning the foundations of civil society and government, than those which some divines maintain. About a year after, he changed his mind, and began to apply to divinity, to the great satisfaction of his father. He was admitted preacher before he was eighteen, and Sir Alexander Burnet, his cousin-german, offered him a benefice ; but he refused to accept of it. His father dying in 1661, he formed a resolution to travel, and came to England in 1663. Upon his return from his travels he was admitted minister of Salton, in which station he served five years, in the most exemplary manner. He drew up a memorial, in which he took notice of the principal errors in the conduct of the Scots bps. which he observed not

to be conformable to the primitive institution, and sent a copy of it to several of them. This exposed him to their resentments; but to shew he was not actuated by a spirit of ambition, he led a retired course of life for two years; which so endangered his health, that he was obliged to abate his excessive application to study. In 1669 he published his *Modest and free Conference between a Conformist and Non-conformist*. He became acquainted with the duchess of Hamilton, who communicated to him all the papers belonging to her father and uncle, upon which he drew up the *Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton*. The duke of Lauderdale, hearing he was about this work, invited him to London, and introduced him to king Charles II. He returned to Scotland and married the lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of the earl of Castilis; and the same year published his *Vindication of the Authority, Constitution, and Laws, of the Church and State of Scotland*. He refused a bpk. with the promise of the first abpk. that should be vacant, because he could not approve of the measures of the court, the grand view of which he saw to be the advancement of popery. His intimacy with the dukes of Hamilton and Lauderdale occasioned him to be frequently sent for by the king and the duke of York, who had conversations with him in private. But Lauderdale conceiving a resentment against him, on account of the freedom with which he spoke to him, represented at last to the king, that Dr. Burnet was engaged in an opposition to his measures. Upon his return to London he perceived that these suggestions had entirely thrown him out of the king's favour, though the duke of York treated him with greater civility than ever, and dissuaded him from going to Scotland. Upon this he resigned his professorship at Glasgow, and staid at London. A few weeks after he was appointed preacher to the master of the Rolls. The king sent a bp. and afterward one of his secreta-

ries of state, to desire Sir Harbottle Grimston, master of the Rolls, to dismiss him, but in vain. He continued in that place 10 years, and became one of the most followed preachers in town. In 1676 he published his *Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton*, which were so well received, that he was engaged in compiling *The History of the Reformation*. The first part of it was published in 1679, and the second in 1681. Next year he published, An Abridgment of these two Parts. Our author being sent for to a woman in sickness, who had been engaged in a criminal amour with Wilmot earl of Rochester; the manner in which he treated her, gave that nobleman a great curiosity of being acquainted with him, upon which, for a whole winter, he had a conversation one evening in a week, in which he went over with this lord all those topics, upon which sceptics and men of loose morals use to attack the Christian religion. The good effects of which appear sufficiently from his account of the life and death of this noble peer. When the inquiry into the Popish plot was on foot, he was frequently sent for and consulted by king Charles, with relation to the state of the nation. His majesty offered him the bpk. of Chichester then vacant, if he would engage in his interests, but he refused to accept it on those terms. He preached at the Rolls till 1684, when he was dismissed by order of the court. About this time he published several excellent pieces. Upon the death of king Charles he thought fit to travel. In 1687 he published his *Travels*, and a translation of *Lactantius* concerning the death of the persecutors. Upon his arrival in Holland the prince and princess of Orange laid their commands upon him to continue at the Hague, where he was admitted into their counsels. King James insisted upon his being removed from their court: but he continued to be trusted and employed in the same manner as before. He was prosecuted in Scotland and in England for high-treason; but the

States refused to deliver him up. He married a Dutch lady of a large fortune and noble extraction. When he found king James plainly subverting the constitution, he omitted no method to support and promote the design the prince of Orange had formed of delivering Great Britain, and came over with him in quality of chaplain. He was soon advanced to the see of Salisbury. He declared for moderate measures with regard to the clergy, who scrupled to take the oaths, and many were displeased with him for declaring for the toleration of Non-conformists. His *Pastoral Letter* concerning the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to king William and queen Mary 1689, happening to touch upon the *Right of Conquest*, gave such offence to both houses of parliament, that it was ordered to be burnt by the hands of the common executioner. In 1698 he was appointed by king William preceptor to the duke of Gloucester, and conducted himself so well in this charge, that the princess of Denmark ever after retained a great regard for him. In 1699 he published his *Exposition of the 39 Articles*, which occasioned a representation against him in the lower house of convocation in 1701; but he was vindicated by the upper house. His speech in the house of Lords in 1704 against the bill to prevent occasional conformity was severely attacked. He died in 1715, and was interred in the church of St. James, Clerkenwell, where he has a monument erected to him. He formed a scheme for augmenting the poor livings, which he pressed forward with such success, that it ended in an act of parliament, passed in the 2d year of queen Anne, *For the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy*.

BURNET (Thomas) a polite and learned writer in the end of the 17th century, born in Scotland, but educated in Cambridge under the tuition of Mr. John Tillotson, afterward abp. of Canterbury. In the beginning of 1685, he was made master of Sutton's

hospital in London, after which he entered into holy orders. During the reign of king James, he made a noble stand in his post as master of the Charter-house against the incroachments of that monarch, who would have imposed one Andrew Popham, a Papist, as a pensioner upon the foundation of that house. In 1680 he published his *Telluris Theoria sacra*, so universally admired for the purity of the style, and beauty of the sentiments, that king Charles gave encouragement to a translation of it into English. This *Theory* was however attacked by several writers. In 1692 he published his *Archæologie Philosophicæ*, dedicated to king William, to whom he was clerk of the closet. He died in 1715. Since his death hath been published, his book *De Statu Mortuorum & Resurgentium*, and his treatise *De Fide & Officiis Christianorum*.

BURNETTUS or BRUNETTUS, a learned Florentine, who wrote *Treſor de l' Origine & de la Nature de toutes choses*, and several other books. He died 1295.

BUSBEC (Auger Gissen) a person illustrious on account of his embassies, was born at Commines 1522. He was some time at London with the ambassador of Ferdinand king of the Romans, whence being returned to Flanders, he was twice appointed ambassador to Constantinople. The *Relation* which he wrote of his two Journeys to Turkey is a valuable book, and has merited the approbation of all good judges.

BUSBY (Richard) Dr. son of a gentleman in Westminster, was born at Lutton in Lincolnshire, in 1606. He passed through the classes in Westminster school, as king's scholar, and completed his studies at Christ-church Oxford. In 1640, he was appointed master of Westminster school, and by his skill and diligence in the discharge of this important and laborious office, for the space of 55 years, bred up the greatest number of eminent men in church

church and state, that ever at one time adorned any age or nation. He was extremely severe in his school, though he applauded and rewarded wit in his scholars, even when it reflected on himself. This great man, after a long and healthy life, purchased by temperance, died in 1695, aged 89, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where there is a fine monument erected for him, with a Latin inscription.

BUSIRIS, king of Egypt, said to be the son of Neptune and Libya, and brother to Belus and Agenor. Hercules killed him for abusing strangers, and other pieces of cruelty.

BUTLER (Samuel) a celebrated poet of the last century, was the son of a reputable Worcestershire farmer, and born in 1612. He passed some time at Cambridge, but was never matriculated in that university; returning to his native country, he lived some years as clerk to a justice of peace, where he found sufficient leisure to apply himself to history, poetry, music, and painting. Being recommended to Elizabeth countess of Kent, he enjoyed in her house, not only the use of all kinds of books, but the conversation of the great Mr. Selden, who often employed Butler to write letters, and translate for him. He lived also some time with Sir Samuel Luke, a gentleman of an ancient family in Bedfordshire, and a famous commander under Oliver Cromwell; and he is supposed at this time to have wrote, or at least to have planned his celebrated *Hudibras*; and under that character to have ridiculed the knight. The poem itself furnishes this key, where, in the first canto, Hudibras says

“Tis sung, there is a valiant mama-luke
 “In foreign land yclep’d — — —
 “To whom we oft have been compar’d
 “For person, parts, address, and
 “beard.”

After the Restoration, Mr. Butler was made secretary to the earl of Carbury, lord-president of Wales, who appointed

him steward of Ludlow castle, when the court was revived there. No one was a more generous friend to him than the earl of Dorset and Middlesex, to whom it was owing that the court tasted his *Hudibras*. He had promises of a good place from the earl of Clarendon, but they were never accomplished; though the king was so much pleased with the poem, as often to quote it pleasantly in conversation. It is indeed said, that Charles ordered him the sum of 3000l. but the sum being expressed in figures, somebody through whose hands the order passed, by cutting off a cypher, reduced it to 300l. which, though it passed the offices without fees, proved not sufficient to pay what he then owed; so that Butler was not a shilling the better for the king's bounty. He died in 1680, and though he met with many disappointments, was never reduced to any thing like want; nor did he die in debt.

BUXTORF (John) professor of Hebrew at Basil, is deservedly renowned for his rabbinical works: neither was his son behind him in that province of learning.

BYBLIS, daughter of Miletis, and of the nymph Cyria, fell in love with Caunus her twin-brother, and strove to inspire him with the like passion; but not being able to succeed, she hanged herself. Ovid has wonderfully described the progress of this incestuous passion.

BYNG (George) lord viscount Torrington, was born in 1663. At the age of 15, he went volunteer to sea with the king's warrant; and in 1704 served in the grand fleet sent into the Mediterranean under Sir Cloudesly Shovel, as rear-admiral of the red; and commanded the squadron that reduced Gibraltar. He was at the battle of Malaga, and was knighted by queen Anne for his gallantry in that action. After many signal services, George I. made him viscount Torrington, knight of the Bath, and a privy counsellor:

George II. placed him at the head of his naval affairs, as first lord of the admiralty, in which high station he died in 1733, in the 70th year of his age.

BYNG (John) fourth son of the preceding lord Torrington, was bred to the sea also, and in 1756 commanded a squadron sent to the relief of Fort St. Philip in the island of Minorca, at that time besieged by the French. There he engaged the French admiral Galissoniere, but so little to the satisfaction of his country, already sufficiently discontented at the dilatory operations of the war, both in Europe and America, that he was ordered home, tried by a court martial, and sentenced to be shot. The court that condemned him recommended him to mercy, pleading the severity of that part of the 12th article of war, under which he fell; but the temper of the nation at that time obstructed every attempt made to save his life, and he was executed accordingly, on board the *Monarque* in Portsmouth harbour, March 14th, 1757.

BYROM (John) an ingenious poet of Manchester, born in 1691. His first poetical Essay appeared in the *Spectator*, No. 603, beginning *My time, O ye muses, was happily spent*: which, with two humorous letters on dreams, are to be found in the 8th volume. He was admitted a member of the royal society in 1724, and having originally entertained thoughts of practising physic, to which the title of doctor is incident, that was the appellation by which he was always known: but reducing himself to narrow circumstances by a precipitate marriage, he supported himself by teaching a new method of writing short hand of his own invention; until an estate devolved to him by the death of his elder brother. He was a man of lively wit, of which, whenever a favourable opportunity tempted him to indulge it, he gave many humorous specimens. He died in 1763, and a collection of his *Miscellaneous Poems* was printed at Manchester, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1773.

BZOVIVS (Abraham) one of the most celebrated writers in the 17th century, with respect to the astonishing number of pieces composed by him. His chief work is the continuation of Baronius's Annals. He was a native of Poland, and a Dominican friar. Upon his coming to Rome, he was received with open arms by the pope, and had an apartment assigned to him in the Vatican. He merited that reception; for he has imitated Baronius to admiration, in his design of making all things conspire to the despotic power, and glory of the papal see.

C.

CABAL, an apt name currently given to the infamous ministry of Charles II. composed of five persons, *Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale*: the first letters of whose names, in this order, furnished the appellation by which they were distinguished.

CABIRA, a nymph, the mother of Camilus, and wife of Vulcan, from whom the nymphs called Cabarites are descended.

CABOT (Sebastian) the first discoverer of the continent of America, was the son of John Cabot, a Venetian, resident at Bristol, where he was born in 1477. The first voyage of any consequence that he made, appears to have been in conjunction with his father by commission from Henry VII. for the discovery of a north-west passage to India. They sailed in the spring of 1497, and steering north-west, called the land they first discovered *Prima Vista*; sailing from thence southward, they discovered Cape Florida, and returned with a good cargo, and three natives on board. It is probable that after his father's death, he completed his knowledge of the coasts of Newfoundland; for a map of his discoveries, drawn by himself, with his effigies

effigies underneath, was hung in the privy gallery of Whitehall. Cabot afterward, upon some disgust, went to Spain, where he was honoured with the title of pilot-major; and under that crown made a voyage intended to be through the new found Streights of Magellan to the Malaccas: but his men mutinying, refused to go through the Streights, so that though he made some discoveries up the river Plata, the original destination failed, and his hopes also, which disposed him to return to England. Here he was made governor of the company of merchant-adventurers, in which capacity he procured some ships to be fitted out for northern discoveries, which was the first voyage made by the English to Russia; and Cabot was in consequence made governor of the Russia company then erected. He died some time after the year 1556.

CACA, Cacus's sister, discovered to Hercules her brother's stealing his oxen; for which, says Servius, the vestal virgins sacrificed to her.

CACUS, an Italian shepherd upon mount Aventin. As Hercules was driving home king Geryon's herd whom he had slain, Cacus robbed him of some of his oxen, which he drew backward into his den lest they should be discovered. Hercules at last finding them out by their lowing, or the robbery being discovered to him, killed Cacus with his club. He was Vulcan's son, of prodigious bulk, and half man half satyr.

CADMUS, king of Thebes, son to Agenor, brother to Phœnix and Cilix, brought 16 letters into Greece. The poets say, he left his country in quest of his sister Europa, and went into Bœotia, where one of his company was devoured by a dragon, which Cadmus slew, and sowed its teeth in a field, whence sprung up an army of men who destroyed one another.

CADMUS of Miletum, a Greek historian. Pliny attributes the inven-

tion of history to him. He lived about the time of taking Troy.

CÆCILIVS METELLVS (Quintus) a Roman consul: he subdued Macedonia, from whence he was surnamed Macedonicus, defeated the Achæians, and was victorious in Spain. His severity kept him from the consulship for some time, which was denied him twice; he had four sons, three of whom he saw consuls, and the fourth honoured with a triumph carried him to his grave.

CÆCILIVS METELLVS (L.) consul and commander at Rome; he charged Asdrubal, the great general of the Carthaginians, so unexpectedly near Palermo, that he gave him an entire defeat, and led 104 elephants and 13 of his enemy's chief officers in triumph to Rome.

CÆCILIVS METELLVS (Quintus) son to L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus, a Roman consul. He overthrew Jugurtha king of Numidia, a. r. 645, whence he was surnamed Numidicus.

CÆCILIVS (Statius) a comic poet, born near Milan, cotemporary with Ennius Volcatius. Sedegitus calls him the prince of the comic poets; but Cicero was of another opinion.

CÆLIIVS (Aurelianus) an ancient physician, and the only one of the sect of methodists of whom we have any remains. He was of Sicca, a town in Numidia, but in what age he lived cannot be determined: it is probable however that he lived before Galen, since, though he carefully mentions all the physicians before him, he takes no notice of Galen. He had read over very diligently the ancient physicians of all sects, and we are indebted to him for the knowledge of many dogmas, which are not to be found but in his books *De celeribus & tardis Passionibus*. He wrote, as he himself tells us, several other works; but they are all perished.

CÆSALPINUS of Arezzo, professor at Pisa, and afterward physician to pope Clement VIII. one of the capital writers in botany, who carried that science to a greater degree of perfection than any who had gone before him.

CÆSAR, the surname of the Julian family at Rome, which, after Caius Julius Cæsar usurped the supreme power over the commonwealth, was assumed by all the succeeding emperors. They reigned in the following order. Caius Julius Cæsar; a. r. 706. ante c. 48. Augustus; ante c. 31. Tiberius; a. d. 14. Caligula; 37. Claudius; 41. Nero; 54. Galba; 68. Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian; 69. Titus; 79. Domitian; 81. The lives of the above twelve, we have written by Suetonius. Then followed, Nerva; 96. Trajan; 98. Adrianus; 117. Antoninus Pius; 138. M. Aur. Antoninus Philosophus, and Lucius Verus; 161. Aur. Commodus; 180. Pertinax; 193. Didius Julianus; 193. Septimius Severus; 193. Bassianus Caracalla, and Septimius Geta; 211. Opilius Macrinus; 217. Bassianus Heliogabalus; 218. Aur. Alexander Severus; 222. C. J. Verus Maximinus; 235. Pupienus Maximus, and Clodius Balbinus; 237. Ant. Gordianus; 238. Julius Philip-
pus; 244. Traj. Decius; 249. Gallius Hostilius Volusianus; 251. Jul. Æmilianus; 254. L. Valerianus, and Gallienus; 255. About this time arose the thirty tyrants. L. Gallienus alone; 260. A. F. Claudius; 268. V. Aurelianus; 270. C. Tacitus, and Florianus; 275. V. Probus; 276. A. Carus, and his two sons, Carinus, and Numerianus; 282. Diocletian, and Maximian; 284. Constantius Chlorus, and Galerius Maximinus; 304. Constantine the Great; 306: he embraced Christianity, and removed to Byzantium, which from him was called Constantinople. Constantine, Constantius, and Constans; 337. Julian; 361. Jovian; 363. Valentinian,

and Valens; 364. Gratian alone; 367. Gratian, and his brother Valentinian; 375. Theodosius the Great; 379: he divided the empire between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius; the East to the former, and West to the latter: from which time the Roman empire was distinguished into the Eastern and the Western empires. To follow the succession of the ancient Western empire; to Honorius succeeded Valentinian, Maximus, Avitus, Majorianus, Severus, Anthemius, Olibrius, Glycerius, Julius Nepos, and finally Augustulus; in whose time Italy being over-run by the Eastern Goths, the very name of the Western empire was extinguished in 476. After the Goths, the Lombards got footing in Italy, until they were overcome by Charlemagne, who revived the Western empire in Germany, about the year 800. As much has now been given as relates to the Cæsars; but it may be added, that the succession of Eastern emperors continued to 1453, when Constantine Palæologus, the last emperor lost his life in defending the city of Constantinople against Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks; whose posterity has made that city their residence ever since.

CÆSAR (Julius,) See **JULIUS**.

CAGLIARI (Paul) an excellent painter born at Verona, in the year 1532. Gabriel Cagliari, his father was a sculptor, and Antonio Badile his uncle was his master in painting. He was not only esteemed the best of all the Lombard painters, but for his extensive talents in the art, was peculiarly styled *Il pittor felice*, the happy painter: and there is scarcely a church in Venice, where some of his performances are not to be seen. He died of a fever at Venice in 1588, and had a tomb and a statue of brass erected to his memory in the church of St. Sebastian. He left great wealth to his two sons Gabriel and Charles, who lived happily together, and joined in finishing

finishing several of their father's imperfect pieces with good success.

CAIAPHAS, high-priest of the Jews after Simon, condemned Christ to death; and was put out of his place by the emperor Vitellius; for which disgrace he made away with himself.

CAJETAN, cardinal, was born at Cajeta in the kingdom of Naples in the year 1469. His proper name was Thomas de Vio, but he adopted that of Cajetan from the place of his nativity. He defended the authority of the pope, which suffered greatly at the council of Nice, in a work entitled *Of the Power of the Pope*; and for this work he obtained the bishopric of Cajeta. He was afterward raised to the archiepiscopal see of Palermo, and in 1517, was made a cardinal by pope Leo X. The year after, he was sent as legate into Germany to quiet the commotions raised against indulgences by Martin Luther, but Luther, under the protection of Frederic elector of Saxony, set him at defiance; for though he obeyed the cardinal's summons in repairing to Augsberg, yet he rendered all his proceedings ineffectual. Cajetan was employed in several other negotiations and transactions, being as ready at business as at letters. He died in 1534. He wrote commentaries upon Aristotle's philosophy, and upon Thomas Aquinas's theology; and made a literal translation of the Old and New Testament.

CAIN, eldest son of Adam and Eve, killed his brother Abel; for which he was condemned by God to banishment and a vagabond state of life. Cain retired to the Land of Nod, on the east of Eden, and built a city, to which he gave the name of his son Enoch.

CAINITES, a sect of heretics in the 2d century, so called on account of their great respect for Cain. They pretended, that the virtue which had produced Abel was of an order inferior to that which had produced Cain, and that this was the reason why Cain had the victory over Abel and killed

him; for they admitted a great number of Genii, which they called virtues, of different ranks and orders. They made profession of honouring those who carry in scripture the most visible marks of reprobation, as the inhabitants of Sodom, Esau, Korah, Dathan, and Abiram. They had in particular a very great veneration for the traitor Judas, under pretence that the death of Jesus Christ had saved mankind. They had a forged gospel of Judas, to which they paid great respect.

CALUS or KAYE (John) a famous physician, born at Norwich, and brought up at Cambridge and Padua, toward the latter end of the 16th century. At his death, he left his estate for making Gonvil-Hall in Cambridge a college, and a maintenance for 23 students.

CALAIS and ZETES, brothers, sons of Boreas and Orithia, to whom the poets attributed wings: they went on the voyage of Colchis with the Argonauts, delivered Phineus from the Harpies, and were slain by Hercules.

CALAMY (Edmund) an eminent Presbyterian divine, born at London in the year 1600, and educated in Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; where his attachment to the Arminian party excluded him from a fellowship. Dr. Felton, bishop of Ely, however, made him his chaplain; and in 1639 he was chosen minister of St. Mary Aldermary, in the city of London. Upon the opening of the long parliament he distinguished himself in defence of the Presbyterian cause, and had a principal hand in writing the famous *Smeectymnus*, which, himself says, gave the first deadly blow to episcopacy. The authors of this tract were five, the initial letters of whose names formed the name under which it was published; viz. Stephen Marshal, Edmund Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Sparflow. He was after that an active member of the assembly of divines, was a strenuous opposer of sectaries, and used his ut-

most endeavours to prevent those violences committed after the king was brought from the Isle of Wight. In Cromwell's time he lived privately, but was assiduous in promoting the king's return; for which he was afterward offered a bishopric but refused it. He was ejected for nonconformity in 1662; and died of grief at the sight of the great fire of London. He left three sons, two of whom became respectable divines of the church of England; and his grandson Edmund, minister of a dissenting congregation in Westminster, distinguished himself as an able defender of the dissenters.

CALANUS, an Indian philosopher, followed Alexander the Great in his expedition to the Indies, lived 83 years without sickness, and being at last seized with the colic, desired Alexander to order a funeral pile for him: which, with reluctance, the king performed. It is said, that being asked, whether he had any thing to say to the king, who withdrew from this terrible spectacle? he answered, No, because he expected to see him shortly at Babylon. This seemed to foretel Alexander's death, which happened three months after, a. r. 430.

CALAS (John) the name of a most unfortunate protestant merchant at Toulouse, inhumanly butchered under forms of law, cruelly prostituted to shelter the sanguinary dictates of ignorant popish zeal. He had lived 40 years at Toulouse, his wife was an English woman of French extraction, and they had five sons, one of whom, Lewis, had turned catholic through the persuasions of a catholic maid who had lived 30 years in the family. In October 1761, the family consisted of Calas, his wife, Mark Anthony their son, Peter their second son, and this maid. Anthony was educated for the bar, but being of a melancholy turn of mind, was continually dwelling on passages from authors on the subject of suicide; and one night in that month hanged himself on a bar laid across two

folding doors in their shop. The crowd collected by the confusion of the family on so shocking a discovery, took it into their heads that he had been strangled by the family to prevent his changing his religion; and that this was a common practice among protestants. The officers of justice adopted the popular tale, and were supplied by the mob with what they accepted as evidences of the fact. The fraternity of white penitents got the body, buried it with great ceremony, and performed a solemn service for him as a martyr; the Franciscans did the same: and after these formalities no one doubted the guilt of the devoted heretic family. They were all condemned to the torture to bring them to confession; they appealed to the parliament; who as weak and as wicked as the subordinate magistrates, sentenced the father to undergo the torture, ordinary and extraordinary, to be broken alive upon the wheel, and then to be burned to ashes! A diabolical decree, which to the shame of humanity was actually carried into execution: Peter Calas, the other son was banished for life, and the rest acquitted. The distracted widow found some friends, and among the rest, M. Voltaire, who laid her case before the council of state at Versailles; and the parliament of Toulouse were ordered to transmit the proceedings; which argued something like a disposition toward examining into the treatment of this injured family: but France being a popish government, the voice of justice was stifled.

CALASIO (Marius) a Franciscan, professor of Hebrew at Rome, and author of a Concordance of the Bible, much commended, printed in 1621.

CALCHAS, son of Thestor, followed the Greek army to Troy in the function of a diviner or prophet. He foretold that the siege of Troy would last 10 years, and that the fleet which was detained in the port of Aulis by contrary winds, would not sail till Agamemnon's daughter had been sacrificed

ficed to Diana. After the taking of Troy, it is said, he retired to Colophon, and died with grief, because he could not divine what another of his own profession, called Mopsus, had discovered.

CALDWALL (Richard) a learned English physician, born in Staffordshire about the year 1513. He studied physic in Brazen-nose-college Oxford, and was examined, admitted into, and made censor of the college of physicians at London, all in one day. Six weeks after he was chosen one of the elects, and in the year 1570, was made president of that college. Mr. Wood tells us, that he wrote several pieces in his profession, but he does not tell us what they were, excepting that he translated a book on the art of surgery, written by Horatio More a Florentine physician. We learn from Camden, that Caldwell founded a chirurgical lecture in the college of physicians, and endowed it with a handsome salary. He died in 1585.

CALEB, one of the deputies of the tribe of Judah, who went to see the land of Canaan, of which he gave a true account to Joshua, and with Joshua comforted the people: they had like to have been starved to death, but God delivered them; and they only, entered into Canaan. Caleb had the country Hebron, and died, aged 113.

CALENIUS, a Welsh-man, arch-deacon of Oxford, 1120. He added above four centuries to the history of his country, which has been since epitomized and translated into Latin; it is called *Astuarium Annalium Britanniae*.

CALENUS (Olenus) the most famous diviner of his time amongst the Etrurians, who would have imposed upon the ambassadors of Rome, in the time of Tarquin Superbus, in a matter of great consequence. When in digging the ground on mount Tarpeius for laying the foundations of a temple, a man's head was found, the Romans sent ambassadors to consult this famous

diviner; who finding that the prodigy portended something very fortunate and glorious, endeavoured by his subtle questions to divert the omen in favour of his own nation. And if Tarquin's ambassadors had forgot to mention Rome and mount Tarpeius in their answers to his captious questions, the whole prodigy would have turned to the advantage of the Etrurians. Pliny mentions this as an instance that one single word is sufficient to alter the fate of things.

CALEPIN (Ambrosius) an Augustin monk of Calepio, whence he took his name in the 16th century. He is author of a *Dictionary*, since augmented by Passerat and others.

CALIGULA (Caius Cæsar) emperor of Rome, succeeded Tiberius, a. c. 37. He was the son of Germanicus and Agrippina, and degenerated in so terrible a manner, that the reign of his predecessor was regretted, which is the worst that could be said of him. Seneca says, nature shewed in him the utmost of her power in the way of evil. The corruption of his mind discovered itself very early, for while he yet wore the child's robe, he was surprised in incest with one of his sisters; he debauched all those he had, and lived publicly with one of them as though she had been his wife. He proudly usurped all religious honours; and one of his most impertinent follies was, that when the moon was full, he desired her to come and lie with him; nay, he boasted he had lain with her. He conferred the honour of priesthood upon his horse. He was killed by Cassius Chéreas, captain of his guards, a. c. 41.

CALIXTUS (George) a famous Lutheran divine, born at Middleburgh in Holstein, 1586.

CALLIMACHUS, a Greek poet, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and Ptolemy Euergetes, kings of Egypt, born in Cyrene. He wrote a great many small poems, of which we have only some hymns and epigrams

epigrams remaining. He used often to say, that a great book was a great evil.

CALLIMACHUS of Cyrene, son of Statenor and Megatina, sister of Callimachus; an epic poet, but of inferior reputation to his uncle.

CALLIOPE, a muse, the goddess of rhetoric and heroic poetry.

CALLIRHOE, daughter of the river Achelous, and wife of that Alcmeon who killed his mother Eriphyle, when he had still another wife living. He had given to this other wife the famous necklace made by Vulcan, and designed to be a fatal one to all who should wear it; of which a present had been made to Eriphyle, in order that she might persuade Ampharaus, her husband, to engage in the Theban expedition. Callirhoe having heard of this fine necklace, refused to be any more with Alcmeon, if he did not make her a present of it. He used a stratagem to get it from Phegeus, his other wife's father, who discovering that it was designed for Callirhoe, commanded his two sons to murder Alcmeon, which they did accordingly. When Jupiter enjoyed her, she begged of him, that the children she had by Alcmeon, who were yet young, might immediately become full grown men, which was granted. She desired this that they might be capable of revenging their father's death, which they did.

CALLISTHENES, of Olynthus, a philosopher and pupil to Aristotle. He lived at Alexander's court; but being unwilling to adore him, he was devoured by lions.

CALLISTRATUS, an Athenian orator of great reputation. He was the occasion that Demosthenes, being still but a young scholar, dedicated himself entirely to the study of eloquence: for, admiring his glory, he was inspired with ambition to distinguish himself the same way. Callistratus was banished, which was the usual fate of those who had the greatest share of the government in the Athenian republic.

CALLISTUS (Johannes Andronicus) one of those learned Greeks to whom we are obliged for bringing learning into the west, when Constantinople was taken by the Turks in 1453. He is said to have been a native of Thessalonica of great repute for learning, and to have been a professor of the peripatetic philosophy. He fled with many others to Italy, and settled at Rome; but not finding sufficient encouragement, he removed to Florence, where he had a great course of disciples; and afterward to France, at which time being very old, he soon died. There are some Greek MSS. in being, with his name upon them; particularly one in the king of France's library, intitled *A Monody on the Miseries of Constantinople*.

CALLOT (James) a famous engraver, son of John Callot, herald of arms in Lorraine, and descended from an ancient and noble family; was born at Nanci in the year 1593. Quitting his graver, he used aquafortis, as well for speed, as to give more strength and spirit to his performances; and his reputation extended all over Europe. He followed his business so closely, that though he died at 43 years of age, he is said to have left 1380 pieces of his own execution. Mr. Evelyn, in his *Sculptura*, gives him a very exalted character in his art.

CALMET (Augustin) a learned Benedictine monk of St. Vannes, and St. Hydulphus, who published several laborious works in divinity; particularly *A Literal Exposition of all the Books of the Old Testament*, in French, in 9 vols. folio; the first of which was printed at Paris 1707: and *An Historical, Critical, Chronological, Geographical, and Literal Dictionary of the Bible*, in 4 vols. folio, enriched with a great number of figures of Jewish antiquities, first printed at Paris in 1722.

CALPURNIA, Julius Cæsar's wife, and daughter to L. Piso. She dreamed the night before Cæsar was murdered, that

that the roof of the house was fallen, and her husband stabbed in her arms. After his death she withdrew to Marc. Anthony.

CALPURNIUS (Titus) a Latin Sicilian poet, lived under the emperor Carus and his son. We have seven of his *Eclogues* remaining.

CALVERT (George) born at Kyp-ling, near Richmond in Yorkshire. At his return from his travels he was made secretary to Sir Robert Cecil, by whose means he was knighted in 1618; but becoming a Roman Catholic laid down the office of principal secretary of state. The king however continued him privy-counsellor all his reign, and made him lord Baltimore. He obtained of king Charles I. a patent to him and his heirs for Maryland in the North of Virginia, and died at London in 1632.

CALVIN (John) born at Noyon in Picardy, a. 1509, was one of the chief reformers of the church, in the 16th century. He studied at Paris, Orleans and Bourges; after his father's death he went to Paris; but the Reformation being cruelly treated there, he retired to Basil, where he wrote his *Institutions*. He was made professor of divinity at Geneva 1536, and made the people swear to a confession of faith, upon which two ministers retired: thence he went to Strasburg, and set up a French church and professed divinity. He assisted at a diet at Worms and Ratisbon, and had a conference with Melancthon. Being invited again to Geneva, he settled a form of discipline in 1541, and a consistorial jurisdiction, even to excommunication, which was received by an assembly of the people 1541. His rigour procured him many enemies, and his memory can never be purified from the stain of burning Servetus the physician. It ill became a reformer to adopt the most odious practice of the corrupt church of Rome.

CALVISIUS (Seth) a celebrated German chronologer in the beginning of the 17th century. He wrote

Elenchus Calendari Gregoriani, & duplex Calendarii melioris forma, and other learned works, together with some excellent treatises on music.

CAMBER, according to our monkish historians, one of the three sons of Brute, who, upon his father's death, had that part of Britain assigned him for his share, called from him Cambria, but now Wales.

CAMBRAY (M. de Fenelon) abp. of; see **FENELON**.

CAMBYSES, second king of Persia; son of Cyrus. He subdued Egypt; but was a cruel prince; he murdered his brother, became frantic, and died of a wound he gave himself in his thigh.

CAMDEN (William) born at London 1551 of a mean family, who by natural inclination applied himself chiefly to search into the antiquities of his own country, for which he spared no pains. His labours, during 10 years, produced his *Britannia*, which he published at London 1586. In 1603, he collected several of the ancient historians of his own country, and published them in Germany. His *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*, have gained him no less reputation than his *Britannia*, published in 1615, from the beginning of her reign to 1689. The continuation of them, finished about the year 1607, did not appear till after his death. He founded a lecture on history in the university of Oxford, and named Degory Whear for the first professor. He died 1623.

CAMERARIUS (Joachim) of Bamberg in Germany, born in 1500, was one of the most learned writers of that age. He translated several Greek authors. His learning and eloquence procured him the favour of Charles V. and Maximilian II. He wrote the *Life of Philip Melancthon*, and died 1574.

CAMERARIUS (Joachim) son to the former, after his studies in the German universities, travelled into Italy, and returning, was courted by several princes to live with them; but he loved his studies too well to yield to them.

He

He applied himself chiefly to chemistry and botany.

CAMILLA, daughter of Metabus and Casmilla, was queen of the Volscians, and a heroine bred up in the exercise of arms. She was slain in the war against Æneas, when she assisted him against Turnus, and the Latins.

CAMILLUS (Marcus Furius) was the first who rendered the family of Furia illustrious. He triumphed four times, was five times dictator, and was honoured with the title of the second founder of Rome. In a word, he acquired all the glory a man can gain in his own country. Lucius Apuleius, one of the tribunes, prosecuted him to make him give an account of the spoils taken at Veii. Camillus anticipated judgment, and banished himself voluntarily. During his banishment, instead of rejoicing at the devastation of Rome by the Gauls, he exerted all his wisdom and bravery to drive away the enemy, and yet kept with the utmost strictness the sacred law of Rome, in refusing to accept the command which several private persons offered him. The Romans, who were besieged in the capital, created him dictator in the year 363; in which post he acted with so much bravery and conduct, that he entirely drove the army of the Gauls out of the territories of the Commonwealth.

CAMOENS (Louis de) a Portuguese poet, born about 1517, of a noble family, but without an estate. He was not satisfied with an unactive life, but went into the army and served gallantly. Meeting with disappointments at court after his military toils, he went to the Indies. Having offended the Viceroy by his satirical wit, he was forced to withdraw to Goa, in which voyage he lost his goods. Having finished his *Lusiad*, in these remote regions, he returned to Portugal, where he lived out the rest of his days miserably, and died 1579. The subject of his *Lusiad*, is the discovery of the East-Indies by the

Portuguese, and the hero of it the famous Vasco de Gama.

CAMPANELLA (Thomas) a celebrated Italian philosopher, in the beginning of the 16th cent. who leaving the peripatetic doctrine, the novelty of his opinions made a great noise in the world. He was imprisoned at Naples for some indiscreet speeches against government, and suffered the rack; but pope Urban VIII. procured his release. He died in a convent of Dominicans at Paris in 1639: a list of his writings is given by Moreri.

CAMPBELL (Dr. John) a late writer, who distinguished himself by many esteemed literary productions; particularly as the author of a considerable part of *The Ancient and Modern Universal History*, and of the *Biographia Britannica*. He wrote also *The Present State of Europe*, *The Lives of the English Admirals*, and an ingenious whimsical tract on the means of attaining extraordinary longevity, intitled *Hermippus Redivivus*. The public are likewise indebted to him for a much improved edition of *Harris's Collection of Voyages*. But his principal and favourite work was, *A Political Survey of Great Britain*, 2 vols. 4to, published a short time before his death; in which the extent of his knowledge and his patriotic spirit, are equally conspicuous. He was, during the latter part of his life, agent for the province of Georgia in North America; and died at the close of the year 1775, in the 67th year of his age.

CAMPIAN (Edmund) born in London in the 16th century, and bred at Oxford, took deacon's orders in the church of England, but renounced it for Papacy. In 1581, he was charged with high treason for siding with the bishop of Rome, and for raising forces against queen Elizabeth: for which he was executed, continuing obstinate in his error to the last. He wrote a *General Chronology*, and a *History of Ireland*; which latter being found in MSS. in the Cotton library, was published

lished at Dublin by Sir James Ware, in 1633.

CANDAULES, the last king of Lydia, of the Heraclides. He was so fond of his wife's charms, that he would needs shew her naked to his friend Gyges; whereupon she threatened his life, unless he took away the king's: upon which he killed Candaules, a. m. 3286, and murdered the queen, and so was king of Lydia, who began the line of the Mermnades, which lasted to the defeat of Cræsus. Candaules reigned 18 years.

CANINIUS (Rebilius) made consul with Julius Cæsar upon the death of C. Trebonius, who dying the last day of the year, Caninius was put in his place for seven hours only: which made Cicero say, the city was obliged to him for his vigilance; for that he did not sleep all the time of his consulship.

CANISIUS, a learned monk at Nimeguen, author of *Summa doctrinæ Christianæ*, and other works.

CANIUS, a Latin poet of Cadiz, under Domitian, intimate with Martial, who says, he was so gay that he smiled always.

CANTACUZENUS, a celebrated Byzantine historian, related to the imperial family, and who on the death of Andronicus in 1341, being left in the care of his son John Palæologus, then a child, was declared emperor by the nobility and army. He associated John with him in the empire, and gave him his daughter Helen in marriage: but enmities afterward arising between them and John seizing the city of Constantinople in 1355, Cantacuzenus, rather than continue the civil war, abdicated his imperial station; and retiring to a monastery took the habit of a monk, his wife following his example. Here he wrote a history of his own times, with some theological works; and lived to an 100 years of age, dying in the year 1411.

CANULEIUS, a Tribune of the Romans, was in great esteem among the commons, and an opposer of the

nobles. He was author of that sedition, which obtained for the commons, that they might make alliances with the Patricians.

CANUTE, first Danish king of England after Ironside. He married Emma, widow of king Ethelred; and dispatched several persons of quality who stood in his way to the crown. Being king of Denmark, he went to repress the Swedes, where earl Godwin went and defeated them before he was acquainted with it; for which Canute had the English in great esteem ever afterward. In a. 1029, he subdued Norway, and added it to his crown. In 1031 he went to Rome, made great gifts to St. Peter, and professed much repentance. It is said, he once sat down by the sea, and commanded the waves not to dash him; which they continuing to do, said he, how frivolous is the power of a monarch! none deserves to be so called, but he whom the heaven, earth, and seas obey; and from that time he would never wear a crown. He is interred at Winchester, in the old monastery. He died in the 20th year of his reign.

CANUTE, or Hardi-Canute, king of England, after Harold his half-brother, was a cruel oppressive prince: he caused the body of king Harold to be cast into the Thames. Canute caused Worcester to be burnt for the offence of a few in killing two collectors: at the last, at a Danish wedding in Lambeth, he dropt down speechless as he was drinking, and died, which put an end to the tyranny of the Danes, who had infested this island above 200 years after their first invasion.

CAPANEUS, a captain at the siege of Thebes, and the first who put a ladder to scale the walls of the town; whence poets have feigned, that he made war against Jupiter.

CAPELLAS (Lewis) an eminent French protestant divine, born at Sedan in Champagne about the year 1579. He was the author of some learned works,

works, but is chiefly known from the controversy he engaged in with the younger Buxtorf, concerning the antiquity of Hebrew points; which Capellus undertook to disprove. His *Critica Sacra* was also an elaborate work, and excited some disputes: he died in 1658, having made an abridgment of his life in his work *De gente Capellori*.

CAPET (Hugh) king of France, the first of the third race.

CAPILUPUS (Camillus) a native of Mantua in the 16th century. He wrote a book intitled, *The Stratagem*; in which he relates not only what was perpetrated at Paris, during the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, but also the artful preparations which preceded that horrid massacre. It is however blended with a great number of falsities.

CAPILUPUS (Laelius) brother to the former, made himself famous by some Centos of Virgil. The manner in which he applied Virgil's expressions to represent things, which the poet never dreamt of, is admired. His Cento against women is a very ingenious, but too satirical piece. The poems of the Capilupi are inserted in the *Deliciae Poetarum Italorum*.

CAPISTRAN (John) a Franciscan friar in the 15th century. His eloquence as a preacher seconded so happily the valour of the Hanniades, that he contributed greatly to the victories which the Christians gained over Mahomet, and particularly to the famous battle of Belgrade in 1456. He went to Nuremberg in 1452, and was there received in great pomp by all the clergy: he caused a pulpit to be erected in the middle of the large square, and there preached for some days with such eloquence against vice, that he obliged the inhabitants to make a pile of their cards and dice, and set fire to them; by his eloquence he caused a great number of Jews to be burnt in Silesia. He was canonised by Pope Alexander VIII. 1690.

CAPISUCCHI (Blasius) Marquis of Monterio, general of the pope's forces

at Avignon at the end of the 16th century, was famous for his skill and courage in the military arts. He performed a very remarkable action at Poitiers in 1569. The Protestants were besieging Poitiers, and had already thrown a bridge over the river in order to make an assault. This Capisucchi, with two other good swimmers, plunged into the river, and getting under the bridge, cut in various places that which fastened the pieces of it together. This soon made the whole sink into the water, which was of great service to the besieged.

CAPITOLINUS (Julius) an historian in the beginning of the 4th age under Dioclesian, to whom he inscribed the *Lives of Verus, Antoninus Pius, Claudius Balbinus, Macrinus, 2 Maximins, and 3 Gordians*. He writ other lives which are most of them lost.

CAPPISCUCCI (Paul) famous in the 16th century for several employments he enjoyed, and negotiations performed by him. It was he whom Clement VII. appointed to examine and report the important affair of Henry VIII's divorce. He was at that time dean of the Rota; and we find by his decisions, that he did not favour the king of England's design; since he declares in two of them, that Henry had incurred the Pope's censures, for divorcing Katharine of Arragon, and marrying another woman, in spite of the prohibitions of the holy see, and that Katharine ought to be restored to her former dignity. He published several very useful constitutions concerning the troubles of Perugia and Avignon, in the government of which he was vice-legate. He died at Rome, a. 1539, aged 60.

CAPRIATA (Peter John) a civilian and historian of Genoa, in the 17th century. The historical pieces of this writer relate to the transactions of his own time, especially in Italy. He relates the several transactions in a very clear and precise manner, and is not guilty either of the low artifices of a flatterer,

flatterer, or of the malice of an ill-natured censor. He dedicated his work to private men and not to princes: for he was afraid that had he inscribed it to a sovereign power, the public would have been apt to suspect his fidelity.

CAPYCIUS (Scipio) in Italian Capece, from an ancient family in Naples, gained great reputation in the 16th century by his works, the chief of which is his *Poem*, wherein he argued philosophically on the principles of nature. He was very much esteemed by Isabella Villamarini, princess of Salerno, and he bestowed great encomiums on her.

CARACALLA (M. A. Antoninus Bassianus) emp. after his father Severus in 211, put the physicians to death, for not dispatching his father as he would have had them. He killed his brother Geta, and put Papinianus to death, because he would not defend nor excuse his parricide. In short, it is said, that 20,000, were massacred by his order. He married Julia, his father's widow. Going to Alexander he slew the inhabitants, and applied to the magicians and astrologers. At last, going from Edeffa to Mesopotamia, one of his captains slew him by Macrinus's order, who succeeded him. He died after he had reigned something more than six years.

CARACCI (Lewis, Augustin, and Hannibal) three celebrated painters of the Lombard school, all of Bologna. Lewis was born in 1555, and was cousin-german to Augustin and Hannibal, who were brothers, the sons of a taylor, who was yet careful to give them a liberal education. They were both disciples of their cousin Lewis; Augustus also gained a knowledge of mathematics, natural philosophy, music, poetry, and most of the liberal arts: but though painting was his principal pursuit, yet he learned the art of engraving from Cornelius Cort, and surpassed all the masters of his time. Hannibal, however, never deviated from his pencil. These three painters, at length, having reaped all the advan-

tages they could, by contemplation and practice, formed a plan of association, continued almost always together, and laid the foundation of that celebrated school, which has ever since been known by the name of the Caracci's academy; where their own merit, and that of their disciples, have rendered their names illustrious.

CARACCIOLI, a writer in his youth, on account of his unhappy circumstances. He was afterward so fortunate as to please Joan, queen of Naples, who created him her chief seneschal. He engaged in too many intrigues, and had the fate of minions; for his familiarity with the queen soon produced insolence on his part, which increasing to caballing against her, she, like a true Italian, caused him to be trepanned and assassinated. There were many illustrious men of this family.

CARACTACUS, a British king who held out nine years against the Roman forces in Britain: the seat of the war was upon the West borders of Shropshire, where he had great advantages, and the Romans all the difficulties. Ostorius with the Roman forces advancing, he went up and down encouraging the soldiers from the topic of liberty: at last the Britons were put into disorder, and the wife and daughter of Caractacus were taken, who flying to Cartismandua, queen of the Brigantes, was betrayed by her, and led in triumph to Rome. There he made a speech to the emperor, who was so taken with it, and the resolution of his countenance, that he freely granted him a pardon.

CARANUS, 1st king of Macedon, 7th of the Heraclides from Hercules. They say he was advised by the oracle to found a monarchy where he should be led by goats. And guided by such leaders, he established himself in Macedonia, a. m. 3190, and reigned 30 years. From him to Alexander there were 23 kings.

CARBO, a great orator in Cicero's time, who mentions him.

CARDAN

CARDAN (Jerome) a physician, and one of the greatest geniuses of his age, was born at Pavia 1501. Being a bastard, his mother did all she could when with child of him, to destroy the fruit of her womb, but to no effect. She was however three days in labour, and they were forced to tear the child out of her. He speaks in his writings of his own good and bad qualities with a frankness that shews a mind of a very peculiar cast. He believed that he was under the care of a particular genius. He wrote a very great number of books. The elder Scaliger wrote against Cardan's book *De subtilitate*.

CAREW (George) born in Devonshire in 1557, an eminent commander in Ireland, made president of Munster by queen Elizabeth; when joining his forces with the earl of Thomond, he reduced the Irish insurgents, and brought the earl of Desmond to his trial. King James made him governor of the island of Guernsey, and created him a baron. As he was a valiant commander, he was no less a polite scholar; and wrote *Pacata Hibernia*, a history of the late wars in Ireland, printed, after his death, in 1633. He made several collections for a history of Henry V. which are digested into Speed's *History of Great Britain*. Beside these, he collected materials of Irish history in four large MSS. volumes, now in the Bodleian library, Oxford.

CAREW (Thomas) descended from the family of Carew in Gloucestershire, was gentleman of the privy chamber to Charles I. who always esteemed him one of the most celebrated wits of his court. His was much respected by the poets of his time, particularly by Ben Johnson, and Sir William Davenant, and left behind him several poems, and a masque called *Cælum Britannicum*, performed at Whitehall on Shrove Tuesday night, 1633, by the king, and several of his nobles with their sons. Carew was assisted in the contrivance by Inigo Jones, and the music was set by Mr. Henry Lawes of the king's chapel.

Carew died in the prime of life about the year 1639.

CARINUS (Marcus Aurelius) son of the emperor Carus, who made him Cæsar about 283, and sent him to Gaul, where he became excessively vicious. He murdered several of his wives on mere suspicion; for which his father disowned him.

CARIUS, a son of Jupiter, was worshipped by the Lydians for teaching them music.

CARLETON (Sir Dudley) was born in Oxfordshire, 1573, and bred in Christ-church college. He went secretary to Sir Ralph Winwood into the Low Countries, when king James resigned the cautionary towns to the States; and was afterward employed for twenty years as ambassador to Venice, Savoy, and the United Provinces. King Charles created him viscount Dorchester, and appointed him one of his principal secretaries of state; in which office he died in 1631. He was esteemed a good statesman though an honest man; and published several political works.

CARLOMAN, king of France, son of Lewis the Lisper, was crowned with his brother Lewis III. in 879. They defeated Boson, king of Arles and Burgundy, in a pitched battle, and afterward laid siege to Vienna in 881. Lewis going to repress the incursion of the Normans, died at St. Dennis in 882. and Carloman quitted the siege of Vienna, turned his arms against the Normans, and drove them out of his country. Hunting in a forest near to Montfort, he was mortally wounded by a wild boar 884.

CARMAGNOLE (Francis) a famous general under Philip Visconty, duke of Milan; who kept pigs in his youth. Philip gave him a cousin of his in marriage, and a considerable government: he incurred the displeasure of Philip, being invidiously misrepresented to him, and fled to the Venetian territories; where, being made their general, he worsted the duke
of

of Milan in several battles; but neglecting the opportunity of a reconciliation with the duke, the Venetians beheaded him at Venice in 1422.

CARMENTA, a prophetess, was mother of Evander. She left Arcadia and came into Italy with her son, where they were kindly received by Faunus, king of the country, a. m. 2760. The Roman matrons built a temple to her, and celebrated feasts that were called Carmentales.

CARMILIANUS (Peter) an Englishman and famous Latin poet in the beginning of the 16th century. He published, among other poems, *An Epitaph on the King of Scotland*, who had been killed in a battle won by the English, 1513.

CARNEADES, a famous Greek philosopher, was of Cyrene. He founded the third academy, which, properly speaking, differed not from the second: for excepting a few mitigations, which were of no use but to throw dust in people's eyes, he was as vehement a defender of uncertainty as Arcefilaus. The most memorable thing in this philosopher is his most christian-like maxim of morality. He says, if a man privately knew that an enemy, or any other person, whose death might be of advantage to him, would come and sit down on the grass, under which there lurked an asp, he ought to give him notice of it, even though he could not be reproached for having kept silence on this occasion. Yet his disputes against justice greatly alarmed Cato, being so subtle and sceptical.

CARR (Robert) a young Scots gentleman of good family, who was introduced to the court of king James I. about the end of the year 1609. All his natural accomplishments consisted in the handsomeness of his person, and all his acquired abilities, in an easy and graceful demeanor; qualities that the taste of this monarch for masculine beauty could not withstand. James was instantly struck with him, he undertook the office of tutor to initiate him

into the mysteries of government, and educate him for a minister; he engrossed all his attention, and in a short time, all his affection; was soon raised to be earl of Somerset, and amassed an enormous estate! His scandalous amour with the countess of Essex, his combining in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury, and his other vices, have rendered his memory universally odious. Even James was forced to discard him, though he shamefully screened him from punishment; being therefore banished the court, he lived privately, despised by every one, and died about the year 1638. He was succeeded in the royal favour by Villiers; see BUCKINGHAM.

CARRANZA (Bartholomew) a native of Miranda in Navarre, was one of the most illustrious Dominicans of the 16th century. He distinguished himself in the council of Trent, especially in the debate about residence. Philip of Austria, took him with him when he went into England to marry queen Mary. He thought he had great abilities for combating the Protestant religion, which had taken deep root in that country. He pleased Philip so well, that he raised him to the abpk. of Toledo 1557. Yet this Carranza was seized by the inquisition as an heretic, and carried to Rome, imprisoned long, and at last sentenced, upon presumptions, to make a solemn abjuration. Having submitted to this order, he was sent to the monastery della Minerva, where he died a little after, 1576, aged 72. His *Spanish Catechism* was put into the *Index Expurgatorius*.

CARROUGES, a clock-maker in Pavia, who made Alciat a clock so contrived, that when the hammer struck the bell, it also struck fire out of a flint, which lighted a match first, and afterward a lamp, and so gave one at once an account of the night, and furnished him with a lamp to rise by.

CARSTARES (William) an ingenious Scots divine, descended from an ancient family in Fife, and born at Cathcart near Glasgow in 1649; who,

though his political character was little known, was confidential secretary to William III. during his whole reign. Being of an enterprising disposition, and the times being turbulent, he was sent by his father to finish his studies at Utrecht, where his thorough knowledge of the affairs of his country introduced him to the prince of Orange; with whom he so far ingratiated himself, that nothing of consequence relating to Great Britain, was transacted at the Dutch court, with which he was not intrusted. Bishop Burnet observes, that when he returned to his native country, he had all the prince of Orange's secrets in his breast. He had a share in what was called the Ryehouse plot, so far as it related to the obtaining a free parliament, a redress of public grievances, and the exclusion of the duke of York; and on the discovery of the conspiracy, was thrown into prison. Refusing to make any confession, he was sent down to Scotland, where the practice of extorting confession by torture still subsisted; which he endured without complying, until a milder course being taken, he was deluded by solemn assurances, most shamefully violated by the ministry of that kingdom. After his release he retired to Holland, where the prince of Orange appointed him his chaplain, and procured him to be elected minister of the English congregation at Leyden. He came to England with the prince at the Revolution, when the new king appointed him his chaplain for Scotland, annexing the whole revenue of the chapel royal to that office: but insisting on his residence here and attendance on his person; nothing of consequence relating to the settlement of Scotland was carried on, without private consultation with him. Mr. Carstares' connexion with public business ceased, in great measure, on king William's death; but queen Anne, without any solicitation, continued his appointment as her chaplain for Scotland: after which he retired from court, was chosen principal of the college at Edinburgh,

and called to be one of the ministers of that city. Both these duties he discharged with great diligence and integrity; and his influence in the church enabled him to be of singular service in promoting the union between the two kingdoms. He died in 1715, and in 1774 his *State Papers and Letters* with his life were published in one volume 4to. by Dr. M'Cormick.

CARTALO, son to Maleus, general of the Carthaginians, priest to Hercules. His father sat down with an army before Carthage, being banished unjustly from his country. His son passed in his robes through his father's army without saluting him. Afterward he was received coldly by the general, and punished for taking no notice of him before.

CARTE (Thomas) the historian, was the son of Mr. Samuel Carte, prebendary of Litchfield, and born in 1686. When he was reader of the abbey church at Bath, he took occasion, in a 30th of January sermon, 1714, to vindicate Charles I. with respect to the Irish massacre, which drew him into a controversy with Mr. Chandler the dissenting minister; and on the accession of the present royal family, he refused to take the oaths to government, and put on a lay habit. He is said to have acted as a kind of secretary to bishop Atterbury before his troubles; and in the year 1722, being accused of high treason, a reward of 1000 l. was offered for apprehending him: but queen Caroline, the great patroness of learned men, obtained leave for him to return home in security, on which he dedicated his edition of *Thuanus* to her. His greatest work after this, was his *History of England*, in four vols. folio; but though he was a learned man, it may be collected from the above hints of his character, that the complexion of this history is not agreeable to present principles. He died in 1754, and by his widow afterward marrying a member of the church of Rome, his MSS. are not perhaps in the most proper hands, for an impartial use of them.

CARTES (Rene des) descended of an ancient family in the Touraine in France, was one of the most eminent philosophers and mathematicians in the 17th century. At the Jesuits college of la Fleche he made a very great progress in the learned languages and polite literature, and contracted acquaintance with Father Merfenne. His father designed him for the army; but his tender constitution then, not permitting him to expose himself to such fatigues, he was sent to Paris, where he launched a little into gaming, in which he had prodigious success. Here Merfenne engaged him to return to study, which he pursued till he went to Holland in May 1616, where he enlisted as a volunteer in the prince of Orange's troops; while he lay in garrison at Breda, he wrote a *Treatise on Music*, and laid the foundation of several of his works. He was at the siege of Rochelle in 1628, returned to Paris; and a few days after his return, at an assembly of men of learning, at the house of Monsignor Bagni, the pope's nuncio, was prevailed upon to explain his sentiments with regard to philosophy; upon which the nuncio urged him to publish his system. Upon this he went to Amsterdam, and from thence to Franeker, where he began his *Metaphysical Meditations*, and drew up his *Discourse on Meteors*. He made a short tour to England, and not far from London made some observations concerning the declinations of the magnet. He returned to Holland, where he finished his *Treatise of the World*. His books made a great noise in France, and Holland thought of nothing but discarding the old philosophy and following his. Voetius being chosen rector of the university of Utrecht, procured his philosophy to be prohibited, and wrote against him; but he immediately published a vindication of himself. In 1647 he took a journey into France, where the king settled a pension of 3000 livres upon him. Christina, queen of Sweden,

having invited him into that kingdom, he went thither, where he was received with the highest civility by her majesty, who engaged him to attend her every morning at five of the clock, to instruct her in philosophy, and desired him to revise and digest all his writings which were unpublished, and to form a complete body of philosophy from them. She likewise proposed to allow him a revenue and to form an academy of which he was to be director. But these designs were broke off by his death 1650, he being then 53 years. His body was interred at Stockholm; and 17 years after removed to Paris, where a magnificent monument was erected to him in the church of St. Genevieve du Mont. The great Dr. Halley, in a paper concerning optics, observes, that though some of the ancients mention refraction as a natural effect of transparent mediums, yet Des Cartes was the first who discovered the laws of refraction, and reduced dioptrics to a science. As to his philosophy, Dr. Keil, in the introduction to his examination of Burnet's Theory of the Earth, says that Des Cartes was so far from applying geometry to natural philosophy, that his whole system is one continued blunder on account of his negligence in that point: the laws observed by the planets in their revolutions round the sun, not agreeing with his theory of vortices. His philosophy has accordingly given way to the more accurate discoveries and demonstrations of the Newtonian system. See NEWTON.

CARTHAGENA (John) was first a Jesuit, and afterward a Franciscan. He was born in Spain, and professor in Salamanca, but afterward went to Rome. He died at Naples 1617. No man was ever more devoted to the interest of the court of Rome, or ever exaggerated more the rights of the popes, as appears by the works he published on the disputes between Paul V. and the republic of Venice.

CARUS (Marcus Aurelius) born at Narbonne, was chosen emperor after Probus in 282. He had two sons both Cæsars, one he carried with him to the East, where he defeated the Sarmates and Persians; afterward he was killed by thunder, having reigned two years.

CARY (Lucius) Lord viscount Falkland, was born in Oxfordshire, about the year 1610, a young nobleman of great abilities and accomplishments. About the time of his father's death in 1633, he was made gentleman of the privy chamber to king Charles I. and afterward, secretary of state. Before the assembling of the long parliament, he had devoted himself to literature, and every pleasure which a fine genius, a generous disposition, and an opulent fortune, could afford: when called into public life, he stood foremost in all attacks on the high prerogatives of the crown; but when civil convulsions came to an extremity, and it was necessary to chuse a side, he tempered his zeal, and defended the limited powers that remained to monarchy. Still anxious however for his country, he seems to have dreaded equally the prosperity of the royal party, or that of the parliament; and among his intimate friends, often sadly reiterated the word *peace*. This excellent nobleman freely exposed his person for the king in all hazardous enterprises, and was killed in the 34th year of his age at the battle of Newbery. He wrote several things, both poetical and political; and in some of the king's declarations, supposed to be penned by lord Falkland, we find the first regular definition of the English constitution that occurs in any composition published by authority.

CARY (Robert) a learned English chronologer, born in Devonshire about the year 1615. On the Restoration, he was preferred to the archdeaconry of Exeter, but on some pretext was ejected in 1664, and spent the rest of his days at his rectory of Portlemouth, where

he died in 1688. He published *Pælogia Chronica*, a chronology of ancient times, in three parts, didactical, apodeictical, and canonical: and translated the hymns of the church into Latin verse.

CARYL (Joseph) a divine of the last century, bred at Oxford, and sometime preacher to the society of Lincoln's inn, an employment he filled with much applause. He became a frequent preacher before the long parliament, a licenser of their books, one of the assembly of divines, and one of the triers for the approbation of ministers; in all which capacities he shewed himself a man of considerable parts and learning, but with great zeal against the king's person and cause. On the restoration of Charles II. he was silenced by the act of uniformity, and lived privately in London, where, beside other works, he distinguished himself by a laborious *Exposition of the Book of Job*; and died in 1672.

CASAUBON (Isaac) was born at Geneva in 1559; and Henry IV. appointed him his library keeper in 1603. After his death he went into England with Sir Henry Wotton, ambassador from k. James I. where he was kindly received, and engaged in writing against Baronius's Annals: he died not long after this in 1614, and was interred in Westminster-Abbey, where a monument was erected to him. He was greatly skilled in the Greek, and in criticism, published several valuable Commentaries, and received the highest elogiums from all his cotemporaries.

CASAUBON (Meric) son of the preceding, born at Geneva, 1599, bred at Oxford, and took the degree of master of arts 1621; the same year he published a book in defence of his father against the calumnies of certain Roman Catholics, which gained him the favour of king James I. and a considerable reputation abroad. He was made prebendary of Canterbury by abp. Laud. In the beginning of the civil war he lost all his spiritual pro-

motions,

motions, but still continued to publish excellent works. Oliver Cromwell, then lieutenant-general of the parliament's forces, would have employed his pen in writing the history of the late war; but he declined it, owning, that his subject would oblige him to make such reflections as would be ungrateful, if not injurious, to his lordship. He refused handsome offers likewise from Christina qu. of Sweden, being determined to spend the remainder of his life in England. At the Restoration he recovered all his preferments, and continued writing to his death, in 1671. He left a number of MSS. to the university of Oxford.

CASIMIR I. king of Poland, came incog. to France, and studied at Paris, where he was made a monk. The Polanders hearing where he was, obtained of the Pope, that he might govern them and marry. He espoused Mary, daughter of Ulodormir duke of Russia, governed well, and civilized the Polanders; was a great patron of the clergy, and built several churches. He died in the 18th year of his reign, 1058.

CASIMIR III. the Great, born in 1309, was crowned in 1333. John king of Bohemia made war against him, whom Casimir defeated, took several places, and subdued all Russia. He had a great love for peace, built several churches, hospitals, and fortresses: he gained universal love by his justice. He died by a fall from his horse, aged 60, in the 37th year of his reign, a. d. 1370.

CASIMIR V. (John) son to Sigismund III. by his 2d wife Constance of Austria, was designed for the church, and made a cardinal; but was chosen after his brother Ladislaus IV. 1647. He married Lovis-Mary of Gonzague, his brother's widow; beat Charles Gustavus king of Sweden, who had oppressed him, defeated the Muscovites in Lithuania in 1661, and made a voluntary abdication of the crown. He came into France, where he had a

pension to maintain himself like a person of quality; but being of a weak constitution, he fell ill at Nevers, and died in 1672.

CASIMIR (Matthias Sarbiewski) a polish Jesuit born in 1597. He was a most excellent poet, and is, says M. Baillet, an exception to the general rule of Aristotle and other ancients, which teaches us to expect nothing ingenious and delicate from Northern climates. His odes, epodes, and epigrams, have been thought not inferior to those of the finest wits of Greece and Rome. He died in 1640.

CASSAN, king of Persia in the 13th century, son of the king of Arragon; they deposed Baiton, who was a Christian, and admitted Cassan, on condition he would turn Mahometan; he embraced the proposal, and gained a battle over his rival in 1294. Then he laboured to propagate Christianity all he could, leagued with the catholic princes of the East, and overturned the Mahometans.

CASSANDER, second king after Alexander the Great, and son of Antipater, made several conquests in Greece, abolished the Democracy at Athens, and made the orator Demetrius Phalerius governor of the city. Olympias, Alexander's mother, having caused Aridæus, and other of his Macedonian friends, to be put to death, he marched against Pydna, laid siege to it, and gaining the town by corruption, he put her to death in revenge, a. r. 438. He married Theffalonice, sister to Alexander, and put Roxana, one of his wives, to death, with a son of hers. For fear of a rival, he made a league with Seleucus and Lysimachus, against Antigonus and Demetrius his son, and defeated his enemies near Ipsus in Phrygia.

CASSANDRA, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, was tempted by Apollo, but deceived him: he promised to bestow upon her the gift of prophecy, provided she would consent to his love. She seemingly consented; but no soon-

er obtained the gift of prophecy, than she laughed at the tempter, and broke her word. He did not revenge himself by taking back his gift, but by causing no credit to be given to her predictions. She was violated by Ajax the son of Oileus in the temple of Minerva, whither she had fled for shelter when the Greeks took Troy.

CASSANDRA, a Venetian lady famous for her skill in languages and learning, born at Venice 1465, and died aged 102.

CASSIBELAN, king of the Trinobantes, was chosen general of the Britons to withstand the Roman invaders under Julius Cæsar; against whom he acted with great bravery. His chief city was Verulam, near the present St. Albans.

CASSINI (Johannes Dominicus) a most excellent astronomer, born at Piedmont in 1635. His early proficiency in astronomy procured him an invitation to be mathematical professor at Bologna when he was no more than 15 years of age; and a comet appearing in 1652, he discovered that comets were not accidental meteors, but of the same nature, and probably governed by the same laws, as the planets. In the same year he solved a problem given up by Kepler and Bullialdus as insolvable, which was, to determine geometrically, the apogee and eccentricity of a planet, from its true and mean place. In 1663, he was appointed inspector-general of the fortifications of the castle of Urbino, and had afterward the care of all the rivers in the ecclesiastical state: he still however prosecuted his astronomical studies, by discovering the revolution of Mars round his own axis; and in 1666, published his theory of Jupiter's satellites. Cassini was invited into France by Lewis XIV. in 1669, where he settled as the first professor in the royal observatory. In 1677 he demonstrated the line of Jupiter's diurnal rotation; and in 1684 discovered four more satellites belonging to Saturn, Huygens

having found one before. He inhabited the royal observatory at Paris more than forty years; and when he died in 1712, was succeeded by his only son James Cassini.

CASSIODORUS (Magnus Aurelius) secretary of state to Theodoret king of Sicily: he was consul, and afterward retired into a monastery, where he diverted himself with making sundials, clepsydras, and lamps, a choice library, and writing books. He died aged 100, a. 562.

CASSIOPEA, wife to Cepheus king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda: she thought herself more beautiful than the Nereides, who desired Neptune to revenge the affront; so that he sent a sea-monster into the country, which did much harm. To appease the god, Andromeda was exposed to a sea-monster, but was rescued by Perseus, who obtained of Jupiter, that Cassiopea might be placed after his death among the stars: hence the constellation of that name.

CASSIUS (Avidius) a Roman captain, son of Heliodorus governor of Egypt, in great reputation with the emperors Antoninus Pius, L. Verus, and M. Aurelius. He gained great advantages over the Parthians and others, and was saluted emperor after the death of L. Verus, but was killed 3 months after, and his head sent to Antoninus, a. 172.

CASSIUS VISCELLINUS (Spurius) after having thrice enjoyed the consular dignity, been once general of the horse, under the first Dictator that was created in Rome, and twice received the honour of a triumph, was condemned to die, a. r. 269, for aspiring to the regal dignity.

CASSIUS LONGINUS (Lucius) flourished in the 7th century of Rome. He was a judge, and so inflexible, that his tribunal was called, The Rock of the Impeached. It is from the judicial severity of this Cassius, that very rigid judges have been called Cassiani. He gave rise to the maxim *Qui bono*, which admits

admits but of very few exceptions in life, viz. that no one perpetrates crimes, but in view of reaping advantages of it; and that in criminal matters, the presumption is very strong against those who reap some benefit from them.

CASSIUS LONGINUS (Caius) one of the murderers of Julius Cæsar. He married Junia, sister to Brutus, and seems not to have had very good reason to believe her chaste. He was a great foldier, and Mark Anthony did not doubt any longer of victory, when he heard that Cassius was dead.

CASSIUS HEMINA (Lucius) a Roman historian, lived in the beginning of the 7th century of Rome. He composed four books of Annals, in which he continued the Roman History from Romulus to his own times.

CASSIUS SEVERUS (Titus) a famous writer in the reign of Augustus: his satyrical humour occasioned his banishment. He died in his exile extremely poor, in the 19th year of Tiberius's reign.

CASSIUS (Chærea) the ringleader of the conspirators who murdered Caligula, was captain of his guards. Caligula being killed, Cassius flew to the house of Germanicus, and hearing that the senate were pleased with what he had done, he shewed himself to the people. He went to the consul to know the Word, who gave him the word Liberty: this he gave out to the cohorts, who obeyed the senate; and as he was the soul of the party, he sent one Lupus a tribune to kill Ceconia, wife of Caligula, with their daughter. Nevertheless, Claudius was saluted emperor by the prætorian cohorts, and the senate was forced to approve of his election. The new emperor did not fail to punish Chærea, who suffered death with great resolution.

CASTALIO (Sebastian) born in the country of the Allobroges, 1515, is famous for his Latin and French version of the Scriptures.

CASTELVETRO (Lewis) a native of Modena, of the 16th century, fa-

mous for his *Comment on Aristotle's Poetics*. He was prosecuted by the inquisition for a certain book of Melancthon, which he had translated into Italian. He retired to Basil, where he died.

CASTIGLIONI (Balthazar) an eminent Italian nobleman, descended from an ancient and illustrious family, and born at his own villa at Casalico in the dutchy of Milan in 1478. He studied painting, sculpture, and architecture, as appears from a book he wrote in favour of those arts; and excelled so much in them, that Raphael Urbino, and Buonaroti, though incomparable artists, never thought their works perfect without the approbation of count Castiglioni. When he was 26 years of age, Guido Ubaldo, duke of Urbino, sent him ambassador to Pope Julius II. He was sent upon a second embassy to Lewis XII. of France, and upon a third to Henry VII. of England. After he had dispatched his business here, he returned and began his celebrated work *The Courtier*, which he compleated at Rome in 1516: this work is full of moral and political instruction; and if we seek for the Italian tongue in perfection, it is said to be no where better found than in this performance. A version of this work, together with the original Italian, was published at London in 1727, by A. P. Castiglioni, a gentleman of the same family, who resided here under the patronage of Dr. Gibson bishop of London. Count Castiglioni was sent by Clement VII. to the court of the emperor Charles V. in quality of legate, and died at Toledo, in 1529.

CASTOR and **POLLUX**, brothers to Helena, and sons of Jupiter and Leda; in their expeditions with Jason for the golden fleece, they signalized themselves. Jupiter made Pollux immortal, and Castor dying, shared it afterward with his brother, and they were turned into the sign *Gemini*.

CASTRITIUS (Titus) taught rhetoric at Rome in the 2d century with

greater reputation than any of his cotemporaries. Aulus Gellius, who was his scholar, greatly praises him.

CASTRO (Alphonfus) a monk, attended Philip II. into England when he married queen Mary, and is in high esteem in the church of Rome for his works.

CASTRUCCIO, one of the greatest commanders in the 14th century; he was very successful in his undertakings, and performed many great exploits under king Philip the Long of France. His life is written by Machiavel.

CATHARINE of Arragon, daughter of Ferdinand king of Castile and Arragon, was married first to prince Arthur eldest son of Henry VII. king of England, who dying soon, Henry, to avoid returning her portion, procured a dispensation and married her to his next son Henry, afterward the famous Henry VIII. The scruples Henry entertained of having married his brother's widow, and his contests with the pope to have his marriage set aside, proved the happy occasion of freeing this country from the insolent power of the bishops of Rome, and laid the first foundation of reformation in religion here.

CATHERINE of France, the wife of Henry V. and mother of Henry VI. of England. After Henry's death she married Sir Owen Tudor, a Welch gentleman, and thus founded the future grandeur of that name.

CATHERINE Howard, fifth wife of Henry VIII. of England, was beheaded for incontinency.

CATHERINE de Medicis, daughter of Laurence de Medicis duke of Urbino, was married to Henry II. of France, when duke of Orleans, and was the mother of Charles IX. and Henry III. She was a woman of most ambitious designs, and was strongly suspected of poisoning the dauphin her husband's elder brother, in order to clear her way to the throne. She obtained the regency on the death of her husband, during the minority of her

son Charles IX. and was a principal contriver of the horrid massacre of the hugonots at Paris on the eve of St. Bartholomew's day 1572.

CATHERINE Parr, daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, and widow of Nevil lord Latimer, became afterward the 6th wife of Henry VIII. whom she had the great good fortune to survive, after having been in no small danger on account of her inclination to the reformed doctrines. Upon Henry's death, she married lord Seymour, brother to the duke of Somerset, and died in child-bed in 1548. This queen published *Prayers, or Meditations, &c.* 12mo. 1545; and among her papers after her death, there was found a contrite meditation on the years she had passed in popery, intitled, *Queen Catherine Parr's Lamentation of a Sinner, bewailing the ignorance of her blind life.* This was published with a preface, by the great lord Burleigh, 8vo. 1548, and 1563.

CATHERINE of Portugal, daughter of John IV. king of Portugal, was married to Charles II. of England, in 1662, whom she survived.

CATHERINE empress of Russia, was born of low and obscure parents in Livonia, about the year 1684, and first married to a Swedish corporal. Her husband was killed, and she taken prisoner by the Russians, at the capture of Marienburgh. She attracted the notice of the Czar, who first made her his mistress, then privately his wife, and afterward married her publicly, and crowned her in the year 1724. Whimsical as this elevation may appear, her talents justified his choice; she attended him in all his expeditions, and when he was engaged in war with the Turks, and was surrounded by them on the banks of the Pruth, her advice, address, and activity, saved him and his army from destruction. Peter, afterward, never resolved on any affair of consequence, without first consulting her; success attended him in every thing, and the court of Petersburg appeared in a new light,

light. He instituted the order of St. Catherine in her honour, which he gave her power to bestow on such of her sex as she judged proper; and finally appointed her his successor. On the death of her husband, she took all proper means to secure the quiet of her dominions; she established the academy of sciences at Petersburg, increased her marine, and carried on the project of discovering a north-east passage to China. But after a reign of two years and three months, she died in the 39th year of her age, in 1727, leaving behind her two princesses, Anne Petrowna, married to the duke of Holstein, and Elizabeth, afterward empress.

CATILINE, a noble Roman, whose extravagance having reduced him, formed a design of oppressing his country, extirpating the senate, rifling the public treasury, and burning Rome. He engaged several young desperadoes in his plot, who drank human blood as a pledge of their union. The conspiracy was discovered and defeated by the vigilance of Cicero, then consul. He and his troops were totally routed, a. r. 691.

CATIUS, an Epicurean philosopher, mentioned by Cicero.

CATO (Marcus Portius) born at Tusculum, was invited to Rome by Valerius Flaccus, where he was made Tribune of the soldiers for the province of Sicily, a. r. 549, and afterward Quæstor, in which post he accused Scipio to the senate: then he was made Prætor, in which office he behaved himself with great justice. He signalized himself in the engagement with Antiochus the Great, for which he was chosen Censor, discharged it with wonderful exactness; and could never be scandalized by his enemies. He opposed the introduction of the Greek learning into Rome, and yet studied Greek when he was very old. He wrote orations in his youth, and seven books of history in his old age. He was a worthy man,

great orator, and a wise and valiant general.

CATO (Uticensis) great-grand child to the former, was educated under his uncle Livius Drusus: he shewed his valour and generosity very early, having at 14 years old desired a sword to kill the tyrant Sylla. He was a lover of philosophy, and rigidly followed the doctrines of the Stoics, which furnished him with that bravery of soul he shewed on all occasions. His first campaign was in 681, against Spartacus; afterward he led 1000 foot into Asia, where, for the small number of his attendants, he was laughed at, but was never moved with it; returning, he was made Quæstor, which he managed with honour: to keep out a very bad man, he put in for the tribunate. He sided with Cicero against Catiline, and opposed Cæsar in the senate on that occasion. His enemies sent him to recover Cyprus, which Ptolemy had forfeited, thinking to hurt his reputation by so difficult an undertaking; yet none could find fault with his conduct. He laboured to bring about an agreement between Cæsar and Pompey; but seeing it in vain, he sided with the latter. When Pompey was slain he fled to Utica, and Cæsar pursuing him, he advised his friends to be gone, and his son to trust to Cæsar's clemency; then lay down upon his bed, read Plato upon the Immortality of the Soul twice over, and thrust a sword through his body, of which at last he died, a. r. 708, aged 48.

CATROU (Francis) a famous Jesuit born at Paris in 1659. He was engaged for 12 years in the *Journal de Trevoux*, and applied himself at the same time to other works which distinguished him among the learned. He wrote *A General History of the Mogul Empire*, and a *Roman History*, in which he was assisted by Father Rouille a brother Jesuit: Catrou died in 1737, and this *History* was continued by Rouille, who died in 1740.

CATULLUS (Caius or Quintus Valerius) a Latin poet, born at Verona in the year 666 from the building of Rome. The beauty of his verses gained him the esteem and friendship of all the men of wit and learning, who were then very numerous, at Rome. He did not much hurt his reputation, by the gross obscenity and lasciviousness with which he has poisoned several of his poems. He wrote satyrical verses against Cæsar, but they served only to give the latter an opportunity of shewing his moderation.

CAVALCANTE (Guido) a nobleman of Florence in the 13th century, who having followed the party of the Guelfes, experienced the changeableness of fortune. He shewed great strength of mind in his misfortunes, and never neglected to improve his talents. He was a good philosopher, though some say his speculations only tended to find out there was no God. He wrote a treatise in Italian concerning style, and some verses which are esteemed. His song on the Love of this World, has been commented on by several learned men.

CAVALIERI (Bonaventure) an eminent mathematician in the 17th century, a native of Milan, and a friar of the order of the Jesuati of St. Jerome, was professor of mathematics at Bologna, where he published several mathematical books, particularly, the *Method of Indivisibles*. He was a scholar of Galileo. His *Direktorium generale Uranometricum* contains great variety of most useful practices in trigonometry and astronomy. His trigonometrical tables in this work are excellent.

CAVE (Dr. William) a learned English divine, born in 1637, educated in St. John's college Cambridge; and successively minister of Hasely in Oxfordshire, Allhallows the Great in London, and of Islington. He became chaplain to Charles II. and in 1684, was installed a canon of Windsor. He

compiled *The Lives of the Primitive Fathers* in the three first centuries of the church; which is esteemed a very useful work: and *Historia Literaria*, &c. in which he gives an exact account of all who had writ for or against Christianity, from the time of Christ to the 14th century: which works produced a warm controversy between Dr. Cave and M. Le Clerc, who was then writing his *Bibliothèque Universelle* in Holland, and who charged the Dr. with partiality. Dr. Cave died in 1713.

CAVE (Edward) an ingenious printer at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, who in 1731 schemed a monthly pamphlet called the *Gentleman's Magazine*, as a periodical collection of news, a repository of the best fugitive essays, and a vehicle for literary correspondence; which he conducted with great judgment and success, to the day of his death, in 1754, and which is still carried on. Mr. Cave's scheme, while adhered to according to the original plan, was certainly useful; but his success having produced a numerous succession of rival magazines, they have degenerated into monthly hashes of crude scraps from old and new books, licentious tales, and scandal; so that they now tend more to debauch the taste and morals of smatterers in literature, than to any better purpose.

CAVENDISH (Thomas) of Suffolk, was descended from a noble family in Devonshire; but having more wit than prudence, he dissipated his fortune and then resolved to repair it at the expence of the Spaniards. He sailed from Plymouth with two small ships in July 1586, passed through the Streights of Magellan, took many rich prizes along the coasts of Chili and Peru; and near California possessed himself of the St. Ann an Acapulco ship, with a cargo of immense value. He completed the circumnavigation of the globe, by returning home round the Cape of Good Hope, and reached Ply-

Plymouth again in September 1588. His acquired riches not lasting long, he reduced himself in 1591, to the expedient of another voyage, which was far from being so successful as the former; he went no farther than the Straights of Magellan, where the weather obliging him to return, he died of grief on the coast of Brazil.

CAVENDISH (William) duke of Newcastle, son of Sir Charles Cavendish, was born in 1592. He was made knight of the Bath by James I. and marquis of Newcastle by Charles I. whom he served with great zeal in the civil war; but being disgusted by prince Rupert, who fought the battle of Marston Moor contrary to his opinion, and seeing the king's party in a desperate way, he retired abroad, living in great distress for some years, while his enemies at home were enjoying and ruining his estate. He returned at the Restoration of Charles II. who created him duke of Newcastle; and spent afterward a retired life, in improving his estate, in study, and in managing horses; he wrote a celebrated *Treatise of Horsemanship*, which was elegantly printed with fine plates; and died in 1676. His second lady, who was the constant companion of his exile, was a woman of learning and wit: She wrote the duke's life, her own, with many poems and plays. See MARGARET.

CAULIAC (Gui de) a physician of the university of Montpellier, and author of a *Treatise of Chirurgery*, much esteemed. He lived in the 14th century.

CAUNUS, son of Miletus of Crete: he fled from his sister Byblis, who was in love with him, and built a town in Caria, to which he gave his own name.

CAXTON (William) a mercer of London, eminent by the works he published, and for introducing the art of printing into England in 1474.

CAYLUS (Count) descended from a very ancient and noble family, was

born at Paris in 1692. He served for some time in the army with great credit, but quitted it after the peace of Rastadt, to indulge his passion for travelling in search of antiquities. He first visited Italy, and then set out for the Levant, where he examined the ruins of Ephesus: on his return, in 1717, he became sedentary, and applied himself to music, drawing, and painting. In 1731, he was received an honorary number of the royal academy of painting and sculpture; and spared neither fortune nor labour to animate and assist the artists: with this view he wrote the lives of the most celebrated painters and engravers that have done honour to that academy; and collected in three different works new subjects for painters, which he had met with in the works of the ancients. He also founded an annual prize in the academy for such pupils as best succeeded in drawing or modelling a head after nature, and exhibited the truest expression of a given passion. He procured the coloured drawings that the famous Pietro Sante Bartoli had taken at Rome from antique paintings; and before he enriched the king's cabinet with them, engraved and published an edition of them at his own expence. Des Godetz had in the last age, under the auspices of Colbert, published the *Antiquities of Rome*, which work was admired by all Europe; and by Colbert's order Mignard the architect had made drawings of the Roman antiquities in the southern provinces of France, which drawings Count Caylus had the good fortune to recover, and resolved to finish the undertaking: and so much was this work at his heart, that he was employed in it during his last illness, and recommended it warmly to M. Mariette. But nothing gratified him more than his discovery of the ancient encaustic painting from a hint in Pliny, and by the friendly assistance of M. Majault a physician at Paris, and an excellent chemist. His house was a magazine for antiquities of all kinds, which

which when filled, and he wanted room, he emptied into the royal depository for antiquities, and collected again: this happened twice; he ended his days in the midst of his third collection in the year 1765, and with him his family is extinct.

CEBARES, groom to Darius, by whose contrivance he came to be king of Persia. After the death of the Smerdi's, the great men agreed to meet on horseback before the palace, and that he whose horse neighed first before the rising of the sun, should be king. Cebares the night before gave Darius's horse a mare upon the spot appointed. The next day, when the competitors met, Darius's horse, mindful of what had passed the night before, fell a neighing; upon which, his master was immediately saluted king.

CEBES, a Theban philosopher, disciple of Socrates, wrote some *Dialogues*; and an *Allegorical Picture of Human Life*, which are highly esteemed.

CECIL (William) lord Burghley or Burleigh, lord high-treasurer of England in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was the son of Richard Cecil, esq; groom of the robes to Hen. VIII. He was born in 1521, educated at Cambridge, and removed from the university to Gray's-Inn, where he made a considerable progress in the Common Law. About the latter end of Hen. VIII.'s reign, he obtained a reversion of the *Custos brevium* office in the Common-Pleas. Edw. VI. appointed him master of the Requests. Upon the king's death, he was severely threatened by the duke of Northumberland for opposing the conveyance of the crown from the ladies Mary and Elizabeth to the lady Jane Grey, though he was of the number of those who subscribed it. Queen Mary granted him a general pardon, and offered him the post of secretary of state and privy-counsellor, if he would change his religion; which he refused; but made his court to the lady Elizabeth. Upon Elizabeth's accession to the throne, he was advanced

to be secretary of state, and was the first person sworn of her privy-council at Hatfield. He had the principal hand in the settlement of religion, and the alteration of the coin; and was, in the second year of her reign, sent ambassador into Scotland to treat of peace, which by his management was concluded. He suppressed the rebellion in the North, without any blood, or danger to the honour of the queen or the nation. In 1570 he was sent, with Walter Mildmay, to treat with the queen of Scots at Chatworth in Derbyshire; and soon after was created baron Burghley. In 1572 he was invited, with the earl of Leicester, to Paris, to the marriage of the king of Navarre with Margaret, sister to the king of France, in order that those two noblemen might be cut off in the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day. In June, the same year, he was made knight of the Garter; and July 15 following, lord high-treasurer of England, which post he discharged with great fidelity and applause. Camden tells us, he was one of those few who lived and died with a sound and great reputation.

CECROPS, the founder, and first king of Athens, about the time of Moses the lawgiver of the Hebrews. He was the first who established civil government, religious rites, and marriage, among the Greeks; and died after a reign of 50 years.

CELLARIUS (Christopher) was born in 1638, at Smalcalde in Franconia, of which town his father was minister. He was successively rector of the colleges at Weymar, Zeitz, and Mersbourg; and the king of Prussia having founded an university at Hall, in 1693, he was prevailed on to be professor of eloquence and history there, where he composed the greatest part of his works. His great application to study hastened the infirmities of old age; for it is said, he would spend whole days and nights together at his books, without any attention to his health,

health, or even the calls of nature. His works relate to grammar, geography, history, and the oriental languages; and the number of them was amazing. He died in 1707.

CELLINI (Benvenuto) an eminent statuary, who was bred a jeweller and goldsmith, but seems to have had an extraordinary genius for the fine arts in general. He was cotemporary with Michael Angelo and Julio Romano; and was employed by popes, kings, and other princely patrons of sciences and arts, so highly cultivated in the days of Leo X. Charles V. and Francis I. some of his productions being esteemed most exquisite. He wrote his own life, which was not published till the year 1730; probably on account of the excessive freedom with which he treated many distinguished personages of Italy and other countries in it. His life was translated into English in 1771, by Dr. Nugent, and abounds with adventures that might be deemed romantic. Cellini was an extraordinary character, of high spirit, violent passions, and very enterprising; his indiscretions were perpetually creating him enemies, and his resentments continually hurrying him into extravagancies to gratify his revenge: it seems to have been owing merely to the partial respect paid to his rare talents as an artist, that he more than once escaped the hands of justice, for the frays and assassinations in which he so often engaged. In other respects he appears to have been honest, generous, pious, and superstitious even to contempt: tremblingly attentive to the ceremonials of religion, while he violated the principles by his licentious intrigues, and passionate excesses.

CELSUS, an Epicurean philosopher in the 2d century under Adrian, to whom Lucian dedicated his *Pseudomantis*. He writ against the Christians, and was answered by Origen.

CELSUS (Aurelius Cornelius) in the reign of Tiberius, wrote on rhetoric and the military art, and eight books of physic: he is much commended by

Quintilian, and his works are held in high esteem.

CENEUS one of the Lapithæ, was first a girl; Neptune made love to her, and to gratify her changed her into a man, and made him invulnerable. He assisted at the wedding of Perithous, and fought against the Centaurs, who smothered him with trees. Neptune remembering his former love, changed him into a bird.

CENSOR, a Roman magistrate to reform manners, value and tax estates, to degrade senators upon occasion; and to take care, in short, that both public and private persons behaved well. There were two chosen, whose office continued three years, one a Patrician and the other a Plebeian; if one died, the other quitted his office, and the people proceeded to a new election.

CENSORINUS (Appius Claudius) a Roman senator of quality, and a great warrior in the third age. He was chosen emperor against Claudius II. in 268, and was killed by his promoter for his severity.

CENTLIVRE (Susannah) a celebrated comic writer, was the daughter of one Mr. Freeman of Holbeach in Lincolnshire, and born about the year 1680. She was the writer of 19 plays, beside several little poems, for some of which she received considerable presents from distinguished personages; and her *Bold Stroke for a Wife*, *Busy Body*, and *Wonder*, are always performed to full audiences. She died in 1723, after being three times married; her last husband Joseph Centlivre was principal cook to queen Anne, with whom she lived many years very happily.

CEPHEUS, king of Arcadia, was reckoned invulnerable, on the account of one of Medusa's hairs which Minerva fastened to his head.

CERBERUS, a dog with three heads, feigned by the poets to be door-keeper of hell; who caressed the souls that went thither, but devoured those that wanted to get out again: yet Hercules tied him up, and made him follow.

CERDA,

CERDA, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Toledo, wrote *Commentaries on Virgil*, and died in 1643.

CERES, daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of corn and tillage: she had a daughter by Jupiter called Proserpina, stolen by Pluto. Ceres lighting torches on mount Ætna, sought her all the world over; at last, coming to king Eleusis, she undertook to nurse his son Triptolemus. In the day she fed him with celestial milk, and in the night hid him in the fire. At last, hearing that her daughter was stolen by Pluto, she complained to Jupiter, who granted that she should return, if she had tasted of nothing in hell; but it being proved, that she had tasted a pomegranate in Pluto's orchard, she was denied to return. At last, Jupiter granted, that she should live half the year with her husband, and the other half with the gods above.

CERINTHUS, a heresiarch, contemporary with the apostles, ascribed the creation not to God but to angels. He taught that Jesus Christ was the son of Joseph, and that circumcision ought to be retained under the gospel. He is looked upon as the head of the converted Jews, who raised in the church of Antioch the tumult of which St. Luke has given the history in the 15th chapter of the Acts.

CETHEGUS, a Roman family and a branch of the house of the Cornelii, produced several famous persons, particularly a *Cethegus*, who had so great an interest in Rome, that nothing could be obtained without his interposition: but as he had a mistress at Rome, to whom he could refuse nothing, it happened that a lewd woman had the whole city at her disposal. Lucullus was obliged to make courtship to her to get his commission for carrying on the war against Mithridates.

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel) a Spaniard, born at Seville, was secretary to the duke of Alva, and the famous author of *Don Quixote*, that admirable satire against knight-errantry

and romances. He published likewise comedies and novels; and died in 1620.

CHAISE (Father de la) a Jesuit of uncommon abilities, who became confessor to Lewis XIV. of France, and understood the king's humour so well, that he found himself a minister of state almost before he perceived it. He did business regularly with him, and was the principal adviser of his marriage with Mad. Maintenon. He died in 1709, at above 80 years of age, and possessed to the very last so great a share of royal favour, that the king consulted him upon his death-bed, on the choice of his successor. He was a lover of wit and learning, which he always patronised.

CHALONER (Sir Thomas) born at London about the year 1515, went into Germany with Sir Henry Knevet ambassador to the emperor Charles V. with whom he was so much taken, that he attended him in his journies and wars, particularly in the fatal expedition against Algiers, where he was shipwrecked. At the accession of Elizabeth, he was sent ambassador to the emperor Ferdinand I. and afterward, in 1561, to the court of Spain, where he composed his great work *De re publica Anglorum instauranda*. He obtained his recal in 1564, and died the following year. He was the author of several other tracts. His younger son, patronised by lord Burleigh, became tutor to Henry prince of Wales.

CHAMBERLAYNE (Edward) descended from an ancient family, was born in Gloucestershire 1616, and made the tour of Europe during the distractions of the civil war. After the Restoration he went as secretary with the earl of Carlisle, who carried the order of the Garter to the king of Sweden; was appointed tutor to the duke of Grafton, natural son of Charles II. and was afterward pitched on to instruct prince George of Denmark in the English tongue. He died in 1703, and was buried in a vault in Chelsea church-yard: his monumental inscription

tion mentions six books of his writing; and that he was so desirous of doing service to posterity, that he ordered some of his books to be covered with wax, and buried with him. That work by which he is best known, is his *Angliæ Notitia, or the Present State of England*, which has been often since printed.

CHAMBERS (Ephraim) an eminent philosopher and fellow of the royal society, who has perpetuated his name by a most laborious work, first published in 1727 in two folio volumes, under the title of *Cyclopædia; or an Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*; a work in high estimation, and still more extraordinary, considering the extensive plan, comprehending a body of all human knowledge, theoretical, and practical, when viewed as the performance of one man! All we know of Mr. Chambers is, that he served an apprenticeship to Senex a globe and map maker; but finding himself under no necessity to follow business, he took chambers in Gray's-Inn, devoted himself to study, and died about the year 1740.

CHANDLER (Dr. Samuel) a learned and respectable dissenting minister, descended from ancestors heartily engaged in the cause of religious liberty, and sufferers for the sake of conscience and nonconformity; was born at Hungerford in Berks, where his father was a minister of considerable worth and abilities. Being by his literary turn destined to the ministry, he was first placed at an academy at Bridgwater, and from thence removed to Gloucester under Mr. Samuel Jones. Beginning to preach in 1714, he was two years afterward chosen minister of a congregation at Peckham in Surrey; and then joint preacher with the learned Dr. Lardner, of a winter weekly evening lecture at the meeting-house in the Old Jewry London: in which meeting he was established assistant preacher, about the year 1725, and then as the pastor. Here he ministered to the religious im-

provement of a very respectable congregation for forty years with the greatest applause; and with what diligence and application he improved the vacancies of time from his pastoral duties, for improving himself and benefiting the world, will appear from his many writings on a variety of important subjects. While he was thus laudably employed, not only the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, gave him, without any application, testimonies of their esteem in diplomas conferring on him the degree of D. D. but he also received offers of preferment from some of the governors of the established church, which he nobly declined. Dr. Chandler first formed the plan of the fund for the widows and orphans of poor dissenting ministers, to which by his interest and industry he procured very generous subscriptions. He died in 1766.

CHAPELAIN (James) an eminent French poet born at Paris in 1595, and often mentioned in the works of Balzac, Menage, and other learned men. He wrote several works, and at length distinguished himself by an heroic poem called *La Pucelle, ou France Delivrée*, which employed him several years, and which raising the expectation of the public, was as much decried by some, as extolled by others. He was one of the king's counsellors, and died in 1674, very rich, but was very covetous and even sordid.

CHAPMAN (George) born in 1557, a man highly esteemed in his time for his dramatic and poetic works. He wrote 17 plays, and among them a Masque performed at Whitehall, on the marriage of the princess Elizabeth with the elector Palatine. He translated Homer and some other ancient poets, and was thought no mean genius. He died in 1634, and was buried in St. Giles's in the fields, where his friend Inigo Jones erected a monument to him.

CHAPPEL (William) a learned and pious bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross,

Rofs, in Ireland, born in Nottinghamshire 1582. When the troubles began under Charles I. he was prosecuted by the puritan party in parliament, and retired to Derby where he devoted himself to study until his death in 1649. He is one of those to whom the *Whole Duty of Man* has been attributed.

CHARLEMAGNE, or Charles the Great, king of France, and fourth emperor, was born 742, routed the rebellious Saxons, defeated Desiderius, king of Lombardy, in behalf of pope Stephen and Adrian, took Paria, and sent the king prisoner to France, and so ended the kingdom of the Lombards. Afterward he turned his arms against the Saxons a second time, and made them receive the Christian religion; next he invaded the Saracens in Spain, but returning was foiled by the Gascoigns in the narrow passage of the Pyrenees: after this, to punish a third rebellion of the Saracens, he beheaded 4000 of them, subdued the Britons, and Aragisus, whom he shut up with his son in a monastery. In 788, he totally routed the Huns and Slavonians; at last, he was crowned emperor at Rome in 800 by Leo III. and took the title of Cæsar and Augustus, with the spread two-headed eagle. All the neighbouring nations courted his alliance; and particularly Aaron, the haughty king of Persia, who despised all other princes. He was beneficent, and an encourager of learning; wrote some pieces, and founded several universities. He died at Aix la Chappelle, a. d. 814.

CHARLES Vth, emperor and king of Spain, born at Ghent in 1500, was one of the greatest men to which the illustrious house of Austria ever gave birth. He was a warrior and politician; so that being possessed of many kingdoms and provinces, he might have subdued all Europe, had not the valour of Francis I. checked his progress. His abdication is a very singular circumstance; very different accounts are given of his motives. It is said he

soon repented, especially to so ungrateful a son. It is pretended, that Philip II. did worse than not being punctual in the payment of his pension, viz. that he retrenched two thirds of it.

CHARLES I. k. of Great-Britain, son to James VI. of Scotland, was born at Dunfermling in 1600. King James dying in 1625, king Charles was proclaimed king, and married to Henrietta Maria of France. From various encroachments on the liberties of Britain, a civil war broke out, and after various successes on both sides, the king on his final defeat at Naseby, retired to the Scotch army, who delivered him up. A pretended treaty was set on foot at Uxbridge, but came to nothing. In fine, he was brought to a trial by the means of Cromwell, condemned and beheaded before his own palace of Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1649.

CHARLES II. son to the preceding, was born in 1630. Being at the Hague when his father was executed, he was honourably entertained by the States. The Scots repenting their delivering up his father, acknowledged the succession of Charles II. and proclaimed him king with great solemnity. His Scots army was defeated by Cromwell, who afterward routed him at Worcester, and drove him again into exile. After the death of Oliver Cromwell, the deposition of his son Richard, and the nation being distracted by the unsettled conflicts of parties, Charles II. was restored by the address of general Monk; and made his public entry into London, May 29, 1660. Not long after, the Regicides were tried, and some of them put to death. Then the king married a daughter of Portugal, of the house of Braganza. Charles was a good humoured witty man, whose distresses gave him an experimental knowledge of mankind; but his morals were licentious, his politics were poisoned by the counsels of his brother James; and they were both papists. This king died Feb. 6, 1684, in the 65 year of his age, and is buried in Henry

Henry VII's chapel. He left plenty of bastards behind him, but no legal issue, and was therefore succeeded by his brother James duke of York.

CHARLES, the Wise and Eloquent, eldest son of John and Bonne of Luxemburg, born in 1337, was the first who took the quality of Dauphin. He succeeded his father in 1364. He seldom took the field himself; but carried on a successful war against the English by his brothers and generals. He died 1380, being poisoned by the king of Navarre sometime before, and kept alive thus long by an issue, which abated the force of the poison, but drying up struck into his vitals.

CHARLES VI. the Beloved, born at Paris 1368, proved unfortunate through ill management of his ministers, who laid heavy taxes on the people. His kingdom was unhappily divided into the factions of Orleans and Burgundy, occasioned by their competition as to the succession of Charles I. so that John, duke of Burgundy, got the duke of Orleans murdered in 1407. These divisions gave the English leisure to conquer; they took Roan, all Normandy and Maine, and the duke of Burgundy murdered all in Paris, whom he suspected enemies to his faction; at last, the Dauphin killed him 1419. However, his son made an agreement with Henry V. king of England, who declared the Dauphin incapable of inheriting the crown, and proclaimed Edward, who murdered Catharine of France, Charles's daughter, regent. Charles died a. 1422.

CHARLES VII. the Victorious, son to the VI. born at Paris 1403, and crowned at Poitiers, though his mother and some others would have Henry VI. king. He was bold in many engagements; his enemies at last laid siege to Orleans, and pressed it so hard that the king thought of retreating, till Joan of Arc, a girl about 18 years old, presented herself before him, and beat back the English in 1429, who were worsted afterward in several encounters, and

Charles was crowned. He then overthrew the prince of Orange, pacified the duke of Burgundy by a treaty, and gained over many to his party. Renewing the war with England he took Formigni in 1450, Roan and Normandy. And after the battle of Castillon he gained Guienne in 1453. The English only kept Calais, which the duke of Guise took 100 years after in 1558. This king admired a young woman called the Fair Agnes, which diverted him from greater business. He died in 1461.

CHARLES VIII. the Affable, son of Lewis XI. was born at Amboise 1470, and crowned at Rheims 1483. He made peace with Henry VII. k. of England, and also with Maximilian in 1493. Then he claimed Naples, marched to Rome, where pope Alexander VI. was forced to give him the investiture of the kingdom of Naples, and crowned him emperor of Constantinople. Then he took Capua, entered Naples, and made himself master of that kingdom; but leaving Gilbert of Montpelier governor there with 4000 French, the Neapolitans revolted. In his return Charles was set upon by an army of 40,000 men raised by the Italians, Pope, and Venetians, and Sforza, duke of Milan: however, he forced his way through them with no more than 8000 combatants; and got the battle of Fornove in 1495, relieved the duke of Orleans at Novaro, and all this with the loss of not above 80 men. He died 1498.

CHARLES IX. second son of Henry II. born at St. Germain in Laye, 1550, and crowned at Rheims in 1560, at 11 years of age. His mother got herself declared regent. She instituted the assembly of the Notables at St. Germain, and the conference of Poissy 1561, which religious debates did but irritate matters. At last, the factious princes seized Orleans, Lyons, Bourges, Poitiers, &c. The prince of Conde was at the head of the Huguenots, who yet were beaten at Dreux 1652,

and the generals, with the prince of Conde, taken prisoners. The king made peace with the English; but the Huguenots attempting to seize upon his person, as he was coming to Paris, renewed the war. The Protestants were defeated at St. Dennis in 1567, at Jarnac in 1569, where the prince of Conde was killed, and at Mortcontour in Poitou. The king of Navarre was then married to Margaret, the king's sister; and soon after began the massacre of St. Bartholomew, whereon the king resolved to destroy all the Huguenots, through the persuasion of his ministers. This massacre was little to the king's advantage, who said on his death-bed, a prince was in a miserable condition, that came to the crown in his minority, and was obliged to be ruled by his officers. He died 1574, and was thought to have been poisoned.

CHARLES XI. of Sweden, born in Swedeland 1655, two years after his father Charles Gustavus the X. was advanced to the crown upon the abdication of Christina. His education was military, in which he took more delight than in the exercises of the mind. He was so perpetually employed, that, for three years together, he was scarcely out of his boots: in those hardships he gained great experience in military affairs, and in the conclusion of the war 1680 he married the princess Ulrica Eleonora, sister to the king of Denmark, and had the opportunity of making himself an absolute sovereign. The assembly of the states at last declaring that the king might enact what laws he pleased. He died 1697.

CHARLES XII. k. of Sweden, was born in 1682. By his father, the preceding king's will, the administration was lodged in the hands of the queen-dowager Eleonora with five senators, till the young prince was 18: but he was declared major at 15 by the states convened at Stockholm. The beginning of his administration raised no favourable ideas of him, as he was

thought both by Swedes and foreigners to be a person of mean capacity. But the difficulties that gathered round him, soon afforded him an opportunity to display his real character. Three powerful princes, Frederic k. of Denmark, Augustus king of Poland and elector of Saxony, and Peter the Great Czar of Muscovy, presuming on his youth, conspired his ruin almost at the same instant. Their measures alarming the council, they were for diverting the storm by negociations, but Charles, with a grave resolution that astonished them, said, "I am resolved never to enter upon an unjust war, nor to put an end to a just one, but by the destruction of my enemies. My resolution is fixed; I will attack the first who shall declare against me, and when I have conquered him, I may hope to strike a terror into the rest." The old counsellors received his orders with admiration; and were still more surprised when they saw him on a sudden renounce all the enjoyments of a court, reduce his table to the utmost frugality, dress like a common soldier, and full of the ideas of Alexander and Cæsar, propose those two conquerors for his models in every thing but their vices. The king of Denmark began, by ravaging the territories of the duke of Holstein, upon which Charles carried the war into the heart of Denmark; and made such a progress, that the king of Denmark thought it best to accept of peace, which was concluded in 1700. He next resolved to advance against the king of Poland, who had blocked up Riga. He had no sooner given orders for his troops to go into winter quarters, than he received advice, that Narva, where count Horne was governor, was besieged by an army of 100,000 Muscovites. This made him alter his measures, and move toward the Czar; and at Narva, he gained a surprising victory, which cost him not above 2000 men killed and wounded. The Muscovites were forced to retire from

from the provinces they had invaded. He pursued his conquests till he penetrated as far as where the diet of Poland was fitting; when he made them declare the throne of Poland vacant, and elect Stanislaus their king: then making himself master of Saxony, he obliged Augustus himself to renounce the crown of Poland, and acknowledge Stanislaus by a letter of congratulation on his accession. All Europe was surprised with the expeditious finishing of this great negociation, but more at the disinterestedness of the king of Sweden, who satisfied himself with the bare reputation of this victory, without demanding an inch of ground for enlarging his dominions. After thus reducing the king of Denmark to peace, placing a new king on the throne of Poland, having humbled the emperor of Germany, and protected the Lutheran religion, Charles prepared to penetrate into Muscovy, to dethrone the Czar. He quickly obliged the Muscovites to abandon Poland, pursued them into their own country, and won several battles over them. The Czar disposed to peace, ventured to make some proposals; Charles only answered, "I will treat with the Czar at Moscow." When this haughty answer was brought to Peter, he said, "My brother Charles still affects to act the Alexander, but I flatter myself, he will not find a Darius in me." The event justified him, for the Muscovites already beaten into discipline, and under a prince of such talents as Peter, entirely destroyed the Swedish army at the memorable battle of Pultowa July 8, 1709; on which decisive day, Charles lost the fruits of nine years labour, and of almost 100 battles! The king with a small troop, pursued by the Muscovites, passed the Boristhenes to Oczakow in the Turkish territories, and from thence, through desert countries arrived at Bender; where the sultan, when informed of his arrival, sent orders for accommodating him in the best manner, and appointed

him a guard: near Bender Charles built him a house and intrenched himself; and had with him 1800 men, who were all clothed and fed, with their horses, at the expence of the Grand Signior. Here he formed a design of turning the Ottoman arms upon his enemies; and is said to have had a promise from the Vizir of being sent into Muscovy with 200,000 men. While he remained here, he insensibly acquired a taste for books; he read the tragedies of Corneille and Racine, with the works of Despreaux: his satires he relished, but did not much admire his other works. When he read that passage in which the author represents Alexander as a fool and a madman, he tore out the leaf. He would sometimes play at chess, but when he recovered of his wounds, he renewed his fatigues in exercising his men; he tired three horses a day, and those who courted his favour, were all day in their boots. To dispose the Ottoman Porte to this war, he detached about 800 Poles and Cosaques of his retinue, with orders to pass the Neister, that runs by Bender, and to observe what passed in the frontiers of Poland. The Muscovite troops, dispersed in those quarters, fell immediately upon this little company, and pursued them even to the territories of the Grand Signior. This was what the king expected. His ministers at the Porte excited the Turks to vengeance; but the Czar's money removed all difficulties, and he found himself in a manner prisoner among the Tartars. He imagined the Sultan was ignorant of the intrigues of his Grand Vizir. Poniatosky undertook to make his complaints to the Grand Signior. The Sultan in answer some days after sent Charles five Arabian horses, one of which was covered with a saddle and housing of great riches, with an obliging letter; but conceived in such general terms, as gave reason to suspect that the minister had done nothing without the Sultan's consent; Charles therefore refused them. Poniatosky had the

courage to form a design of deposing the Grand Vizir, who accordingly was deprived of his dignity and wealth, and banished. The seal of the empire was given to Numan Cuproughly, who persuaded his master that the law forbid him to invade the Czar, who had done him no injury; but to succour the king of Sweden as an unfortunate prince in his dominions. He sent his majesty 800 purses, every one of which amounted to 500 crowns, and advised him to return peaceably to his own dominions, Charles rejected this advice, threatening to hang up the Bashas, and shave the beards of any Janisaries who brought him such messages; and sent word that he should depend upon the Grand Signior's promise, and hoped to re-enter Poland as a conqueror with an army of Turks. After various intrigues at the Porte, an order was sent to attack this *head of iron*, as he was called, and to take him either alive or dead. He stood a siege in his house, with forty domestics, against the Turkish army, killed no less than 20 Janisaries with his own hand, and performed prodigies of valour on a very unnecessary and unwarrantable occasion. But the house being set on fire, and himself wounded, he was at last taken prisoner and sent to Adrianople; where the Grand Signior gave him audience, and promised to make good all the damages he had sustained. At last after a stay of above five years, he left Turkey, and having disguised himself, traversed Wallachia, Transylvania, Hungary, and Germany, attended only by one person: and in 16 days riding, during which time he never went to bed, came to Stralsund at midnight, November 21, 1714. His boots were cut from his swollen legs, and he was put to bed; where when he had slept some hours, the first thing he did was to review his troops, and examine the state of the fortifications. He sent out orders that very day, to renew the war with more vigour than ever; but affairs were now much changed; Au-

gustus had recovered the throne of Poland; Sweden had lost many of its provinces; and was without money, trade, credit, or troops. The kings of Denmark and Prussia, seized the island of Rugen, and besieged him in Stralsund, which surrendered; but Charles escaped to Carelscoon. When his country was threatened with invasion by so many princes, he to the surprise of all Europe, marched into Norway with 20,000 men. A very few Danes might have stopped the Swedish army; but such a quick invasion they could not foresee. Europe was yet more at a loss to find the Czar so quiet, and not making a descent upon Sweden, as he had before agreed with his allies. This inaction was the consequence of one of the greatest designs, and at the same time the most difficult of any that were ever formed by the imagination of man. In short, a scheme was set on foot for a reconciliation with the Czar; for replacing Stanislaus on the throne of Poland; and setting the person, who was called James the second's son, upon that of England, beside restoring the duke of Holstein to his dominions. Charles was pleased with these grand ideas, though without building much upon them, and gave his minister leave to act at large. In the mean time, Charles was going to make a second attempt upon Norway in 1718, and he flattered himself with being master of that kingdom in six months; but he was killed at Fredericshall, a place of great strength and importance, which is reckoned to be the key of that kingdom, as he was examining the works. He experienced the extremes of prosperity and of adversity, without being softened by the one, or disturbed for a moment at the other; but was a man rather extraordinary than great, and fitter to be admired than imitated. He was honoured by the Turks for his rigid abstinence from wine, and his regularity in attending public devotion. In religion he was a Lutheran, and a strong

strong believer in predestination. He wrote some observations on war, and on his own campaigns from 1700 to 1709; but the MS. was lost at the unfortunate battle of Pultowa.

CHARLETON (Walter) a learned English physician born in 1619, was physician in ordinary to Charles I. and Charles II. one of the first members of the royal society, and president of the college of physicians: he wrote on various subjects, but at length his narrow circumstances obliged him to retire to the island of Jersey, where he died in 1707.

CHARON, the Stygian ferryman, to whom souls paid a piece of money for their passage over Styx.

CHARONDAS, born at Catana in Sicily, prescribed laws to Thurium, when rebuilt by the Sibarites; one of which was, that no one should come armed to the public assemblies upon pain of death: but he himself coming in haste to the meeting, forgot to lay aside his sword; and perceiving his mistake, he drew it out and stabbed himself.

CHARPENTIER (Francis) dean of the French academy, was born in 1620. His early capacity inclined his friends to educate him for the bar, but he was much more delighted with the study of languages and antiquity, than of the law; and preferred repose to tumult. M. Colbert made use of him in establishing his new academy of medals and inscriptions; and no person of that learned society contributed more than himself toward that noble series of medals, which were struck on the most considerable events that distinguished the reign of Lewis XIV. He published several works, which were all well received; and died in 1702.

CHARRON (Peter) author of a book which made much noise, and is intituled *Of Wisdom*, was born at Paris in 1541, where he made great progress in school-learning and philosophy. Garasse, a Jesuit, has declaimed violently against this book, and has

put its author into the catalogue of the most dangerous and wicked Atheists.

CHATEL (Tannaquil du) a nobleman of Brittany, who commanded in Italy the forces of Lewis of Anjou k. of Sicily, and in 1409 defeated the army of Ladislaus k. of Naples. He was afterward made provost of Paris; and in 1419 and 1420, he styled himself marshal of the armies of the Dauphin, and regent of the kingdom. He did this prince many services, and rid him of his most formidable enemy John duke of Burgundy; he also killed the duke of Auvergne in 1424, in the king's presence, and in a full council.

CHAUCER (Sir Geoffrey) an eminent English poet in the 14th century, born at London in 1328. After he left the university he travelled into Holland, France, and other countries. Upon his return, he entered himself in the Inner-Temple, where he studied the municipal laws of England. His first station at court was page to Edw. III. and he had a pension granted him by that prince till he could otherwise provide for him. Soon after, we find him gentleman of the king's privy-chamber; next year shield-bearer to the king. Esteemed and honoured, he spent his younger days in a constant attendance at court, or for the most part living near it, in a square stone house near the park-gate at Woodstock. still called Chaucer's-house. Soon after, having got the duke of Lancaster for his patron, he began every day to rise in greatness. By the king's favours he became very rich; but as he advanced to higher places of trust, he became in proportion more entangled in the affairs of state; the consequence of which proved of the utmost prejudice to him. His patron, the duke of Lancaster, expected his compliance with him in all his designs. The duke, to promote his ambitious views, espoused the party of Wickliffe, and endeavoured to expose the clergy to the indignation of the people; in

which Chaucer had no small hand, by his public interest and writings. In the last year of Edward III. our poet was employed in a commission to treat with the French; and in the beginning of king Richard's reign, he was in some degree of favour at court. The duke of Lancaster at last finding his views checked, began to abandon Wickliffe's party: upon which, Chaucer likewise, how much soever he had espoused that divine's opinions, thought it prudent to conceal them more than he had done. With the duke's interest that of Chaucer entirely sunk, and the former passing over sea, his friends felt all the malice of the opposite party. These misfortunes occasioned his writing that excellent treatise *The Testament of Love*, in imitation of Boethius on the consolation of philosophy. Being much reduced, he retired to Woodstock, to comfort himself with study, which produced his admirable treatise of the *Astrolabe*. The duke of Lancaster at last surmounting his troubles, married lady Catharine Swynford, sister to Chaucer's wife; so that Thomas Chaucer, our poet's son, became allied to most of the nobility, and to several of the kings of England. Now the sun began to shine upon Chaucer with an evening ray; for by the influence of the duke's marriage, he again grew to a considerable share of wealth. But being now 70, he retired to Dunnington-castle near Newbury, where he spent the two last years of his life. He had not enjoyed this retirement long before Henry IV. son of the duke of Lancaster, assumed the crown, and in the first year of his reign gave our poet marks of his favour. But however pleasing the change of affairs might be to him at first, he afterward found no small inconveniencies from it. The measures and grants of the late king were annulled, and Chaucer, in order to procure fresh grants of his pensions, left his retirement, and applied to court; where, though he gained a confirmation of some grants, yet the

fatigue of attendance, and his great age, prevented him from enjoying them. He fell sick at London, and ended his days in the 72d year of his age, leaving the world as though he despised it; as appears from his song of *Flie from the Presse*, &c. which he wrote in his last hours. He was interred in Westminster-Abbey; and in 1556, Mr. Nicholas Brigham, a gentleman of Oxford, at his own charge erected a handsome monument for him there. His works are numerous, and greatly esteemed by good judges.

CHAZELLES (John Matthew) a celebrated French mathematician and engineer, born at Lyons in 1657; and presented by M. Du Hamel, who found his genius incline toward astronomy, to M. Cassini, under whom he was employed in his observatory. Chazelles measured the pyramids of Egypt in 1693, and finding the sides of the largest, precisely facing the four cardinal points, naturally concluded this position to have been intended; and also, that the poles of the earth, and meridians had not since deviated. He died in 1710.

CHEKE (Sir John) a very learned and polite writer in the 16th century, descended of a good family of the Isle of Wight, bred at St. John's-college in Cambridge, and made Professor of Greek in that university. In 1544, he was, with Sir Anthony Cooke, appointed joint tutor to prince Edward, for the Latin tongue; and one of the canons in the New College, now called Christ Church, Oxford: on the dissolution of which college in 1545, he got a pension in lieu of his canonry. In 1549 he was one of the king's commissioners for visiting the university of Cambridge; and soon after published a book upon the *Hurt of Sedition*. He was one of the commissioners for examining the old ecclesiastical law-books, and compiling a body of laws for the government of the church. In 1550 he was made chief gentleman of the privy-chamber to the king; and about

about this time translated the communion-book into Latin, that Peter Martyr, who did not understand English, might pass his judgment upon it. The king made great progress in his studies under Cheke, who instructed him in the ancient authors, and in the history, state and interest, laws and customs, of his kingdom, and advised him to keep a diary of all the transactions during his reign. He was afterward made secretary of state. He was attached to the interest of the lady Jane Grey, and upon the king's death acted as secretary to her and her council. But upon queen Mary's accession, he was committed to the Tower, and an indictment was drawn up against him. The year following he obtained the queen's pardon; and disliking the establishment of popery, procured a licence to travel. He settled at Strasburg, where the English service was kept up; which gave such offence to the Roman Catholic zealots in England, that his estate was confiscated. Being thus reduced, he read a Greek lecture at Strasburg, as the means of supporting him. His wife being at Brussels in 1556, he went to fetch her, but was seized by the provost-marshal between Brussels and Antwerp, brought to England, and committed to the Tower. At last he submitted, and wrote a paper, in which he declared his assent to the corporal presence of Christ in the sacrament, and to all other articles of the church of Rome. Cardinal Pole absolved him, but his recantation had so severe an effect upon his mind, that it ruined his health, and he died in 1557, aged 43. He wrote several other books besides those mentioned.

CHERILUS, a Greek poet, born at Samos, who celebrated the conquest of the Athenians over Xerxes; which poem had the honour of being rehearsed yearly, with the works of Homer. He died at Archelaus the king of Macedonia's court, who esteemed him.

CHESTERFIELD (Philip Dormer Stanhope) earl of, was born in 1695, and was educated in Trinity-hall, Cambridge; which place he left in 1714, when by his own account, he was an absolute pedant. In this character he went abroad, where a familiarity with good company soon convinced him he was totally mistaken in almost all his notions: and an attentive study of the air, manner and address of people of fashion, soon polished a man whose predominant desire was to please; and who as it afterward appeared, valued exterior accomplishments beyond any other human acquirement. While lord Stanhope, he got an early seat in parliament; and in 1726, succeeded to his father's estate and titles. In 1728, and in 1745, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Holland, which high character he supported with the greatest dignity; serving his own country, and gaining the esteem of the States general. Upon his return from Holland, he was sent lord lieutenant of Ireland, and during his administration there, gave general satisfaction to all parties. He left Dublin 1746, and in October succeeded the earl of Harrington as secretary of state, in which post he officiated until Feb. 6, 1748. Being seized with a deafness in 1752, that incapacitated him for the pleasures of society, he from that time led a private and retired life, amusing himself with books and his pen; in particular, he engaged largely as a volunteer in a periodical miscellaneous paper called *The World*, in which his contributions have a distinguished degree of excellence. He died in 1773, leaving a character for wit and abilities that had few equals. He distinguished himself by his eloquence in parliament on many important occasions; of which we have a characteristic instance, of his own relation. He was an active promoter of the bill for altering the style, and reforming the calendar; and spoke in favour of it with so much address,

that every one was pleased, and said he had made the whole very clear to them: "when, says he, God knows, "I had not even attempted it."—"I could just as soon have talked "Celtic or Slavonian to them, as "astronomy; and they would have "understood me full as well." Lord Macclesfield, one of the greatest mathematicians in Europe, and who had a principal hand in framing the bill, spoke afterward, with all the clearness that thorough knowledge of the subject could dictate; but not having a flow of words equal to lord Chesterfield, the latter gained the applause from the former, to the equal credit of the speaker and the auditors. The high character lord Chesterfield supported during life, received no small injury soon after his death, from a fuller display of it by his own hand. He left no issue by his lady, but had a natural son, Philip Stanhope Esq; whose education was for many years a close object of his attention, and who was afterward envoy extraordinary at the court of Dresden, but died before him. When lord Chesterfield died, Mr. Stanhope's widow published a course of *Letters*, written by the father to the son, filled with instructions suitable to the different gradations of the young man's life to whom they were addressed. These letters contain many fine observations on mankind, and rules of conduct; but it is observable that he lays a greater stress on exterior accomplishments and address, than on intellectual qualifications and sincerity; and allows greater latitude to fashionable pleasures, than good morals will justify, especially in paternal instructions. Hence it is that a celebrated writer, of manners somewhat different from those of the polite earl of Chesterfield, is said to have observed of these *Letters*, that "they inculcate only the morals "of a whore, with the manners of a "dancing master."

CHEYNE (Dr. George) a physician of great learning and abilities, born in

Scotland 1671, and educated at Edinburgh under the great Dr. Pitcairn. He passed his youth in close study and with great temperance; but coming to settle at London, when about 30, and finding the younger gentry and free livers to be easiest of access, and most susceptible of friendship; he changed on a sudden his former manner of living to force a trade. The consequence was, he grew daily in bulk and in intimacy with his gay acquaintance, swelling to such enormous size that he exceeded 32 stone weight; and was forced to have the whole side of his chariot made to open to admit him into it: he grew short breathed, lethargic, nervous, and scorbutic. In this deplorable situation, it became necessary to cure himself, which he effected by a milk and vegetable diet; reducing his size almost one third, and recovering the perfect use of his faculties. By a regular adherence to this regimen, he lived to a mature period, dying at Bath in 1748. He wrote several treatises that were well received, particularly *An Essay on Health and Long Life*, and *The English malady, or a Treatise of Nervous Diseases*; both the result of his own experience.

CHICHELEY (Henry) abp. of Canterbury, was born at Higham-Ferrers in Northamptonshire. King Hen. IV. sent him ambassador to pope Gregory XII. who made him bishop of St. David's, and consecrated him himself: he assisted at the council of Pisa in 1409. King Henry V. also sent him ambassador to king Charles I. of France, and John duke of Burgundy; and then he was chosen abp. of Canterbury. He built a college in the place of his birth, and the chapel of All-souls in Oxford. He died in 1443, and was buried at Canterbury in a tomb of his own, with a statue of white marble.

CHIGI (Fabio) see ALEXANDER VII.

CHILLINGWORTH (William) an eminent divine of the Church of England,

land, born at Oxford in 1602, and bred there; he made early great proficiency in his studies, being of a very quick genius. He was a good mathematician as well as an able divine, and a very good poet. Study and conversation at the university turning upon the controversy between the Church of England and that of Rome, on account of the king's marriage with Henrietta, daughter to Henry IV. of France; Mr. Chillingworth forsook the communion of the church of England, and embraced the Romish religion. Dr. Laud, then bishop of London, hearing of this, and being extremely concerned at it, wrote to Mr. Chillingworth, who expressing a great deal of candour and impartiality, that prelate continued to correspond with him, which set Mr. Chillingworth upon a new inquiry; and at last determined him to return to his former religion: in 1634 he wrote a confutation of the arguments which had induced him to go over to the church of Rome. He spoke freely to his friends of all the difficulties that occurred to him, which gave occasion to a groundless report that he had turned Papist a second time, and then Protestant again. His return to the communion of the church of England made a great noise, and engaged him in several disputes with those of the Romish religion. But in 1635 he engaged in a work which gave him a far greater opportunity to confute the principles of the church of Rome, and to vindicate the Protestant religion, under the title of *The Religion of Protestants a safe way to Salvation*. Sir Thomas Coventry, lord keeper of the great seal, offering him preferment, Mr. Chillingworth refused to accept of it on account of his scruples with regard to the subscription to the XXXIX. articles. However, at last, he surmounted these scruples, and being promoted to the chancellorship of the church of Sarum, with the prebend of Brixworth in Northamptonshire annexed to it, he complied with the usual

subscription. He died in 1644, and hath left several excellent works behind him.

CHILO, of Lacedæmonia, one of the Grecian sages, and of the Ephori of Sparta. He died, they say, with joy, seeing his son crowned at the Olympic games.

CHIRON, a centaur, son of Saturn and Philyris, lived upon the mountains, where he became very knowing in the virtues of plants, and was a great physician. He imparted his skill to Æsculapius. He was governor to Achilles, till being wounded by Hercules, and desiring to die, Jupiter placed him in heaven, where he forms the sign of Sagittarius.

CHOCQUET (Lewis) a famous French poet, about the middle of the 15th century, and author of a very extraordinary and scarce work, to the third part of which he only put his name. *The Catholic works and acts of the Apostles, set down in writing by St. Luke, evangelist and historiographer, chosen by the Holy Ghost, &c.* printed at Paris 1541.

CHOSROES I. the Great, king of Persia, after his father Cabades, a. c. 532. He made peace with the Romans; but broke it the third year, and forced Justinian to a disadvantageous peace: afterward he was so swelled with his victories as to bid the emperor's ambassador follow him for audience to Cæsarea; but Tiberius sent an army under Justinian, made himself master of the country, and put Chosroes to death in 580.

CHOSROES II. His subjects put his father Hormisdas in prison, and the son upon the throne of Persia. He used his father tenderly at first; but seeing it in vain, caused him to be caned to death. This parricide, together with his killing some of the nobility, obliged him to fly: he gave his horse the bridle which carried him into a town of the Romans, where Mauricius the emperor received him kindly, and sent an army under Narfes, which

which set him again upon the throne. He took Jerusalem; after this he made himself master of Lybia and Egypt, and carried Carthage. Heraclius sued for peace, which was offered him on these wicked conditions, *That he and his subjects should deny Jesus Christ*: Hereupon Heraclius attacked him with success, and put him to flight. His own son pursued him, and he was starved in prison 627.

CHRISTIERN II. king of Denmark, born 1481, called the Cruel. He endeavoured to recover Groenland, which his predecessors had lost, but in vain: he aimed at the crown of Sweden, and king Steno dying, he was chosen; but exercising unheard-of cruelties, the Swedes revolted; he fled to Denmark, whence he was banished for the like fault; and his uncle Frederic made king. After 10 years exile he attempted, with the assistance of the Hollanders, to recover his crown; but was taken, and kept prisoner for 27 years until he died 1559.

CHRISTIERN V. k. of Denmark after his son Frederic 1670. In 1672 the Swedes joining the French against the empire, were engaged in a war against the elector of Brandenburg; the Danes broke with them, but first this king, in 1675, by dissimulation, secured the duke of Holstein Gottorp a friend to Sweden, took his country, and possessed himself of several places belonging to the Swedes; but their king worsted him in several engagements, which ended in a peace. Christiern observed a neutrality in the war begun in Europe 1688; and died in 1699, having reigned 29 years, leaving his son Frederic to decide it.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, was born in 1626, succeeded to the crown in 1633, governed with great prudence till 1654, and then resigned her regal station in favour of her cousin Charles Gustavus. Before her abdication, she formed a resolution to change her religion, and accordingly retired to

Rome: but upon the death of Charles Gustavus in 1660, she returned with an intention to resume the government; when her religion proved an invincible obstacle to her Restoration. As delicate as she was in the article of religion, she is said not to have been over rigid in her manners; and it is certain, anecdotes were published of her intrigues. She was a woman of uncommon parts and learning; and there is a letter from her to M. Bayle extant, which gives no small idea of her literary character. She died at Rome in 1689.

CHRISTOPHERSON (John) bp. of Chichester in the 16th century. Being a Papist he was advanced by queen Mary, and died 1558; he left a good library to Trinity college in Cambridge, and turned Philo Judæus, Eusebius, and Socrates, into Latin.

CHRISTOPHORUS (Angelus) in the 16th century, wrote *The present State of the Greek Church*. It has been often re-printed and translated into Latin.

CHRYSES, a priest of Apollo. His daughter Chryseis was taken by Achilles when he sacked Lymessus, and some other places in the neighbourhood of Troy. Agamemnon taking a great fancy for her, retained her for himself; and when her father came to demand her back in his sacerdotal garments, repulsed him in a very unworthy manner. He called upon Apollo to revenge this insult, who sent such a pestilence among the Grecian army, that Agamemnon was forced to restore her.

CHRYSIPPUS, a Stoic philosopher, born at Solos in Cilicia, disciple to Cleanthes, Zeno's successor. He wrote many books, several of which related to logic. None of the philosophers spoke in stronger terms of the fatal necessity of every thing, nor more pompously of the liberty of man than the Stoics, Chrysippus in particular. He was so considerable among them, as to establish it into a proverb, that if it had

had not been for Chrysippus, the porch had never been. Yet the stoics complained, as Cicero relates, that he had collected so many arguments in favour of the sceptical hypothesis, that he could not answer them himself; and had thus furnished Carneades, their antagonist, with weapons against them.

CHRYISIS, priestess of Juno at Argos, was, by her negligence, the occasion of the goddess's temple being burnt to the ground. She had set a lamp too near the sacred ornaments, which took fire; and as she slept so found as not to awake time enough to prevent the consequences, the temple was consumed. This conflagration happened in the 9th year of the Peloponnesian war.

CHRYSOLORAS (Emanuel) one of those learned men in the 14th cent. who brought the Greek literature into the west. He was a man of rank, and descended from an ancient family, said to have removed with Constantine from Rome to Byzantium.

CHRYSOSTOM (St. John) one of the fathers of the Greek church, born at Antioch about the year 354. He learned rhetoric and philosophy, and embraced a solitary life under Carterius. When Meletius was banished, he withdrew to the mountains, and lived there four years, till his health being impaired, he returned to Antioch, where Meletius made him deacon in 380. He wrote his *De Sacerdotio* during his retirement. Flavian, successor to Meletius, made him priest, and then he began to be called Golden Mouth for his eloquence. Nectarius, prelate of Constantinople, being dead, he was chosen to succeed him in 369; when he reformed the abuses of the clergy, built hospitals, &c. His pious liberty of speech procured him many powerful enemies. He differed with Theophilus of Alexandria, who got him deposed and banished, but he was soon recalled; till declaiming against the dedication of a statue erected to the empress, she banished him into Cucusus

in Armenia, a most barren inhospitable place; afterward as they were removing him to Petyus, the soldiers treated him so roughly that he died by the way, a. d. 407. The best edition of his works is that published at Paris in 1718, by Montfaucon.

CHUBB (Thomas) a noted polemical writer, born at East Harnham, a village near Salisbury in 1679. His father was a maltster, he was put apprentice to a glover at Salisbury, and afterward entered into partnership with a tallow chandler. Being a man of strong natural parts, he employed all his leisure in reading; and though a stranger to the learned languages, became tolerably versed in geography, mathematics, and other branches of science. His favourite study was divinity, and he formed a little society for the purpose of debating upon religious subjects, about the time that the Trinitarian controversy was so warmly agitated between Clarke and Waterland. This subject therefore falling under the cognisance of Chubb's theological assembly, he at their request drew up and arranged his sentiments on it, in a kind of dissertation; which was afterward published under the title of *The Supremacy of the Father asserted*, &c. In this piece Mr. Chubb shewed great talents in reasoning, and acquired so much reputation, that the late Sir Joseph Jekyl, master of the rolls, took him into his family to enjoy his conversation: but though he is said to have been tempted to remain with him by the offer of a genteel allowance, he did not continue with him many years; but chose to return to his friends at Salisbury. He published afterward a 4to volume of tracts, which Mr. Pope informs his friend Gay, he "read through with admiration of the writer, though not always with approbation of his doctrine." He died a single man in the 68th year of his age, and left behind him 2 vols. of posthumous tracts, in which he appears to have had little or no belief in revelation.

lation. But however licentious his way of thinking may be deemed, nothing irregular or immoral has been fairly imputed to him in his life and actions.

CHUDLEIGH (Lady Mary) was born in 1656, and married to Sir George Chudleigh bart. by whom she had several children: her poems and Essays have been much admired for delicacy of style. She died in 1710, and is said to have written several dramatic pieces, which though not printed, are preserved in the family.

CHURCHILL (John) see MARLBOROUGH.

CHURCHILL (Charles) a noted satirist, son of the Rev. Charles Churchill, curate and lecturer of St. John's Westminster, was educated in Westminster-school; where his capacity being greater than his application, he acquired the character of a boy who could do good if he would. The frequent invectives we find in his works against the university of Oxford, proceeded probably from his having been rejected there: he was however ordained, and obtained a small curacy of 30 l. a year, in Wales. To this remote part of the kingdom he went with his wife, and in order to eke out his scanty finances, commenced selling of cyder, which however terminated in a kind of bankruptcy. Leaving Wales, he succeeded his father soon after in St. John's church; and acted beside, as tutor in writing and reading to a young ladies boarding-school. While Mr. Churchill was in this situation, his mode of living conformed so little to his income, that he involved himself in debt; and was relieved from the apprehensions of a gaol by the benevolence of Mr. Lloyd, father to the poet of that name, while the son stimulated his poetical abilities by his example. Young Mr. Lloyd had published an epistle, called *The Actor*, addressed to Bonnel Thornton Esq; which was admired by all judges of poetic merit; Churchill pursued the same subject in writing the

Rosciad, a very ingenious but cruel satire on the performers at both theatres of that time, 1761. If this first of Churchill's performances raised the reputation of his abilities, and recruited his pockets, it effectually ruined his small stock of morals; for while he continued writing to amuse the town, his actions gave general disgust. He soon threw off his gown, quitted all clerical functions, parted with his wife, and giddy with praise, commenced town buck, on the presumption that his talents would countenance all his follies. His *Ghost*, denominated from the recent imposture in Cock-lane, and which from its rambling incoherence, might as well have been called any thing else, teems with ill natured personal abuse; but in the *Prophecy of Famine*, wrote in the spirit of the famous North Briton, he exerted his virulent pen against the whole Scots nation: adopting the prejudices of the mob, and dignifying scurrility by the aid of a poetic imagination. The success of these publications produced others, rather aimed at the pockets than the applause of his readers; and which had not that rapid sale the author expected. Mr. Churchill died in 1764, at Boulogne in France, of a fever, having passed over to France on a visit to his friend Mr. Wilkes.

CHYLMARK (John) a great philosopher and mathematician, esteemed the Archimedes of his age, was born at Chylmark in Wilts, wrote several treatises, and flourished under Richard II.

CIBBER (Colley) a celebrated comedian, dramatic writer, and poet laureat to the king, was born at London in 1671. His father Caius Gabriel Cibber, was a native of Holstein, and a skilful statuary, who executed the basso relievo on the pedestal of the monument, and the two admired figures of lunatics over the piers of the gate to Bethlem Hospital in Moorfields. Colley, who derived his christian name from the surname of his mother's family,

mily, was intended for the church, but betook himself to the stage, for which he conceived an early inclination; and was some time before he acquired any degree of notice, or even a competent salary. His first Essay in writing, was the comedy of *Love's last Shift*, acted in 1695, which met with success; as did his own performance of the character of the fop in it. From that time, as he says himself, "My muse and my spouse were so equally prolific, that the one was seldom the mother of a child, but in the same year the other made me father of a play. I think we had a dozen of each sort between us; of both which kinds some died in their infancy, and near an equal number of each were alive, when I quitted the theatre." The *Careless Husband*, acted in 1704, met with much applause, and is reckoned his best play: but none was of more importance to him than the *Nonjuror*, acted in 1717, and levelled against the Jacobites. This laid the foundation of the misunderstanding between him and Mr. Pope; raised him to be the hero of the *Dunciad*, and made him poet laureat in the year 1730. He then quitted the stage, except a few occasional performances; and died in 1757. Cibber neither succeeded in acting, nor in writing tragedy; and his Odes were not thought to partake of the genius or spirit he shewed in his comedies. His son Theophilus, also a comic actor after him, was born during the great storm in 1703, and after passing a life of extravagance, distress, and perplexity, perished in another storm in 1757, in the passage between England and Dublin. Theophilus married the sister of Thomas Augustin Arne, the famous musical composer, who became a celebrated tragic actress, and whose honour was sacrificed to her husband's extravagance.

CICERO (Marcus Tullius) was born a. r. 648, his father was a Roman knight, who took good care of his

education. He declaimed in his youth so openly against Sylla's father, that it was expedient for him to retire into Greece, where he heard the Athenian orators and philosophers, and greatly improved both in eloquence and knowledge. He came back to Rome, was made quæstor, and then edile, where he prosecuted Verres for his cruel extortions in his province. In 691 he was made consul, and discovered and defeated Catiline's conspiracy; yet Claudius and his abettors banished him till Pompey recalled him, whom he afterward adhered to in the civil wars. He was pardoned by Cæsar, and did not join with Brutus his friend, in the conspiracy against Cæsar. Anthony, after the *triumvirate* was formed, got him massacred to revenge himself against his Philippics. The murderer was one Popilius, for whom he had formerly pleaded. Augustus consented to it, though he had done him great services. His works will ever be the standard of true eloquence, and his philosophical treatises are an invaluable treasure of good sense, virtue, and true philosophy.

CIMABUE (Giovanni) a renowned painter, born at Florence in 1240, and the first who revived the art of painting in Italy. He painted, according to the custom of those times in fresco, and in distemper, colours in oil not being then found out. He excelled in architecture as well as in painting, and was concerned in the fabric of Sancta Maria del Fior at Florence; during which employment he died at the age of 60, and left many disciples, among the rest Ghiotto, who proved an excellent master.

CIMON, son of Miltiades, who vanquished the Persians in the famous battle of Marathon, was one of the best generals of the Athenian Republic. He signalized himself at the battle of Salamis, and rendered himself so agreeable to the Athenians, that they quickly advanced him to the most considerable posts. Cimon contributed greatly to strip Lacedæmon of the superiority

superiority which she had over all Greece, and to transfer it to the Athenians. All the allies put themselves under his conduct to besiege Pausanias, whose ill behaviour they could no longer endure, in Byzantium, and afterward to attack the Persians in a city of Thrace on the river Strymon, in which he succeeded. Some time after he made himself master of Scyros, whence he caused the bones of Theseus to be transported to Athens. He not only took from the Persians what they possessed in Greece, but pursued them into their own country. He after this vanquished the Thracians, and the inhabitants of the Isle of Thafos; but because he neglected to seize a part of Macedonia, which those victories gave him an opportunity of, he was accused of being corrupted by the presents of king Alexander. He was acquitted; but could not avoid Ostracism, being obnoxious to the people for his affection to the Lacedæmonians. He was recalled: his chief care afterward was to establish peace; but seeing their thoughts run on war, lest that humour should raise disturbances among the Grecians, he prepared all things for attacking the island of Cyprus and Egypt: if he had not died at the siege of Citium, in the island of Cyprus, it is thought he would have subdued all Egypt.

CINCINNATUS (L. Quintus) a Roman dictator in 296 of Rome, preserved the army which was besieged in their trenches by the Æqui and Volsci. In this extremity he was sent for, when ploughing in his fields: he immediately went to the army, routed the enemy, entered Rome in triumph, and returned to his plough.

CINNA (Lucius Cornelius) a Roman consul. In his first consulship he made a law to recal the banished; but Lucius Octavius opposed it, and drove him out of the town. Marius Sertorius restored him again. He killed Octavius, and made himself master of mount Janiculus: his soldiers stoned him to

death at Ancona, for his barbarities, as he was preparing war against Sylla.

CINUS or **CYNUS**, a famous civilian of Pistoia in the 14th century. His commentary on the Code was finished 1313: he also wrote on some parts of the digest. He was no less famous for his Italian Poems, and is ranked among those who first gave graces to the Tuscan lyric poetry.

CIPIERRE (Philibert de Marcelli) a native of Maconnois. He gave so many proofs of his courage and conduct in the service of Henry II. both in France and in Italy, that this prince appointed him governor to the duke of Orleans, afterward Charles IX. It is said, that had not others depraved the excellent education he had bestowed on that young prince, he would have made him a great monarch. It is related, that, before he went to Aix, being afflicted with a mortal disease, he earnestly exhorted the queen-mother to pacify the dissensions which reigned between the Guises and Colignis, and by that means cut away the root of the factions, whose evil consequences might be so dreadful as quite to subvert the government. He died at Liege 1565.

CIRCE, a famous sorceress, poisoned her husband, king of the Sarmatæ; for which being banished, she came into Italy, where she changed Scylla into a sea-monster: she entertained Ulysses, who was cast away on the coast near her house, and metamorphosed his companions into different sorts of beasts.

CLAGET (William) an eminent and learned divine, born in 1646. He was preacher to the society of Gray's Inn, which employment he exercised until he died in 1688; being then also one of the king's chaplains. Archbishop Sharp gives him an excellent character; and bishop Burnet has ranked him among those worthy men whose lives and labours contributed to rescue the church from the reproaches which the follies of others had drawn upon it.

Dr. Claget published several things, many against the papists, some against the dissenters, but his principal work is his *Discourse concerning the Operations of the Holy Spirit*: nor must it be forgotten that he was one of those excellent divines who made a noble stand against the designs of James II. to introduce popery. Four volumes of his sermons were published after his death by his brother Nicholas Claget, archdeacon of Sudbury, father of Nicholas Claget, afterward bishop of Exeter.

CLARENDON (Edward Hyde) earl of, and lord high chancellor of England, was descended from an ancient family in Cheshire, and born at Dinton near Hindon in Wiltshire, in 1608. He was entered of Magdalen-hall Oxford, where in 1625 he took the degree of A. B. and afterward studied the law in the Middle Temple. In the parliament which begun at Westminster April 10, 1640, he served for Wotton-Basset in Wiltshire. But that parliament being soon after dissolved, he was chosen for Saltash in Cornwall in the long parliament. His abilities were much taken notice of, and he was employed in several committees to examine into divers grievances; but at last being dissatisfied with the proceedings in the parliament, he retired to the king, and was made chancellor of the exchequer, a privy counsellor, and knight. Upon the declining of the king's cause, he went to France, where, after the death of king Charles I. he was sworn of the privy council to Charles II. The year before the Restoration, the lord chancellor, for he had been constituted lord high chancellor of England in 1657, was indefatigable in writing letters, &c. to forward it. But while these things were in agitation, the duke of York married his eldest daughter, with all imaginable secrecy both from the king and chancellor. Upon the Restoration the chancellor revisited his native country; and, as he had been the greatest sharer

in his master's sufferings, he had a share proportionable of his glory. But in 1667 he was removed from his place as chancellor; and being impeached in the house of commons, he retired to France: an act of banishment being then passed against him, he died an exile in 1673, at Rouen. He wrote beside his *History of the Rebellion*, several other works, which abundantly shew his pious sentiments of religion, and his love to virtue and his country.

CLARKE (Dr. Samuel) was born in the city of Norwich in 1675. His father was an alderman of that city, and one of the representatives of it in parliament for several years. In 1691 he went to Caius college Cambridge, where, though the Cartesian philosophy then prevailed, he soon made himself master of the Newtonian system, and in order to his first degree, surprised the whole audience by the accuracy with which he treated a question in it. In 1697 he published a Latin translation of *Robault's Physics*, with annotations. After this he turned his thoughts to divinity, and met with a favourable opportunity, being in 1699 appointed chaplain to Dr. John Moore, then bishop of Norwich, who treated him with all the marks of the highest esteem. In 1701 he published his *Paraphrase upon the Gospel of St. Matthew*, which was followed by the *Paraphrases on St. Mark and St. Luke*, and soon after on *St. John*, so universally admired. He intended to have gone through all the remaining books of the New Testament, but was diverted from it. In 1704 and 1705, he preached, and soon after published, sixteen sermons at Boyle's lecture, so justly admired. In 1706 he published his *Letter to Mr. Dodwell*, concerning the immortality of the soul, which was soon followed by *four Defences* of it, and the *Answer to Toland's Amyntor* added to them. The same year he translated Sir Isaac Newton's *Optics* into Latin. Queen Anne, to whose favour his own merits recommended him, upon the vacancy

of St. James's Westminster presented him with that rectory. Upon this advancement he took his degree of doctor of divinity in the university of Cambridge, on which occasion his public exercise was prodigiously applauded. In 1712 he published a splendid edition of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, dedicated to the duke of Marlborough; and the same year appeared his *Scripture-doctrine of the Trinity*, which gave occasion to a great number of books upon that subject by himself as well as others, and was complained of by the lower house of convocation: but the upper house afterward declared themselves satisfied with his explanations upon the subject of the complaint. In 1715 he had a dispute with Mr. Leibnitz, relating to some principles of natural philosophy and religion, and the papers that passed between them were published at London 1717. His alterations in the forms of doxology, occasioned a considerable controversy. In 1724 he published 17 sermons, and the year following, his *Discourse concerning the connexion of the Prophecies in the Old Testament, and the Application of them in the New to Christ*, in answer to a famous book of Mr. Collins, intitled, *Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion*. Upon the death of Sir Isaac Newton, he was offered by the court the place of master of the Mint, worth 1500*l.* a year, which he refused. In 1728 he wrote a *Letter to Mr. Benjamin Hoadley, F. R. S. occasioned by the controversy relating to the Proportion of Velocity and Force of Bodies in Motion*. And in the beginning of the year following he published at London in 4to, twelve books of Homer's *Iliad*, with the Latin version accurately corrected, and learned notes, dedicated to the duke of Cumberland. He died in 1729; and since his death there have been published his *Exposition of the Church Catechism*, and 10 vols. of his sermons. He was a man of deep penetration, a sincere lover of truth, profoundly ac-

quainted with the abstrusest speculations, and an amiable example of the temper, studies, and practice becoming a Christian divine.

CLAUDE of Lorrain, a celebrated landscape painter, and a striking example of the efficacy of industry to supply, or at least to call forth genius. Claude was born in 1600, and being deemed dull and heavy at school, was put apprentice to a pastry cook; he afterward rambled to Rome to seek a livelihood, but being very ill bred and unacquainted with the language, nobody cared to employ him. Chance threw him at last in the way of Augustino Trasso, who hired him to grind his colours, and do all his household drudgery, as he kept no other servant. Here his soul enlarged apace, under the instructions of his master who hoped to extend the abilities of his service; and he would at length continue whole days on the banks of the Tiber, and in the open fields, deriving his lessons from nature alone. He was as much admired for his performances in fresco, as in oil; and was often employed by pope Urban VIII. and many of the Italian princes, in adorning their palaces, until his death in 1682.

CLAUDE (John) a protestant divine, born in the province of Ange-nois in 1619. Mess. de Port Royal using their utmost endeavours to convert M. de Turenne to the catholic faith, presented him with a piece calculated to that end, which his lady engaged Mr. Claude to answer; and his performance gave rise to the most famous controversy that was ever carried on in France between the catholics and protestants. On the revocation of the edict of Nantz, he retired to Holland, where he met with a kind reception, and was honoured with a considerable pension by the prince of Orange. He died in 1687, and left a son Isaac Claude, whom he lived to see minister of the Walloon church at the Hague; and who published several excellent works of his deceased father.

CLAUDIAN,

CLAUDIAN, a Latin poet, under Theodosius and his son, who is thought to have more of Virgil in his style, than all the other imitators of him.

CLAUDIUS (Nero) emperor, son of Drusus, second son of Livia, daughter of Augustus; he was nephew of Tiberius, and born at Lyons. He was thought in his youth equally weak in body and mind: and when made consul was still despicable in the eyes of the people. Flying to escape the murderers of Caligula, he was met by a soldier, who saluted him emperor. Being settled on the throne, he began to provide necessaries for the city, which, with his contempt of grandeur, gained him the love of the people. The insurrection in Britain called him out in 43 to reduce it; but being ridden by favourites, his weakness made him ridiculous. These creatures of his occasioned great vice and misery in the empire. He was married 4 times. His 3d wife was Messalina, a lewd impudent woman, who married another, for which Nero put her to death in 48. His 4th was Agrippina, his niece, who poisoned him an. 54. aged 63, having reigned 13 years.

CLAUDIUS II. otherwise Flavius Aurelius; he beat the Goths, the Scythians, the Herules, and the Germans. His mild government procured him a golden buckler in the palace, and a golden statue in the Capitol; they deified him after his death in 270: he reigned a year and ten months. Pollio said he had the moderation of Augustus, Trajan's virtue, and the piety of Antonin.

CLAVIUS (Christopher) a German Jesuit, born at Bamberg, excelled in the knowledge of the mathematics, and was one of the chief persons employed to rectify the Calendar; the defence of which he also undertook against those who censured it, especially Scaliger.

CLEANTHES, a Stoic philosopher before Christ 240, Zeno's disciple at

Athens, maintained himself in the day by working in the night; being questioned by the magistrates how he subsisted, he brought a woman for whom he kneaded bread, and a gardener for whom he drew water; and refused a present from them.

CLEARCHUS, having received power from the Lacedæmonians to compose the disorders of the Byzantines, he became a perfect tyrant; slaughtering all the considerable persons there. The Lacedæmonians pursued him; and got the better, upon which he fled to young Cyrus; and shewed great bravery in several fights: afterward, being sent with 1000 Greeks to assist young Cyrus, he was seized and carried before the Persian king, who condemned him to die.

CLELIA, one of the Roman virgins given as an hostage to Porſena; when he came to restore the Tarquins. Stealing from his camp by night, she crossed the Tiber on horseback; she was sent back to Porſena, who dispatched ambassadors to demand her; yet he dismissed her and the rest for the great esteem he had of her virtue. The senate erected an equestrian statue to her.

CLEMENS ROMANUS, bishop of Rome, where he is said to have been born, and to have been fellow labourer with St. Peter and St. Paul. We have nothing remaining of his works, that are clearly genuine, excepting one epistle, written to quiet some disturbances in the church of Corinth; which, next to holy writ, is esteemed one of the most valuable remains of ecclesiastical antiquity.

CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS, so called to distinguish him from the former, was an eminent father of the church, who flourished at the end of the second, and beginning of the third centuries. He was the scholar of Pantaenus, and the instructor of Origen. The best edition we have of his works, is that in 2 vols. folio, published in 1715 by Abp. Potter.

CLEOBULUS, son of Evagoras, born at Lindus, deserved to be named among the Grecian sages: he was valiant, comely, a lover of learning, and an enemy to vice. He died in the 70th Olympiad.

CLEOFIS, an Indian queen, was dispossessed of her dominions by Alexander the Great, but was restored to them upon consenting to his embraces. The son this queen bore to Alexander was called by that conqueror's name, and was king of India. She was called the royal strumpet from the time she yielded to Alexander.

CLEOMBROTUS, second son to Pausanias II. was king of Lacedæmon. He was sent twice against the Thebans, and the third time lost the famous battle of Leuctras in Bœotia, by the valour of Epaminondas.

CLEONYMUS, cotemporary with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, left Lacedæmonia on account of some discontents of a public as well as private nature. He was son to Cleomenes II. king of Sparta; but being of a violent imperious temper, the Lacedæmonians had no friendship for, or confidence in him, and devolved the whole royal authority on Areus his mother's son. He left Lacedæmon, and solicited Pyrrhus to make war on the Lacedæmonians. Pyrrhus, drew near the city, and would have taken it by storm, had he followed the counsels of Cleonymus; but delaying the attack till next day, he was so vigorously repulsed, that he was forced to leave the enterprise.

CLEOPATRA, queen of Egypt, famous for her beauty and lewdness, was daughter of Ptolemy Auletes: she had a son by Julius Cæsar, called Cæsarion. She killed herself after the defeat of Mark Anthony, that she might not be carried to Rome in triumph. With her death ended the family of the Ptolemies in Egypt, after it had reigned from the death of Alexander, 294 years: for Egypt after this, was reduced to a Roman province, in

which dependence it remained, until it was taken from them by the Saracens A. D. 641. See ANTHONY.

CLEOSTRATUS, born at Tenedos, first discovered the signs of Aries and Sagittarius, and amended the faults in the Grecian year. He lived a. r. 220.

CLERC (John Le) see LE CLERC.

CLEVELAND (John) an English poet of some eminence in his time, who during the civil war under Charles I. engaged as a literary champion in the royal cause against the parliamentarians. He died in 1658, and was much extolled by his party.

CLIFFORD (Thomas) lord, the son of Hugh Clifford Esq; colonel of a regiment of foot under Charles I. was born at Ugbrook in Devonshire in 1630. In 1660 he was elected a burgess for Totness, and after the Restoration of the king, was again chosen for the same place. He served on board the fleet against the Dutch, and in 1670, became one of the king's cabinet council known by the name of the *Cabal*; whose intention was to render the king absolute, to establish the catholic religion, and destroy the Dutch states, at the instigation of the court of France, from whence they received considerable presents. When Charles, under one of his difficulties, promised the treasurer's staff to any of his ministers who could put him in a method of raising 150,000 l. without applying to parliament, the lord Ashley, always fruitful in expedients, told Clifford there was a way to do it, and in an unguarded moment dropped the important secret of shutting up the exchequer. Clifford carried the scheme indirectly to the king and obtained the promised reward; being made lord high treasurer and created baron Clifford, in 1672. But the measures of the cabal raised such a flame in parliament, that he was obliged to resign his staff the ensuing year, and died in a few months after.

CLINIAS, a Pythagorean philosopher

pher and musician, in the 65th Olym. He was wont to assuage his passion, being very choleric, by his lyre.

CLIO, a muse, and daughter of Jupiter, the goddess of history.

CLISTHENES, an Athenian, was the inventor of the ostracism, by which they might banish a citizen for his too great power; and by this means the tyrant Hippias was banished, and the commonwealth re-established in the 68th Olympiad.

CLITOMACHUS, a philosopher, born at Carthage; at 40 years old he became scholar to Carneades, and was his successor at Athens. He died about the 170th Olympiad.

CLITUS, was brother to Hellanice, nurse to Alexander the Great. He saved that prince's life at the battle of Granicus; for which he was entirely beloved by Alexander. Clitus being invited to supper by that prince, and having drank freely, despised his exploits, and extolled those of his father Philip, for which Alexander killed him with his own hand; but afterward repented it extremely.

CLIVE (Robert) lord, son of Richard Clive Esq; of Styche near Drayton in Salop, was born in 1725, and toward the close of the war of 1741, was sent as a writer in the East India service to Madras; but being fonder of the camp than the compting-house, he soon availed himself of an opportunity to exchange his pen for a pair of colours. He first distinguished himself at the siege of Pondicherry in 1748, acted under major Laurence at the taking of Devi Cotta in Tanjore, who wrote of his military talents in high terms; commanded a small party for the taking of Arcot, and afterward defended that place against the French; with many other exploits, which, considering the remoteness of the scene of action, would require a long detail to render sufficiently intelligible. He was however, in brief, looked upon, and acknowledged, as the man who first roused his countrymen to spirited

action, and raised their reputation in the East: so that when he came over to England in 1753, he was presented, by the court of directors, with a rich sword set with diamonds, as an acknowledgment of past, and an incitement to future services. Captain Clive returned to India in 1755, as governor of fort St. David, with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the king's troops; when, as commander of the company's troops, he, in conjunction with admiral Watson, reduced Angria the pirate, and became master of Geria his capital, with all his accumulated treasure. On the loss of Calcutta, and the well known barbarity of the soubah Surajah Dowla, they sailed to Bengal, where they took fort William in January 1757, and colonel Clive defeating the soubah's army soon after, accelerated a peace. Surajah Dowla's perfidy, however, soon produced fresh hostilities, which ended in his ruin; he being totally defeated by colonel Clive at the famous battle of Plassey. The next day the conqueror entered Muxadabad in triumph, and placed Jaffier Ally Cawn, one of the principal generals on the throne: the deposed soubah was soon after taken and privately put to death by Jaffier's son. Admiral Watson died at Calcutta, but colonel Clive commanded in Bengal the two succeeding years: he was honoured by the Mogul with the dignity of an Omrah of the empire, and was rewarded by the new soubah with a grant of lands, or a jaghire, producing 27,000*l.* a year. In 1760, he returned to England, where he received the unanimous thanks of the company, was elected member of parliament for Shrewsbury, and was raised to an Irish peerage by the title of lord Clive baron of Plassey. In 1764, fresh disturbances taking place in Bengal, lord Clive was esteemed the only man qualified to settle them, and was accordingly again appointed to that presidency; after being honoured with the order of the Bath, and with the rank of major general. When he

arrived in India, he exceeded the most sanguine expectation, in restoring tranquillity to the province without striking a blow; and fixed the highest ideas of the British power in the minds of the natives. He returned home in 1767; and in 1772, when a parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of the East India company was agitated, he entered into an able justification of himself in a masterly speech in the house of commons. He died *suddenly* toward the close of the year 1774.

CLODIUS, a Roman senator, so lewd that he was accused of debauching his three sisters, and was found in woman's apparel at a religious ceremony for none but women. Being chosen tribune of the people, he condemned Cicero to be banished, who being recalled, got all revoked, and defended Milo for killing Clodius.

CLOVIS I. born 467, k. of France, married Clotilda, on promise of becoming a Christian, which he did not till the Germans coming near his territory. he thought to meet them; but was routed. Here thinking of his wife's God, he vowed, 'That if he were delivered, he would own him:' so his men rallying, he completely routed the enemy; and was accordingly baptised at Rheims in 506, and shortly all his soldiers followed his example. After this he slew Alaric king of the Goths, and revenged his father-in-law's death in 507: he also subdued several provinces; but was overcome at the battle of Arles by count Ibbas. He died at Paris in 511, in the 32d year of his reign.

CLUSIA, daughter of the king of Tuscya, famous for her chastity. Valerius Torquatus, general of the Romans, being charmed with her beauty, begged her of her father; but being refused, he began to force the place where she was: upon which she threw herself from the top of a high tower; but her coats sticking out, carried her so easily down, that she received no harm.

CLUVIER (Philip) born at Dantzick in 1580, was a noted geographer. He travelled much to render himself such, and was advised to apply to that study by Scaliger, his father having sent him to study at Leyden.

CLYMENE, a nymph, was wife to Apollo, and mother of Phaeton. She persuaded him to go to Apollo's palace, to satisfy himself about his extraction.

CLYTEMNESTRA, wife to Agamemnon (while he was yet at the siege of Troy) persuaded her lover Ægisthus to kill her husband at his return; which he did, and usurped the kingdom of Mycenæ: but his son Orestes dispatched the usurper, and killed his mother; for which he was always haunted by the Furies.

COBHAM; see OLDCASTLE.

COCKBURN (Catharine) the daughter of captain David Trotter, a Scots gentleman in the navy service, and born in 1679. She gave early proofs of a poetic imagination, by the production of three tragedies and a comedy, which were all acted; the first of them in her 17th year. But her talents were not limited to poetry, she had a deep philosophical turn of mind; she engaged in controversy, and defended Mr. Locke's opinions against Dr. Burnet of the Charter-house, and Dr. Holdsworth. She was induced to turn catholic when very young, but returned from that faith in her riper years. In 1708 she married Mr. Cockburn, the son of an eminent Scots divine, when the cares of a family diverted her from her studies for near 20 years; which she nevertheless resumed with vigour. Mrs. Cockburn survived her husband about a year, and died in 1749: her works are collected in 2 vols. 8vo.

CODRUS, last king of Athens, son of Melanthus, a. m. 2913. understanding from the oracle, when beset by the Heraclides, that the commander of those that conquered should be slain, he rushed into the fight disguised, and was killed in the 21st year of his reign.

The

The Athenians, in respect to him, would have no more kings; but chose to be governed by archons.

COKE or COOKE (Sir Edward) lord chief justice of the King's-Bench in the reign of James I. was descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, and born at Milcham 1549. When he was a student in the Inner-Temple, the first occasion of his distinguishing himself was his stating the case of the cook belonging to the Temple, so exactly, that all the house, who were puzzled with it, admired him and his pleading, and the whole bench took notice of him. After his marriage with a lady of a great fortune, preferments flowed in upon him. The cities of Norwich and Coventry chose him for their recorder. the county of Norfolk for one of their knights in parliament, and the house of commons their speaker in the 35th year of queen Elizabeth. The queen appointed him solicitor-general in 1592, and attorney-general the next year. In 1603 he was knighted by king James I. and in November the same year, upon the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, &c. at Winchester, he treated that gentleman with a scurrility of language hardly to be paralleled. June 27th he was appointed lord chief justice of the Common-pleas; and 1613 lord chief justice of the King's-Bench, and sworn one of the privy-council. In 1615 he was very vigorous in the discovery and prosecution of the persons employed in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury in the Tower Sept. 1612. His contest not long after with the lord chancellor Egerton, with some other causes, hastened the ruin of his interest with the court: so that he was sequestered from the council-table, and the office of lord chief justice. In 1621 he vigorously maintained in the house of commons, that no proclamation is of any force against the parliament. The same year, being looked upon as one of the great incendiaries in the house of commons, he was removed from the council

of state with disgrace, the king saying, that 'He was the fittest instrument for a tyrant that ever was in England:' he was also committed to the Tower, and his papers seized. Upon the calling of a new parliament in 1625, the court party, to prevent his election as a member, got him appointed sheriff of Buckinghamshire: to avoid the office if possible, he drew up exceptions against the oath of a sheriff; but was obliged to undertake the office. In the parliament 1628 he spoke vigorously upon grievances; and made a speech, in which he affirmed, that 'The duke of Buckingham was the cause of all our miseries.' While he lay upon his death-bed his papers and last will were seized by an order of council. He died in 1634, and published many works: the most remarkable are his *Institutes of the Laws of England*; the first part of which is only a translation, and comment upon the tenures of Sir Thomas Littleton, one of the chief justices of the Common-Pleas in the reign of Edward IV.

COLBERT (John Baptist) marquis of Seignelai, &c. was chief minister of state to Lewis XIV. He was controller under cardinal Mazarine, who recommended him to the king at his death in 1661. He managed the king's concerns with exactness: he encouraged all arts and sciences, established the royal academy, and sent for Hugen and Cassini to be members. He made the French strong at sea, and formed several other projects greatly to the advantage of his prince. He was sagacious and active, and extremely liberal. He died at Paris 1683, aged 64.

COLES, (Elisha) author of the well known *Latin and English Dictionary*, was born in Northamptonshire, about the year 1640, and was entered of Magdalen college Oxford, which he left without taking a degree; and taught Latin to young people, and English to foreigners, in London, about the year 1663. He afterward

became an usher in Merchant-taylor's school; but for some great fault, nowhere expressly mentioned, he was forced to withdraw to Ireland, from whence he never returned. He was however, a good critic in the English and Latin tongues; and wrote several useful books of instruction in his profession.

COLET (Dr. John) was born at London in 1466, and bred at Oxford, where he made great progress in philosophy and mathematics, travelled, studied divinity, and was dean of St. Paul's. In 1512 he founded St. Paul's school. His life was regular, and he very learned and munificent. He died 1519.

COLIGNI (Gaspard de) admiral of France, was born in 1516. He signalized himself in his youth, in the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II. and was made colonel of infantry and admiral of France in 1552. Henry II. employed him in the most important affairs; but after the death of that prince he embraced the reformed religion, and became the chief of the Protestant party: he strongly opposed the house of Guise, and rendered this opposition so powerful, that it was thought he would have overturned the French government. On the peace made after the battles of Jarnac and Montcontour, Charles IX. deluded Coligni into security by his deceitful favours; and though he recovered one attempt on his life, when he attended the nuptials of the prince of Navarre, yet he was included in the dreadful massacre of the protestants on St. Bartholomew's-day 1572; and his body treated with wanton brutality by a misguided Popish populace.

COLLATINUS (L. Tarquinius) of the royal family of the Tarquins, married Lucretia. He commended her beauty to Sextus, one of Tarquin's sons, and carried him to see her. Sextus was charmed with her; and visiting her one night in her husband's absence, he forced her; on which she killed

herself. The Tarquins were banished Rome, and Collatinus with Brutus were the first consuls: but he was soon deposed, the people having a general hatred to the royal family.

COLLIER (Jeremy) a learned English nonjuring divine, born in 1650, and educated in Caius college Cambridge. He had first the small rectory of Ampton, near St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk; which in six years he resigned, to come to London, in 1685, where he was made lecturer of Gray's-Inn: but the change of government that followed, soon rendered the public exercise of his function impracticable. He was committed to Newgate for writing against the Revolution, and again, for carrying on a correspondence, which that change of events made treasonable; but was released both times without trial, by the intervention of friends. It is observable that he carried his scruples so far, as to prefer confinement to the tacit acknowledgment of the jurisdiction of the court, by accepting his liberty upon bail. Suitable to these principles, he next acted a very extraordinary part with two other clergymen of his own way of thinking, at the execution of Sir John Friend, and Sir William Perkins, for the assassination plot; by giving them solemn absolution, and by imposition of hands: absconding for which, he continued under an outlawry to the day of his death in 1726. These proceedings having put a stop to his activity, he employed his retired hours rather more usefully in literary works. In 1698 he attempted to reform our theatrical entertainments, by publishing his *Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage*; which engaged him in a controversy with the wits of the time: but as Mr. Collier defended his censures not only with wit, but with learning and reason, it is allowed that the decorum observed, for the most part, by succeeding dramatic writers, has been owing to his animadversions. He next

next undertook a translation of Moreri's great Historical and Geographical Dictionary, a work of extraordinary labour, and which appeared in 4 vols. folio. After this he published *An Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain, chiefly of England*; in 2 vols. folio; which is allowed to be written with great judgment, and even with impartiality. He was beside engaged in several controversies, which his conduct and writings gave rise to, not material to mention. In queen Ann's reign, Mr. Collier was tempted by offers of considerable preferment, to a submission, but as he was a nonjuror upon principle, he could not be prevailed on to listen to any terms.

COLLINS (Anthony) born at Heston near Hounslow in the county of Middlesex in 1676, was the son of Henry Collins, a gentleman of about 1800*l.* a year. He was first bred at Eaton-college, then went to King's-college Cambridge, where he had for his tutor Mr. Francis Hare, afterward bishop of Chichester; and was afterwards a student of the Temple; but not relishing the law, soon abandoned that study. He was an ingenious man, and author of several curious books. His first remarkable piece was published in 1707, *An Essay concerning the use of Reason in propositions, the evidence whereof depends upon human Testimony*. In 1702 he entered into the controversy between Mr. Clark and Mr. Dodwell, concerning the immortality of the soul. In 1713 he published his *Discourse of Free-thinking*; which made a prodigious noise. In 1715 he retired into the county of Essex, and acted as a justice of peace and deputy-lieutenant for the same county, as he had done before in the county of Middlesex and liberty of Westminster. The same year he published a *Philosophical Enquiry concerning Human Liberty*. In 1718 he was chosen treasurer of the county of Essex, and this office he discharged with great honour. In 1724 he published his

Historical and critical Essay on the 39 Articles. Soon after he published his *Discourse of the grounds and reasons of the Christian Religion*, to which is prefixed, *An Apology for free debate and liberty of Writing*, which piece was immediately attacked by a great number of writings. In 1726 appeared his *Scheme of literal Prophecy considered; in a View of the Controversy occasioned by a late book, intitled, A Discourse of the Grounds, &c.* In this discourse he mentions a MS. dissertation of his to shew the Sybilline oracles to be a forgery made in the times of the primitive Christians, who for that reason were called Sybillists by the Pagans; but it never appeared in print. His *Scheme of literal Prophecy* was replied to by several writers, and particularly by Dr. John Rogers, in his *Necessity of divine Revelation asserted*. In answer to which, our author wrote *A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Rogers on occasion, &c.* His health began to decline some years before his death, and he was extremely afflicted with the stone, which at last put an end to his life at his house in Harley-square in 1729. He was interred in Oxford chapel, where a monument was erected to him, with an epitaph in Latin. His curious library was open to all men of letters, to whom he readily communicated all the assistances in his power; he even furnished his antagonists with books to confute himself, and directed them how to give their arguments all the force of which they were capable. He was remarkably averse to all indecency and obscenity of discourse; was a sincerely good man, and saw with grief that religion was not only made use of as a cloak to hide all kinds of violence and injustice, but as an engine to supplant moral obligations, by substituting something else in its room.

COLLINS (John) an eminent accountant and mathematician, born in 1624, and bred a bookseller at Oxford. Beside several treatises on practical subjects, he communicated some curious

papers to the royal society, of which he was a member, which are to be found in the early numbers of their Philosophical Transactions: and was the chief promoter of many other scientific publications in his time. He died in 1683, and about 25 years after, all his papers coming into the hands of the learned William Jones Esq; F. R. S. it appeared that Mr. Collins held a constant correspondence for many years, with all the eminent mathematicians; and that many of the late discoveries in physical knowledge, if not actually made by him, were yet brought forth by his endeavours.

COLLINS (William) an excellent but unfortunate poet, born at Chichester in 1724. He had an university education, and while he resided at Magdalen college Oxford, published four *Persian*, or as they have since been termed, *Oriental Eclogues*, which have not been equalled by any pastorals in the English language. He published also some other poems, the sale of which being by no means successful, he burnt the remaining copies in indignation. Being of a liberal spirit, and having small resources, expectation, dissipation, and distress, threw him into a nervous disorder and impaired his understanding; so that when an uncle left him a considerable fortune, the opportunity of enjoying it was over: he died in 1756 in a very unhappy state of mind; and his poems were afterward collected and published by the ingenious Dr. John Langhorne, who prefixed an account of his life to them.

COLLINSON (Peter) fellow of the royal society, descended from an ancient family in the north, was born in 1693: he was bred a quaker, and being, with a brother James, educated to the business of men-merciers, they entered into that trade in partnership. Peter, while a youth, discovered a strong attachment to natural history; and his diligent curiosity introduced him to an acquaintance with Derham, Woodward, Sir Hans Sloane, with other

eminent naturalists. Beside this propensity, his knowledge in the antiquities of his own country was so considerable, that he was a member of the society of antiquarians from its first institution; and was elected a member of the royal society in 1728: he was a most diligent associate in both, furnishing, and procuring, many valuable articles of intelligence, relating to the particular objects of their inquiries, as well at home as abroad. Among his many correspondents was the celebrated Linnaeus, with whom, during his residence in England, he contracted an intimate friendship. As his mercantile connexions were chiefly in North America, so he interested himself in whatever might promote the advantage of that country. In the year 1730, when a subscription library was negotiating at Philadelphia, Mr. Collinson, not only made several valuable presents himself, but procured others from his friends: and transmitted over to the directors of this library, among whom was Dr. Franklyn, the earliest account of every new improvement in agriculture and the arts. He was the first who sent over accounts, in 1745, of the new experiments in electricity, which had been made in Germany, together with a glass tube; which were the first notices Dr. Franklyn received on a subject he afterward so much excelled in himself. Without any pretensions to what is generally called learning, Mr. Collinson knew more, both of nature and art, than nine out of ten who pride themselves in the possession of it. He was no less distinguished by his virtues in private life, than by his knowledge; and died of a suppression of urine in 1768.

COLONNA (Pompey) cardinal archbishop of Montreal in Sicily, and bishop of a very great number of places, made a conspicuous figure in the world. He was equally qualified to wear the cardinal's hat and the helmet, and experienced more than once the reverses of fortune. Julius II removed

removed him from all his dignities ; but Leo I. restored him, created him cardinal, and sent him on several embassies. Clement VII. divested him of the purple, and again restored him to it. It was pretended he was obliged to him for his exaltation to the papal throne. The pope refusing him some request, he reproached him saying, ' That it was by his interest he had arrived to his dignity.' The pope answered, ' It is true; but let me be pope, and not endeavour to be so yourself: for by acting as you do, you endeavour to dispossess me of that you have raised me to.' He died viceroy of Naples, in 1532. He wrote some poems in praise of Isabella Filamarini, in which he protests the chastity of his wishes. He wrote another work *de Laudibus Mulierum*.

COLUMBUS (Christopher) was born in 1442, of mean parentage; but became a famous pilot. Understanding geography, he went to sea, and concluding from the position of the world, that there were some habitable parts in the other hemisphere, he got two ships from Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and went to make new discoveries. At last he found the islands, and landed at Guana-Bay, one of the Luccais; where he left 38 Spaniards, and returned with the news. He was sent back as admiral to conquer these places. Afterward he was misrepresented to the king; but died in his favour an. 1506.

COLUMNA or COLONNA (John) a native of Rome and a Dominican, was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Messina, and appointed legate and governor of Taurominium by Alexander IV, a. 1255. He wrote a Chronicle called *Mare Historiarum*, which extended from Adam to 1250.

COMBESIS (Francis) a Dominican, in 1644, he published Amphilocheus's, Methodius's, and Andreas's works, with some other MSS. in the king's library, and in 1648 a new edition of the Greek Fathers, with several other

pieces of antiquity; in all which he has shewn great learning.

COMENIUS (John Amos) a grammarian and Protestant divine, born in Moravia, in 1592. He was eminent for his design to introduce a new method of teaching languages; for which purpose he published some essays in 1616, and had prepared some others, when the Spaniards pillaged his library, after having taken the city of Fulnek, where he was minister and master of the school. Comenius fled to Lesna, a city of Poland, and taught Latin there. The book he published in 1631, under the title of *Janua Linguarum reſerata*, gained him a prodigious reputation, insomuch that he was offered a commission for regulating all the schools in Sweden. The parliament of England desired his assistance to regulate the schools in that kingdom. He arrived at London 1641, and would have been received by a committee to hear his plan, had not the parliament been taken up with other matters. He therefore went to Sweden, being invited by a generous patron, who settled a stipend upon him that delivered him from the fatigues of teaching; and now he employed himself wholly in discovering general methods for those who instructed youth. In 1657 he published the different parts of his new method of teaching. He was not only taken up with the reformation of schools, but he also filled up his brain with prophecies, the fall of Anti-Christ, *Millenium*, &c. At last Comenius took it into his head to address Lewis XIV. of France, and to send him a copy of the prophecies of Drabicius, insinuating, that it was to this monarch God promised the empire of the world. He became sensible at last of the vanity of his labours, and died in 1671.

COMINES (Philip de) an excellent historian, born of a noble family in Flanders in 1446. He lived in a kind of intimacy with Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, for about eight years, but being seduced to the court of

of France by Lewis XI. he was highly promoted by him, and executed several successful negotiations. After this king's death he experienced many troubles on account of being a foreigner, by the envy of other courtiers, and lay long in prison before he was discharged: he died in 1509. Comines was a man of more natural abilities than learning; he spoke several living, but knew nothing of the dead languages: he has left behind him some memoirs of his own times, that are admired by all true judges of history. Catherine de Medicis used to say, that Comines made as many heretics in politics, as Luther had in religion.

COMIUS, a British king of the Atrebatii, to which dignity he was raised by Julius Cæsar; who afterward revolted, and fought against the Romans with great courage.

COMMANDINUS (Frederick) born at Urbino in Italy, and descended from a very noble family in the 16th century. To a vast skill in mathematics he had added great knowledge in the Greek tongue, by which he was well qualified to translate the Greek mathematicians into Latin; and he translated and published several, to which no writer, till then, had done that good office.

COMMERSON (Phillibert) doctor of physic, king's botanist, and member of the faculty of Montpellier, was born at Chatillon les Dombes near Bourg in Bresse, in 1727. He discovered an early propensity to botany and other branches of natural history, which he pursued with unremitting ardor; for after finishing his academical course, and during his residence at Montpellier, as a physician, he consulted the gratifying his botanical avidity, more than either decency or discretion allowed. He would pluck the rarest and most precious plants in the king's botanic garden there, to enrich his herbal; and when on this account the directors of the garden refused him admittance, he scaled the walls by night to continue his depredations. The reputation he

gained during a residence of four years at Montpellier, was so extensive, that he was chosen by Linnæus to form the queen of Sweden's collection of the rarest fishes in the Mediterranean, and to compose accurate descriptions of them; which undertaking he executed with great labour and dexterity, producing a compleat *Ichthyology* 2 vols. 4to. with a *Dictionary* and *Bibliography*, containing accounts of all the authors who had treated that branch of natural history. Among his various productions, is a dissertation intitled *The Martyrology of Botany*, containing accounts of all the authors who lost their lives by the fatigues and accidents incident to the zeal for acquiring natural curiosities; a list, in which his own name was destined to be inrolled. Sometimes he has been found in his closet with a candle burning long after sunrise, with his head bent over his herbal, unconscious of the return of day; and would come from his botanical excursions in a piteous condition, torn with briars, bruised with falls from rocks, emaciated with hunger and fatigue, after many narrow escapes from precipices and torrents. These ardent occupations did not however extinguish sentiments of a more tender nature, M. Commerison married in 1760, a wife, who died in childbed two years after; and whose memory he preserved by naming a new kind of plant, whose fruit seemed to contain two united hearts, *Pulcheria Commerisonia*. He arrived at Paris in 1764, where he became connected with all the learned botanists, particularly the celebrated Jussieu; and was recommended to the duke de Praslin, minister for the marine department, to accompany M. Bougainville in his voyage round the world: the duke conceived the highest idea of his merit from the sketch he drew of the observations that might be made relative to natural history in such a voyage; and he sailed accordingly in 1766, making the most industrious use of every opportunity to fulfil his engagements.

ments. He died at the Isle of France in 1773, and by his will, left to the king's cabinet all his botanical collections, which, before he engaged in this voyage, amounted to above 200 volumes in folio; those made during the voyage, together with his papers and herbal, were sent home in 32 cases, containing an inestimable treasure of hitherto unknown materials for natural history: Messrs. Jussieu, D' Aubenton, and Thouin, were commissioned to examine and arrange them. Among the high mountains in the interior parts of the island of Madagascar, M. Commerſon relates in his letters, that he found a nation of dwarfs, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, called Kimosse, or Quimosse, in the language of the country; somewhat paler than the other blacks, but with intellectual faculties not inferior to their neighbours. The above particulars are derived from the eulogy of M. de Lande on this famous botanist.

COMMODUS, son of Antoninus the philosopher, born 161, at his father's death was declared emperor in Germany 180. He was vicious from his youth, notwithstanding the benefit of his education: he made the senate consent to his being called Hercules, son of Jupiter, and to having altars and sacrifices in his honour; and persecuted the Christians for not consenting to worship him. He treated the chief of the kingdom with incredible tyranny, and would feign stories to authorize the putting any of the senate or officers to death: he would always be at the combating of beasts and gladiators, and act the last himself: Martia at last, whose death he designed, gave him poisoned wine, and, to make sure work, got him strangled by one whom he used to wrestle with, in the 31st of his age, and 12th of his reign.

COMNENA (Anna) a most accomplished lady, daughter of the Greek emperor Alexius COMNENUS, who wrote 15 books on the life and actions of her father, which she called the *Alexiad*.

COMPTON (Henry) bishop of London, was the youngest son of Spencer, the second earl of Northampton, and born in 1632. After the Restoration of Charles II. he became cornet of a regiment of horse; but soon quitting the army for the church, he was made bishop of Oxford in 1674, and about a year after, translated to the see of London. He was intrusted with the education of the two princesses, Mary and Anne, whom he also afterward married to the princes of Orange and Denmark: and their firmness in the protestant religion was in a great measure owing to their tutor, to whom, when popery began to prevail at court, it was imputed as an unpardonable crime. He was suspended from his ecclesiastical jurisdiction by James II. but was restored by him again on the prince of Orange's invasion. He, and the bishop of Bristol, made the majority for filling the vacant throne with a king; he performed the ceremony of the coronation, was appointed one of the commissioners for revising the liturgy; and laboured with much zeal to reconcile the dissenters to the church. His spirit of moderation rendered him unpopular with the clergy, and in all probability checked his further promotion: he died in 1713, but living in busy times, did not leave many writings behind him.

CONANT (Dr. John) a learned English divine, born in 1608. He took his degrees at Exeter college Oxford, was by the parliament constituted one of the assembly of divines, though he seldom, if ever, sat with them; and in 1657, was admitted vice-chancellor of the university. On the Restoration he was one of the commissioners, and assisted at the conferences in the Savoy; but was deprived by the act of uniformity: after eight years he conformed; was made archdeacon of Norwich, and prebendary of Worcester. In 1686 he lost his sight, and died in 1693; leaving a number of admired sermons, afterward published in 6 volumes.

CONCINI, known by the name of Marshal d'Ancre, was born at Florence, and came into France with Mary of Medicis, wife of Hen. IV. He was at first but gentleman in ordinary to that princess, but raised himself to a prodigious height of power by the ascendant a woman he married had over the queen. He purchased the marquissate of Ancre a little after the death of Hen. IV. and was made marshal of France. He usurped the disposal of every thing; fortified places in spite of the prohibition of parliament; and no other remedy could be thought of to prevent these disorders but killing him. The parliament arraigned his memory, and declared him guilty of treason, sentenced his wife to lose her head, and declared her son ignoble, and incapable of any employment in the kingdom. None of Malherbe's verses are finer than those he wrote on the downfall of this idol.

CONFUCIUS, a Chinese philosopher, who lived about 500 years before our Saviour's birth, in the kingdom of Lu, now called the province of Xantung. His wit and judgment got him a reputation from his very youth; and being a mandarin, and employed in the government of the kingdom of Lu, his profound knowledge of morals and politics made him be greatly admired. Notwithstanding his care, his prince's court was much disordered, and Confucius finding the king would not listen to his advice, quitted the court and taught moral philosophy with such applause, that he soon had above 3000 scholars, whereof 72 surpassed the rest in learning and virtue, for whom the Chinese have still a particular veneration. He divided his doctrine into four parts, and his scholars into four classes: the 1st order was of those who studied to acquire virtue; the 2d, those who learned the art of reasoning well; the 3d studied the government of the state, and the duty of magistrates; the 4th were wholly taken up in noble discourses of all that concerned morals.

In spite of all his pains to establish pure morality and religion, he was nevertheless the innocent cause of their corruption. It is said, that when he was complimented upon the excellency of his philosophy, he replied, that he fell greatly short of the perfect degree of virtue; but that in the west, the most Holy was to be found. This made a strong impression on the learned; and in the 66th year after Christ's birth, the emperor Mun-ti sent ambassadors toward the west to seek this holy man. They stopped at an island near the Red-sea, and found a famous idol named Fohi, representing a philosopher that lived 500 years before Confucius. They carried this idol back with them, with instructions concerning the worship rendered to it; and so introduced a superstition that abolished in several places the maxims of Confucius. His tomb is in the academy where he taught, near the town Xio-fu, upon the banks of the river Xu. This philosopher has been in great veneration in China above 2000 years, and is still so esteemed, that each town has a palace consecrated to his memory. There was one of his descendants, who was very considerable in the kingdom in 1646, whom Xanchi king of Tartary, who then conquered China, received with a great deal of honour. All those of his family are Mandarins by birth, and have a privilege common with the princes of the blood, not to pay any tribute.

CONGREVE (William) a younger brother of an ancient family in Staffordshire: his father was employed in the stewardship of the great estate of the earl of Burlington in Ireland, where he resided many years; and he was born there in 1672. Mr. Congreve entered into the Middle-Temple when he came to England, and began to study the law; but his bias was toward polite literature and poetry: his first performance was a novel, intituled, *Incognita, or Love and Duty reconciled*. He soon after began his comedy of the

the *Old Batchelor*: and became one of the most celebrated writers of comedy. He died in 1729.

CONON, a mathematician and astronomer, of Samos in the 130th olymp. He died before his friend Archimedes, who had a great value for him, and used to communicate his problems to him.

CONON, general of the Athenian army, was beat at sea, with the loss of 30 gallies, a. r. 347; and a second time by Lysander, general of the Lacedemonians, in a certain place of the Chersonese of Thrace, called the Goats-River. He fled to Evagoras king of Cyprus; after which he put himself under the protection of Artaxerxes k. of Persia, with whose army he delivered Athens from the oppression of strangers, and rebuilt its walls. In 360 of Rome he beat the Lacedemonians in a sea-fight near Cnidus upon the coast of Asia, deprived them of the sovereign rule they had on sea since the taking of Athens, and had some other considerable advantages over them: but falling into the hands of Teribazus a Persian, who envied his glory, he was put to death.

CONSENTES among the Romans were gods of the first order, which composed the council of heaven: six were gods, as Jupiter, Neptune, Apollo, Mars, Mercury, Vulcan; and six were goddesses, as Juno, Minerva, Venus, Diana, Ceres, and Vesta; and these 12 presided over the 12 months of the year, each having his own proper month assigned him.

CONSTANTINE the Great, son to Constantius Chlorus and St. Helena, is memorable as having been the first emperor of the Romans, who established Christianity by the civil power. He was born at Naissa in Dacia, a. 272, at the same time that Maximus got himself declared emperor by the soldiers of the prætorian band. Constantine prepared to meet him, and defeated Maxentius. He is said to have seen a bright cross in the air, with these

words round it, *Conquer in this Sign*; and that the next night Jesus Christ appeared to him, and bid him make a military sign like that he saw; which he did. He went to Rome, where Maxentius came out, was routed, and flying, was drowned in the Tiber 312. He built at Rome, and several other places, very magnificent churches, and furnished them with all necessaries and ornaments: he also built a city in Byzantium, and called it first New Rome, and then after his own name, Constantinople. Having found the place of our Saviour's sepulchre, he built a church there, and caused a piece of the cross he suffered on to be put on the top of a rich pillar built in the middle of the great square of Constantinople: afterward he worsted the Sarmatians, Scythians, and Persians, and parted the empire amongst his three sons. Apprehensive of a fever, he went to Helenopolis for change of air, thence to Nicomedia, where it is said he was baptised, and received the eucharist, and died at Achiron, a. 337, and of his reign 32.

CONSTANTIUS II. son of Constantine the Great, who made him Cæsar 324, married Eusebia, a lady of uncommon accomplishments, but an Arian; his father left him Asia and Egypt; he murdered many of his blood, persecuted the church and St. Athanasius, and maintained Arianism. His brother desired him to re-establish Athanasius, and consent to the convocation of the council of Sardis: but Athanasius being killed by Magnentius, he repented too late, Vetrano being declared emperor in Pannonia, and Magnentius usurping the sovereignty, Constantius went to Rome and cashiered all the soldiers that should refuse baptism; and yet soon after banished Paul of Constantinople. He disengaged Vetrano from Magnentius, and by the smoothness of his address to the armies in Pannonia, recovered the purple: but his cousin Julian being created Cæsar in 355, and afterward emperor,

emperor, he went to oppose him; but died in Cilicia, a. 361.

CONSUL, was a chief magistrate amongst the Romans; there were two elected yearly. The Consuls were commanders of the armies, chief of the senate, and managed the affairs of the commonwealth. When the government came into the hands of the emperors, the title was still kept up to please the people; but it was only honorary, having nothing of that power and authority which formerly made the world tremble.

CONSUS, the god of counsel, among the Romans, who built him an altar under ground, to signify how secret counsels ought to be kept, and called him Neptunus Equestris. They celebrated plays to him in March, which were called Consuales. It was during these feasts Romulus and his companions carried off the Sabine virgins.

COOKE (Sir Anthony) descended from Sir Thomas Cooke, lord mayor of London, was born in 1506, and supposed to have been educated at Cambridge. He was so eminent for his learning, piety, and prudence, that the guardians of king Edward VI. appointed him to be his chief instructor in learning, and to form his manners. He had four daughters; and being resolved to have sons by education, lest he should have none by birth, he taught his daughters those lessons by night, that he had instilled into the prince by day: he was happy in his endeavours, as they proved learned in Greek and Latin, and equally distinguished by virtue, piety, and good fortune. Mildred was married to the great lord Burleigh; Ann to Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal; Elizabeth to Sir John Russel, son and heir of Francis earl of Bedford; and Catharine to Sir Henry Killigrew. He lived in exile during the Marian persecution, and returning on the accession of queen Elizabeth, spent the rest of his days in peace and honour; dying in 1576.

COOPER (Anthony Ashley) see SHAFTESBURY.

COOPER (Samuel) a very eminent English miniature painter, born in 1609, and bred under the care of his uncle John Hoskins. He derived however his principal excellence from a study of the works of Van Dyck, in whose time he lived; insomuch that he was commonly styled Van Dyck in little. His pencil was chiefly confined to the head, in which, with all its dependencies, especially the hair, he was inimitable; but if he descended lower, his incorrectness was notorious. He died in 1672, and his pieces are universally admired all over Europe; selling for incredible prices. He had a brother Alexander, likewise a good miniature painter, who became limner to Christina queen of Sweden.

COPERNICUS (Nicholas) a great mathematician, philosopher, and physician, was born at Thorn in Prussia in 1474; his genius led him to astronomy, and he travelled to converse with the famous men for that science. He taught his system at Rome, which was that of Pythagoras revived. His new system is now universally received, as confirmed by phænomena, and accountable by the principle of gravitation.

CORAM (Captain Thomas) was born in 1668, and bred to the sea; passing the greatest part of his life in the station of master of a vessel trading to our colonies. His frequent opportunities of observing the cruel desertion of young children, excited his humanity to the projection of the Foundling-Hospital, in the establishment of which he laboured for 17 years; until by his sole application, he obtained a royal charter for it. He was also highly instrumental in procuring a bounty on naval stores imported from America; and made some progress in establishing schools in America, for the education of Indian girls. Indeed he spent the greatest part of his life in labouring for the public, and experienced a fate too common in those who devote their talents

talents to such laudable purposes; being at last indebted for subsistence to the voluntary subscriptions of some public spirited persons, at the head of whom was the late Frederic prince of Wales. Captain Coram died in 1751, and was interred by his own desire in a vault under the chapel of the Foundling-Hospital.

CORBINELLI (James) born at Florence, of an ancient and illustrious family, retired into France under the reign of Catharine de Medicis, to whom he had the honour of being related. She placed him with her son the duke of Anjou, as being well skilled in polite literature, and capable of giving good advice. He was looked upon as a man of the same character with the ancient Romans, upright, and incapable of doing the least unworthy action. Peter Matthieu relates that when Henry IV. came near Paris, on account of a design formed by his friends and faithful subjects, to open the gates of their city to him; he had the most secret intelligence conveyed to him by Corbinelli, a stout man, who was extremely zealous for the king's cause.

CORDIER (Mathurin) better known by his latinised name Corderius, lived in the 16th century, and was one of the best teachers that could be wished; being as careful to teach his scholars true wisdom, as to make them good Latinists. He spent his long life in teaching at Paris, Nevers, Bourdeaux, and Geneva, where he died in 1564, aged 85.

CORELLI, the name of a famous Italian musician, of whom little more is known than that he was director of the pope's choir at Rome, and that his compositions are universally deemed inimitable. Corelli was so sensible of the abilities of our Harry Purcell, that he is reported to have declared him the only thing in England worth seeing, and accordingly undertook the journey to that end; but died upon the road:

while others say he died at Rome, about the year 1733.

CORIO LANUS (C. Marcius) a famous Roman captain, took Corioli, a town of the Volsci, whence he had his name: at last, disgusting the people, he was banished Rome by the Tribune Decius. He went to the Volsci, and persuading them to take up arms against the Romans, they encamped within four miles of Rome: he would not listen to a peace, which the Romans begged, till he was prevailed upon by his wife Veturia, and his mother Volturnia, who were followed by all the Roman ladies in tears. He was put to death by the Volsci as a traitor, that had made them quit their conquest: upon which the Roman ladies went into mourning; and in the same place where his blood was spilled, there was a temple consecrated to Feminine Virtue.

CORNARO (Lewis) a Venetian of noble extraction, memorable for having lived healthful and active to above 100 years of age by a rigid course of temperance. By the ill conduct of some of his relations, he was deprived of the dignity of a noble Venetian, and seeing himself excluded from all employments under the republic, he settled at Padua. In his youth he was of a weak constitution, and by irregular indulgence reduced himself at about 40 years of age, to the brink of the grave under a complication of distempers: at which extremity he was told that he had no other chance for his life but by becoming sober and temperate. Being wise enough to adopt this wholesome counsel, he reduced himself to a regimen of which there are very few examples. He allowed himself no more than 12 ounces of food and 14 ounces of liquor each day, which became so habitual to him, that when he was above 70 years old, the experiment of adding two ounces to each, by the advice of his friends, had like to have proved fatal to him. At 83, he wrote a treatise which has been translated into English and

and often printed, intituled *Sure and certain Methods of attaining a Long and Healthful Life*; in which he relates his own story, and extols temperance to a degree of enthusiasm. At length, the yolk of an egg became sufficient for a meal, and sometimes for too, until he died with much ease and composure in 1566. The writer of the *Spectator* No. 195, confirms the fact from the authority of the Venetian ambassador at that time, who was a descendant of the Cornaro family.

CORNEILLE (Peter) a famous poet of the French academy, born at Roan in 1606. He much improved the French theatre, and wrote several excellent dramatic performances, which shewed a strong genius, and more acquaintance with nature than with the rules of critics. Peter had a brother Thomas of some repute as a poet, and who was a member of the French academies. He wrote also a *Geographical Dictionary*, and a *Dictionary of Arts*.

CORNEILLE (Michael) was an eminent painter, employed by Lewis XIV. in adorning the palaces of Versailles and Trianon.

CORNELIA, daughter of Cinna, and wife of Julius Cæsar, by whom he had Julia, Pompey's wife; Cæsar composed her funeral oration himself, to shew his love for her, and recalled her brother Cinna from banishment, a. r. 708.

CORNUTUS, a Stoic philosopher in Africa, lived under Claudius and Nero, who put him to death. Persius the poet was scholar to him.

CORREGGIO (Antonio da) a most extraordinary painter, named from a town in the dutchy of Modena, where he was born in 1494; and was a man of such great natural talents, that nothing but the deficiencies of education prevented his being the best painter in the world. This artist is noted for borrowing nothing from the works of other men, and his novelties are clear

from censure. Correggio spent the greatest part of his life at Parma, where notwithstanding his high reputation he was obliged to work hard for the maintenance of his large family, and was extremely poor. He died young in 1534 by an odd circumstance; he was to have 50 crowns for a piece of work, and receiving the sum in copper, which he had to carry 12 miles in the midst of summer, he overheated himself; and indiscreetly drinking cold water, brought on a pleurisy that killed him.

CORTEZ (Ferdinand) a Spanish gentleman, native of Medelino, a town of Estremadura Castilliana, lived in the 16th century, and undertook to discover America Septentrionalis in Charles V.'s reign. He entered into Mexico in 1518, and having conquered that kingdom, peopled and cultivated what is since called New Spain. Ferdinand Cortes died in this country in 1547, aged 63.

CORYATE (Thomas) a very extraordinary personage, odd even in his aspect, who seems to have made himself famous by his whimsical extravagancies, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Oldcombe in Somersetshire in 1577. He acquired Greek and Latin at Oxford, and coming to London was received into the household of Henry prince of Wales. If Coryate was not over witty himself, he got acquainted with the wits of that time, and served to exercise their abilities, having more learning than judgment. He was a great peripatetic, for in 1608 he took a long journey on foot, and after he returned, published his travels under the following strange title, *Crudities hastily gobbled up in five months Travels in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, Helvetia, some parts of High Germany, and the Netherlands*, London 1611. 4to. In 1612 he set out again, with a resolution to spend ten years in travelling; he went first to Constantinople, and after travelling
over

over a great part of the East, died of a flux at Surat in East India. Some of the accounts of his peregrinations are to be found in Purchas's Pilgrimages.

COTELERIUS (John Baptist) fellow of the Sorbonne, and king's Greek professor, was born at Nismes in Languedoc in 1627. The Greek fathers were his chief study; he read their works, both printed and MSS. with great exactness: made notes on them, and translated some of them into Latin. He made a collection of the fathers who lived in the apostolic age, which he published at Paris in 2 vols. folio in 1672, all reviewed and corrected from several MSS. with a Latin translation and notes. He also published *Monumenta Ecclesiæ Græcæ*, in 3 vols. being a collection of Greek tracts out of the king's, and M. Colbert's libraries, and which had never been published before: to which he added a Latin translation and notes. He intended a farther prosecution of this work, but his intense studies broke his constitution, and deprived him of life 1686. Beside his great skill in languages and ecclesiastical antiquities, Cotelarius was remarkable for his probity and candor.

COTES (Roger) an excellent mathematician, in the 18th century. He early discovered an inclination to the mathematics, and at 17 years of age he was admitted a pensioner of Trinity-college Cambridge. In 1706 he was appointed professor of astronomy in the professorship founded by Dr. Plume, archdeacon of Rochester, being chosen the first in that chair for his great merit and learning. In the year 1713, at the request of Dr. Richard Bentley, he published at Cambridge in 4to a second edition of Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia*, with all the improvements which the author had made thereto; to which he prefixed an excellent *Preface*. He prepared several useful books for the public, and wrote a *Description of the great Meteor*, which appeared on the 6th of March 1716, published in the

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Philosophical Transactions. He lived but a little while to carry on the discourses for which he was eminently qualified, dying in the prime of his age 1716, to the great regret of all the lovers of the sciences.

COTTON (Sir Robert) a most eminent English antiquarian, descended from an ancient family, was born in 1570. In his 18th year he began to collect ancient records, charters, and other MSS. Camden, Speed, and Selden, acknowledged their obligations to him in their respective works. He was highly distinguished by queen Elizabeth, and by James I. who created him a baronet: he wrote many things himself, but our principal obligation to him is for his valuable library of MSS. which was secured to the public by two acts of parliament, and now makes part of the British Museum.

COTTON (Charles) a gentleman of good family in Staffordshire, who lived in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. He had something of a genius for poetry, particularly burlesque verse; and is chiefly known by his *Virgil Travestie*, with *The Wonders of the Peake in Derbyshire*: but his best performance, is his translation of *Montaigne's Essays*. Mr. Cotton died some time about the Revolution.

COTYS, king of Thracia, cotemporary with Philip, Alexander's father, reigned 24 years. He at first gave himself up to luxury and a voluptuous life; and being grown prouder by prosperity, he became so cruel that he cut his own wife in two. One Python killed him, and retired to Athens, where his action was nobly rewarded. He was assisted by his brother in the murder of this king.

COWEL (Dr. John) a learned and eminent civilian, born about the year 1554. In 1607 he compiled a *Law Dictionary*, which gave great offence to Sir Edward Coke and the common lawyers; so that they first accused him to James I. as asserting that the king's prerogative was in some cases limited;

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and

and when they failed in that attempt, they complained of him to the house of commons, as a betrayer of the rights of the people by asserting that the king was not bound by the laws: for which he was committed to custody, and his book publicly burnt. He also published *Institutiones Juris Anglicani*, in the manner of Justinian's Institutes: and died of the operation for the stone, in 1611.

COWLEY (Abraham) was born at London 1618. His father, who was a grocer, dying before he was born, his mother procured him to be admitted a king's scholar at Westminster. His first inclination to poetry was his lighting on Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, when he was but just able to read; and this inclination so far improved in him, that at 13 he began to write several poems, a collection of which was published in 1633, when he was but 15. While he was at school he could never retain the rules of Grammar; but supplied that want by conversing with the books from whence rules had been drawn: and having got the Greek and Latin languages, as he did his own, not by precept, but by use, he practised them not as a scholar put as a native. Before the 20th year of his age he laid the design of his most masculine works, which he published long after. He was absent from his country about ten or twelve years, which were wholly spent either in bearing a share in the distresses of the royal family, or labouring for their interest. In 1656 it was thought proper that he should come over to England, and take occasion of giving notice of the posture of affairs in the nation. Upon coming over he published an edition of his Poems. He was soon after seized and confined for some time; but complying with the men then in power (which was much taken notice of by the royal party) he obtained an order to be created doctor of physic, which being done he went to France again, having made a copy of verses on Oliver's death. In

1662 he published his two books of plants, with his other Latin poems. At the Restoration not finding the preferment he expected, he retired into Surry, where he spent the remaining part of his life in a private and studious way at Chertsey, where he died in 1667. He was a man of a very amiable character, as well as an admirable genius.

COX (Richard) a learned bishop of the 16th century, born of mean parentage in Buckinghamshire. As an instance of his early character, he was invited by cardinal Wolsey to fill up his new foundation; but by favouring some of Luther's opinions, and expressing his mind too freely on the corruptions of popery, he was deprived and thrown into prison. On obtaining his liberty, he was chosen master of Eaton school, was afterward appointed tutor to prince Edward, and when Edward came to the crown, arrived at great preferments. On Mary's accession he was stripped of all his employments, and confined in the Marshalsea; but being released, he retired abroad from the impending storm: when the bloody scene was over he returned, and was one of those divines appointed to revise the liturgy, and was the chief protestant champion of eight, in a disputation held at Westminster against eight papists. His abilities and zeal, were rewarded with the bishopric of Ely; but did not acquire any great degree of royal favour: for he strenuously opposed queen Elizabeth's retaining the crucifix and lights in her chapel, and was an advocate for the marriage of the clergy against which she retained a strange aversion. He had a great share in compiling the liturgy of the church of England; and when that translation of the Scriptures was made, now known by the name of the Bishop's Bible, the four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistle to the Romans, were allotted to him for his portion: he had also a hand in Lilly's Grammar. He died in 1581.

CRANMER

CRANMER (Thomas) born at Allaton in Nottinghamshire, was bred in Jesus-college Cambridge, and commenced D. D. 1523. Pleading for king Henry's divorce from Katharine of Spain, his way of arguing pleased the king; who called him to court, and sent him ambassador into France, Italy, and Germany; afterward he made him archbishop of Canterbury. He married the king to Ann Boleyn; he opposed the pope's supremacy, and the sufferance of monasteries; was concerned in the bishops book; and held the corporal presence against Lambert before the king. He was against the king's having the revenues of the monasteries lately dissolved; opposed the six articles brought into the parliament-house with great learning; and wrote the book called, *A necessary Tradition of a Christian Man*. He promoted the Reformation in Scotland, and procured an order for the reading the English bible; his zeal for the Reformation raised him enemies, who presented a book of articles to the privy-council, which were proved false, and the projectors punished. The king ordered him to draw up a form of communion-service. He crowned king Edward VI. and with the rest of the bishops drew up the homilies; he got the common-prayer-book established by act of parliament, wrote against bishop Gardiner and the corporal presence; and got the new common-prayer-book authorised. Upon queen Mary's coronation he was attainted of high-treason, and sent to the Tower, thence to Oxford, where he was condemned for a heretic; he recanted, but yet was ordered to be burnt: before his execution he lamented his dissembling, and burnt off that hand which sealed the recantation first.

CRANTOR, a Greek philosopher and poet, was born at Solos in Cilicia. He left his native country, where he was admired, went to Athens, and there studied with Polemon under Xenocrates. He was considered as one

of the chief supporters of the Platonic sect, and was the first who wrote commentaries upon Plato's works.

CRASSUS (Lucius) an orator of merit, son of Publius Licinius Crassus, a Roman consul and high-priest in 623. He died then in the war against Aristonicus, Eumenes's son.

CRASSUS (Licinius) a Roman consul, enriched himself by trading in slaves: he was so wealthy, that he treated all Rome, and gave each citizen a stock of corn for three months. In 668 he retired from the tyranny of Cinna and Marius to Spain, where Vibicus his friend hid him eight months in a cave; whence he went to Africa, where Sylla employed him, and he shewed extraordinary courage against the slaves under Spartacus, whom he defeated, and put those that fled to death. He was then prætor, consul and Triumvir with Cæsar and Pompey; he plundered the temple of Jerusalem, took a rich booty, fought the Parthians, and was defeated and slain; after which Herod caused melted gold to be poured into his mouth, remembering his excess of avarice, a. r. 701.

CRATERUS, a favourite of Alexander the Great, and rival to Antipater; his air was majestic, and his courage despised the greatest dangers. He was killed fighting against Eumenes, who seeing him expire, alighted from his horse, took care of him, and had him honourably buried. He was author of a collection of the decrees of the Athenians, the loss of which is to be regretted.

CRATES, a Theban, disciple of Diogenes, the Cynic, son of Ascondus, a. r. 426. He, according to some, threw all his money into the sea; others say he put it into the hands of a banker to give his children, if they proved fools; otherwise to the people. Hipparchia his wife was a philosopher too.

CRATINUS, an ancient comic poet, of whom we should scarcely have known any thing, had not Quintilian,

Horace, and Persius, mentioned him, Eupolis, and Aristophanes, as the great masters of what we call the ancient comedy. It is gathered that he died in the 87th Olympiad. Suidas tells us that he wrote 21 plays, and that he was splendid and bright in his characters.

CRATIPPUS, a peripatetic philosopher, of great reputation. He was of Mitylene, and taught philosophy there; went afterward to Athens, where he followed the same profession, and had amongst his disciples Cicero's son. Brutus went to hear his lectures, when he was making preparations for the war against Mark Anthony.

CREECH (Thomas) an eminent poet in the 17th century, of Dorsetshire, born 1659. He soon began to distinguish himself in the republic of letters by the works which he published; but they were of no advantage to his fortune, since his circumstances were always very indifferent. He died in a very unfortunate manner. In 1700 he fell in love with a woman who treated him with great neglect, though she was complaisant enough to others. He could not digest this affront, but shut himself up in his study, where he hanged himself. Others say, that being naturally morose, his resentments frequently engaged him in disputes which in the end proved fatal to him. Mr. Dryden styles him a learned and judicious writer. His translation of *Lucretius* is esteemed. But he wrote beside this a translation of *Horace*, and many other pieces.

CRELLIUS (John) a famous Socinian, born in 1590, near Nuremberg, where he became a Unitarian. He went to Poland, and was first professor, then minister at Racovia. He answered a piece of Grotius on the satisfaction of Christ, and published morals, in which he maintains *A Man may lawfully bear his Wife*.

CREMONIN (Cæsar) professor of philosophy at Ferrara for 17 years, and at Padua 40, was born at Cento in the

Modenese 1550. He gained so great a reputation that kings and princes would have his picture. He has been reckoned a Free-thinker, who did not believe the immortality of the soul, and whose opinions upon other subjects were far from agreeing with the Christian religion.

CREON, king of Thebes, a. m. 2728. usurped Oedipus's crown, and made away with Antigone, for which Theseus took both his crown and life.

CREQUI (Francis) made mareschal of France 1668, was famous for his valour and conduct, and was a polite scholar as well as a good soldier.

CREUSA, daughter of Creon, king of Corinth, was married to Jason, which so troubled Medea his cast-off wife, that, to be revenged, she destroyed several of the royal family by witchcraft.

CREUSA, daughter to Priam king of Troy, was wife to Æneas, with whom she escaped from the burning of the city; but Æneas lost her as they were making their way to embark.

CRETHEIS, wife of Acastus king of Thessaly, fell in love with young Pelcus, who was newly married to Erigone; and when she could not gain him to her embraces she turned her love into hatred, and made Erigone believe her husband courted another woman, whereupon she killed herself. She then complained to Acastus, that Pelcus would have debauched her, who thereupon exposed him to the Centaur; but he returned victorious, and first killed Cretheis and then Acastus.

CRICHTON (James) was descended from a very ancient family in Scotland, where his father was one of those who commanded queen Mary's army, at the battle of Langside in 1568. He was born at Clunie in Perth, his paternal inheritance, in 1551; was beautiful in his person, and had hardly attained his 20th year, when he had run through the whole circle of the sciences, and improved himself to the utmost degree in riding, dancing, and music,

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Thus accomplished at home, his friends sent him abroad to receive the advantages of travelling. At Paris his knowledge struck the university with amazement, he was considered as a phenomenon that knew more than human nature could well bear; and overcoming the most able doctors of the church in disputation, some affirmed he was antichrist himself. The præses, in admiration of his abilities at this disputation, gave him a diamond ring, with a purse of gold; and afterward he was always called — *The admirable Crichton*. At Rome, Venice, and Padua, he distinguished himself with equal applause; and at Mantua added the reputation of a hero to that of a scholar, by encountering a gladiator who had foiled the most celebrated fencers in Europe, and by killing two or three opponents there, had become a terror to the whole city. Unfortunately the duke of Mantua appointed him tutor to his son, a riotous dissolute youth; who on some unknown cause of resentment, attacked him with five other bravos one night in the street: but Crichton soon made them fly, and disarming their principal, he pulled off his mask, and begged his life. When Crichton saw who he was, he fell on his knees, presented his own sword to him, told him he had only acted in self-defence, but that he might always be master of his life: the prince overcome probably with shame at being so disappointed and detected, brutally took him at his word; and ran him through the heart! This happened in 1583, in the 32d year of his age. The whole court went into mourning for him, he was lamented by all the learned in Europe, and it is said that if the epitaphs and elegies composed on his death were collected, they would exceed the bulk of Homer's works.

CRITIAS, one of Socrates's scholars, was so far from improving by this philosopher's lectures, that he became a very wicked man. He shewed it chiefly when Athens, his native city,

being subdued by Lyfander, the general of the Lacedæmonians, was made subject to thirty tyrants. He was one of the thirty, and the most unjust of them all.

CRITO, an Athenian philosopher, lived in the 94th Olympiad, and 350 of Rome. He was one of the most zealous disciples of Socrates, and looked to him so well, that he supplied him with whatever he wanted. He had several scholars who proved great men.

CRITOBULUS, a famous physician, lived in 110th Olympiad, the 414th of Rome. He drew an arrow so dextrously out of king Philip of Macedon's eye, that the hurt could not be discovered.

CRITOLAUS, a Greek historian, rendered his name very famous by a treatise of the Epirots, cited by Plutarch. He also wrote of astronomy under the title of *Phænomena*.

CRITON, a physician, disciple of Acron of Agrigentum, lived in the 87th Olympiad, or 322 of Rome, and was the first inventor of Cosmetic, *i. e.* That art which is for the beauty and ornament of the body.

CROESUS, king of Lydia, after Alyattes II, a. m. 3442. He made the Greeks of Asia tributary; subjected the Phrygians, Mysians, Paphlagonians, Thracians, Carians, &c. Solon gave a rebuke to his vanity, when he asked him, who he thought was happier than he, saying, Telles a citizen of Athens, Clenobis, and Bito, were happier than he, and none could pronounce of a man's happiness till after his death. Croesus ridiculed him and his reply. Soon after he was worsted by Cyrus, king of Persia, who took him prisoner in the town of Sardis, a. r. 206. Cyrus placed him upon a funeral pile, which made him reflect upon Solon's answer, and cry, *Solon, Solon*. When Cyrus heard it, he recalled the sentence, and he passed his days with his son Cambyfes, who not long after asked Croesus, if he was as

great as his father? Who answered, no, for you have not such a son as your father left behind him.

CROFT (Herbert) an eminent divine of the church of England, promoted to the see of Hereford on the Restoration of Charles II. which he never would quit, though offered a better bishopric more than once. In 1675 when the quarrel with the non-conformists was at its height, he published a conciliatory piece called *The Naked Truth, or The true State of the Primitive Church*, written with great piety and force of argument; which made much noise and was attacked with furious zeal by the intolerant part of the clergy. He died in 1691, aged 88.

CROISADES; see PETER the Hermit.

CROMWELL (Thomas) son of a blacksmith at Putney; who being a man of great natural parts, was entertained by cardinal Wolsey. His first place at court was master of the king's Jewel-house: he was afterward created master of the Rolls and keeper of the privy-seal, and had a great hand in the dissolution of the monasteries. At length the king made him vicar-general, lord vice-gerent in ecclesiastical affairs, earl of Essex and knight of the Garter. But at last he was attainted for heresy and high-treason by an act of parliament, and was beheaded on Tower-hill, July 28, 1540.

CROMWELL (Oliver) lord protector of the commonwealth of England, was descended on both sides from families of great antiquity, and was born at Huntingdon in 1599. His early life was spent in irregularities until he inclined to puritanical opinions; when being elected a member in the third parliament of Charles I. which met in 1628, he was one of the committee for religion, and distinguished himself by his zeal against popery. He was constant in his attendance, a frequent speaker, but did not at first discover any of those great qualities that afterward astonished the world,

and which seem to have appeared only as occasion called for the exercise of them. He was a zealous promoter of the remonstrance in 1641, which by inflaming both parties produced the civil war; and raised a good troop of horse at Cambridge for the service of parliament, of which he was appointed commander. The nature of this work will not admit a detail of his military exploits in the course of the war, which his courage and conduct rendered him a principal instrument in bringing to a happy issue for the parliament; it must therefore suffice to say, that after promoting the self denying ordinance, that excluded members of both houses of parliament from all offices civil or military; he artfully contrived to be excepted from compliance with it, and distinguished himself particularly in the decisive battle of Naseby, fought June 14, 1646: he was then the second in command, under general Fairfax, but the first in all essential points of influence. The king being subdued, the army by Cromwell's schemes opposed the intended reduction of the forces, and resolved to subdue their masters in the house of commons; which when effected, the trial and death of the king, with the abolition of monarchical government were the immediate consequences. Of these daring measures, Cromwell was the chief contriver and agent; and while his chosen tools assumed the authority of a house of commons at Westminster, himself at the head of the army reduced Ireland, Scotland, and the young king Charles II. at Worcester, whom he drove back again into exile. He had now attained supreme power in fact, it remained only to decorate it with some forms. Preparatory to this he turned the members of the house of commons out of doors by actual force; convened another assembly by his own authority, who in a short time surrendered their power back to him and his council of officers, and they invested him with the title of Protector. He received this

this dignity on December 16, 1653, in the 54th year of his age, and applied himself with great prudence to the settlement of public affairs both foreign and domestic: in 1654 he by an ordinance united England and Scotland, and soon after did the same by Ireland. To Cromwell we owe the island of Jamaica, and the glorious successes of admiral Blake in the Mediterranean, rendered his government much respected abroad; however the peculiarity of his circumstances, and the opposition of parties might make it disliked at home. In 1657, he indirectly attempted to get the title of royalty bestowed on him, but desisted, on finding some of his best friends very averse to the scheme: however he got his parliament to confirm his office by a solemn instrument; and went through a new inauguration, with all the pomp of a coronation. He then endeavoured to add something like a house of lords to his commons, but the ancient peers refused to sit with such men as he mixed with them, and his commons disputed the authority of the other house: so that he was forced to dissolve his parliament; and plainly saw that a regular establishment could not be formed without relinquishing more power than was safe for him to part with. Hence he grew reserved, suspicious, and discontented, which at last affected his body, and he died in 1658. He had a pompous funeral at the public expence, and was buried, or thought to be buried, in Henry VII's chapel: for there is a story current that to guard against any future insult being offered to his body, it was privately buried in Naseby field, which was repeatedly plowed and sowed afterward, to secure the spot from discovery. The same account adds that by a refinement in this scheme, the body of king Charles I. with the head sewed on again, was buried for that of Cromwell; so that when it was hanged on Tyburn at the Restoration, the seam round the neck was observable, and a

likeness of the king's countenance: and that on such a rumour being carried to court, the body was immediately ordered to be taken down and buried.

CROMWELL (Richard) the eldest son of Oliver Cromwell, was named by him for his successor before his death. A parliament passed a bill to recognise him as protector, and for restoring the house of lords. Then they fell into debates about settling the chief magistrate's power, and that of the upper house. These and other proceedings terminated in a jealousy betwixt the protector and his army; at last they discarded him, and took the government into their own hands. They discharged his debts, took all the household stuff, plate, &c. gave him a protection for six months, and so he retired. Richard Cromwell was by no means qualified so support the station gained by the aspiring talents of his father; he was of a moderate temper, and untainted with that fanatical spirit Oliver so successfully cultivated: on the Restoration, he went abroad, but returned in 1680 under the assumed name of Clark, and settled at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, where he lived privately and died in 1712, at the advanced age of 86.

CROSS, an English artist famous only for copying, in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. but of this talent there is a story current, more to his credit for skill than for probity. He is said to have been employed by the former to copy the celebrated Madonna of Raphael in St. Mark's church at Venice; and that having obtained leave of the state for that purpose, he executed his piece so well as to bring away the original and leave his copy in the place of it. The deception was not detected until it was too late to recover the loss; and this piece was bought in Oliver's time by the Spanish ambassador for his master, who placed it in the Escorial.

CROUSAZ (John Peter de) a celebrated philosopher and mathematician

tician born at Laufanne in Switzerland in 1663. He was tutor to prince Frederic of Hesse Cassel, nephew to the king of Sweden, and was by that king appointed counsellor of his embassies. He wrote many works, philosophical, religious, and miscellaneous; and among the rest, a commentary on Pope's Essay on Man. He died in 1748.

CROWNE (John) a celebrated dramatic writer, born in Nova Scotia, where his father was a minister; but being impatient of the gloomy restraint of that country, he came to England, where he was reduced to enter into the service of an old lady; of which he was soon as weary as he had been of America. He then had recourse to his pen, which quickly procured him favour at court; but this kind of subsistence proving precarious, he ventured to solicit Charles II. for some establishment. Charles promised to provide for him, but insisted first on having another comedy; and suggested to him the plan of a Spanish play, from which Crowne produced the comedy of *Sir Courtly Nice*: but the sudden death of the king on the last day of the rehearsal, plunged him at once from his pleasing expectations into disappointment and distress! and left him no resource but his wits. He died some time about the year 1703, and left behind him 17 tragedies and comedies, some of which are acted with great success.

CROXAL (Samuel) an ingenious English divine, who in his youth wrote the celebrated poem intitled *The Fair Circassian*, which was vehemently declaimed against by one Cragg a Scots minister; who in a volume of spiritual poems, among other instances of the horrid prostitution of genius, complains of Croxal for abandoning his muse to lewdness, "in converting the Song of Solomon, into an amorous dialogue." Mr. Croxal had the livings of Hampton in Middlesex; and the united parishes of St. Mary Somerset,

and St. Mary Mounthaw in London; both which he held till his death in 1751. He published many other poems and translations, with an entire English edition of *Æsop's Fables*. In consequence of his attachment to Whig principles, he enjoyed some other preferments, and was chaplain in ordinary to George II.

CRUSADE; see PETER the Hermit.

CRUSIUS (Martin) born at Bottenstein in Germany 1526, wrote a political and civil history of Constantinople in common Greek; but the third book of this history is called a history of the Patriarchs of Constantinople, and is written in modern Greek, all which he turned into Latin.

CTESIUS, a native of Cnidos, who accompanied Cyrus the son of Darius, in his expedition against his brother Artaxerxes; by whom he was taken prisoner. But curing Artaxerxes of a wound he received in the battle, he became a great favourite at the court of Persia, where he continued practising physic for 17 years; and was employed in several negotiations. He wrote the *History of Persia* in 23 books; and a *History of the Indies*: but these works are now lost, and all we have remaining of them, is an abridgment compiled by Photius. The most judicious among the ancients looked upon Ctesias as a fabulous writer; yet several of the ancient historians and modern Christian writers have adopted in part his chronology of the Assyrian kings.

CUDWORTH (Ralph) a very learned divine of the church of England in the 17th century. In January 1657 he was one of the persons nominated by a committee of the parliament to be consulted about the English translation of the Bible. In 1678 he published his *True intellectual System of the Universe*, which admirable work met with great opposition. He likewise published a treatise, intitled, *Deus justificatus: Or the*

the divine Goodness of God vindicated against the Assertions of absolute and inconditionate Reprobation. He embraced the mechanical or corpuscular philosophy; but with regard to the deity, spirits, genii, and ideas, he followed the Platonists. He died at Cambridge in 1688. The late earl of Shaftesbury styles him an excellent and learned divine of highest authority at home, and fame abroad. His daughter Damaris, who married Sir Francis Masham of Oates in Essex, was a lady of genius and learning; she had a great friendship for Mr. Locke, who resided several years at her house at Oates, where he died in 1704.

CUJACIUS (James) of mean parents, the best Civilian of his time, taught at Thoulouse, and went to Turin at the intreaties of Philibert, duke of Saxony. He had several other advantageous offers, but by reason of his age staid teaching at Bourges, where he took great pleasure to communicate with his friends and scholars the readiest method of attaining the knowledge of the law. His works are in high esteem amongst Civilians.

CUMBERLAND (Richard) a very learned English divine and bishop in the latter end of the 17th century, son of a citizen of London, educated at Cambridge. In 1672 he published his excellent *Treatise of the Laws of Nature*; and in 1685 *An Essay toward the Jewish Weights and Measures*. After the Revolution he was nominated by king William to the bishopric of Peterborough, without the least solicitation on his part, and the first account he had of his promotion was from the public news. He pursued his studies to the last; and the world is obliged to him for clearing up several difficulties in history, chronology and philosophy. After the age of 83 he applied himself to the study of the Coptic language, of which he made himself master. He was as remarkable for humility of mind, benevolence of

of temper and innocence of life, as for his extensive learning.

CUMBERLAND (William) duke of, second son of George II, and queen Caroline, was born at Leicester house April 15th 1721. He attended his father at the battle of Dettingen, where he received a wound in the leg by a ball, which affected him at times as long as he lived. He commanded the British army at the battle of Fontenoy, where the French would have been routed, by their own confession, if the Dutch auxiliaries had done their duty. He put an end to the Scots rebellion April 16 1746, by totally routing the young Pretender at Culloden, for which he received the most distinguished honours both from the parliament and people. At the battle of Val in 1747, Dutch misbehaviour again lost him the honour of the day. His powers in the next war being confined by positive orders, he cleared himself from the consequences, and shewed his resentment by resigning all his military employments October 12, 1757, and lived retired. He died 1765, and his memory will ever be revered by all true friends to their country; a character he ever supported himself, as far as his power extended.

CUNÆUS (Peter) born in Zeland 1586, improved first under John Drusius in the learned tongues, by whose assistance he likewise became well skilled in the Jewish antiquities. He also studied law and taught at Leyden in 1615. He read politics there till his death in 1638.

CUNOBELINE, a British prince, said to have been bred at the court of Augustus, with whom he always upheld a friendly correspondence: he was a warlike prince, and his chief feat was Camoludunum, now Malden in Essex.

CUPID, son of Venus, the god of love.

CURIATII, three brothers of Alba, maintained the interest of their country against the Romans, who had declared

declared war against those of Alba. Their forces being equal, three brothers on each side were chosen to decide the contest: the Curiatii by those of Alba, and the Horatii by the Romans. The three first were wounded, and two of the latter killed; but the third joining policy to valour, ran away; and having thus tired the Curiatii, he took them one after another and killed them all three.

CURCELLÆUS (Stephen) a learned divine of Geneva, where he was born in 1586, who succeeded the famous Episcopius in his professorship at Amsterdam. He wrote many theological pieces; and applied himself particularly to a critical examination of the Greek copies of the New Testament; of which he gave a new edition with many readings drawn from various MSS. He died at Amsterdam in 1658.

CURIO, a Roman orator, son to another orator of this name, a. r. 700. He was naturally eloquent, and his sayings sagacious and instructive. In one of his pleadings he called Cæsar every woman's husband, and every man's wife.

CURIUS DENTATUS (M. Annius) was a Roman citizen, and thrice consul: he conquered the Samnites, Sabines, and Lucanians; and gave each citizen 40 acres of land, allowing himself no more. The ambassadors of the Samnites making him a visit, found him boiling turnips in a pipkin; upon which, they offered him gold to come over to their interest; but he told them, his design was not to grow rich, but to command those who were so. He defeated Pyrrhus near Tarentum, a. r. 480 and received the honour of a triumph.

CURTIUS (Quintus) a Roman gentleman, a. r. 392, understanding by the oracle, that a certain gulph in the forum, which boded misfortune to the city could only be stopped by throwing the most precious thing they had into it: Curtius considering of it, thought his own merit above all others, and leaped into the abyss, which suddenly closed up.

CURTIUS (Quintus) a Latin historian who wrote the life of Alexander the Great in ten books, of which the two first are not indeed extant, but are so well supplied by Freinshemius, that the loss is scarcely regretted. Where this writer was born, or even when he lived, are points no one pretends to know; by his style he is supposed to have lived in or near the Augustan age; while some are not wanting, who imagine the work to have been composed in Italy, about 300 years ago, and the name of Quintus Curtius to be fictitiously added to it. Cardinal du Perron was so great an admirer of this work, as to declare one page of it to be worth thirty of Tacitus: yet M. Le Clerc, at the end of his Art of Criticism, has charged the writer with great ignorance, and many contradictions.

CUSA (Nicholas de) a learned cardinal born of mean parentage, and called from Cusa, the place of his birth. He was made a Cardinal in 1448, and being appointed governor of Rome by pope Pius II. during his absence at Mantua, he was the chief concert and manager of the war against the Turks. He founded a church, and a noble library of Greek and Latin authors at Cusa; and left many excellent works behind him, which were collected and published in three volumes at Basil in 1565. In these, he has made no scruple to detect the lying traditions and sophistries of the Roman church; particularly the groundlessness of the famous pretended donation of Constantine the Great, to Sylvester bishop of Rome.

CYANNIPPUS, of Syracuse; Bacchus punished him with a fit of drunkenness for despising his feasts. He ravished his daughter Cyana, who understanding that the death of the incestuous would stop the plague of her country, obliged her father to die with her.

CYAXARES, king of the Medes, after his father Phraortes, a. m. 3379, besieging Niniveh, he was forced to return

return to defend his own country against the Scythians, who defeated him. However, he did as much for them afterward, and then made himself master of Assyria, entered into Lydia, which had sheltered the Scythians, and died after 40 years reign.

CYBELE, wife to Saturn, called the mother of the gods; has various names, Rhea, Ops, Dindymene, Berecynthia, and Dea bona; she is commonly represented with turrets on her head, and drawn by lions: the pine-tree was consecrated to her after her dearly beloved Atys was metamorphosed into it. Her priests were all eunuchs.

CYCLOPS, were inhabitants of Sicily; cruel, and of a gigantic stature; they kept about Ætna, which occasioned the fiction of the poets, that they were Vulcan's smiths, and made Jupiter's thunderbolts. They are described as having but one eye in the midst of the forehead.

CYGNÉ (Martin du) a Jesuit, the most famous rhetorician of the 17th century: he published, 1661, an Analysis of Cicero's Orations, which has been several times reprinted: he also left an Art of Poetry, and a Rhetoric. He died at Ypres 1699.

CYGNUS, a Ligurian k. whom Jupiter changed into a swan, because he wept for the misfortune of Phaeton and his sisters.

CYNÆTHUS, a Greek poet of the isle of Chio: he first collected Homer's verses at Syracuse, and recited them in public.

CYNEAS of Thessaly, scholar to Demosthenes; in 125th Olym. Pyrrhus had so high an esteem for him, that he sent him to Rome to solicit a peace, which was denied him; the day after he saluted all the senators and knights by name, so vast was his memory: Pyrrhus and he wrote a treatise of war quoted by Tully.

CYNEGYRUS, an Athenian soldier; in the battle of Marathon against the Persians, he pursued the enemy to their very ships; and taking hold of

one with his right hand, held it till the hand was cut off; then he took hold of it with the other; and when that was cut off he held it with his teeth.

CYNYRAS, king of Assyria or Cyprus, chiefly famous for his having begot Adonis upon his own daughter Myrrha.

CYPRIAN, St. (Cæcilius) born at Carthage, lived in the third century, and taught rhetoric before his conversion to Christianity with great reputation: he took the name of Cæcilius to shew his gratitude to a person of that name who converted him. When in the persecution by Decius he was obliged to hide himself, he wrote pious and instructive letters to those who had been his hearers; as also against the Libellatici, for which a priest named Felicissimus accused him of schism; but Cyprian appealed to the clergy of Rome, the see being vacant. Under P. Cornelius he strove zealously to oppose the schism of Novatus and Novatianus, and contended earnestly for the re-baptizing of heretics. He died a martyr in the persecution of Valerian and Gallienus in 258.

CYRANO (Bergerac) a French author, born in Gascony, about the year 1620. He first entered into the army, where his natural courage engaged him frequently in duels in the quality of a second: which with other rash actions procured him the appellation of intrepid. But the little prospect he saw of preferment, made him renounce the trade of war, for the exercise of wit. His *Comic Histories of the states and empires in the Sun and Moon*, shew him well acquainted with the Cartesian philosophy, and to have a lively imagination. Our lord Orvery classes him with Swift, for his turn of humour, which he adds, the latter adopted and pursued.

CYRIACUS (St.) patriarch of Constantinople in the sixth age; he sent the pope a confession of his faith, who returned him a friendly answer, but forbade his nuncio to assist at his mass, &c. unless he renounced the title of

Universal Bishop, which the pope was afraid he would get confirmed. Cyriacus opposed the emperor Phocas, who encroached upon the church liberties: Phocas in revenge made an edict, forbidding the name of Oecumenic should be given to any bishop but to him of Rome; which Cyriacus resenting, died of grief in 606.

CYRIL (St.) patriarch of Alexandria, famous for his piety and doctrine, lived in the 5th age, and succeeded Theophilus his mother's brother. He began to exercise his episcopacy with great authority, and put S. Chrysostom's name in the ecclesiastical records, at Atticus of Constantinople, and S. Isidore of Pelusium's request. It was he that presided at the general council of Ephesus in 431, wherein Nestorius was condemned; and afterward wrote against Theodorus of Mopsuestia, Diodorus of Tharsus, and Julian the apostate: he also writ Commentaries on St. John's Gospel, and several other books. He died in 444.

CYRIL (St.) bishop of Jerusalem succeeded Maximus in 350. He was afterward deposed for the crime of exposing to sale the treasures of the church, and applying the money to the support of the poor during a great famine. This however might have been passed over, but it unluckily happened, that among these treasures was an embroidered robe that had been presented to the church by Constantine the Great, and which was afterward seen to be worn by a common actress on the stage. Under Julian he was restored to his see, and was firmly established to all his old honours and dignities under Theodosius; in which he continued unmolested to his death in 386. The remains of this father consist only of 23 catecheses and one letter to the emperor Constantius.

CYRUS I. of this name, king of Persia, was son to Cambyfes a Persian of mean condition, and Mandana, daughter of Astyages k. of the Medes,

and was exposed to be devoured in a forest by his grandfather's order, who was told, that one of his grandchildren should dethrone him. Harpagus, who was sent to execute the command, preserved, and got him brought up in a shepherd's house; so that afterward, at the head of some rebellious troops, he dethroned Astyages, and gave a beginning to the kingdom of the Persians, founded upon the ruin of that of the Medes. This happened in the 55th olymp. 195 of Rome, 559 y. before Christ. After this, his great conquests made his way to the monarchy. Croesus k. of Lydia thinking to stop his progress, was deprived of all his possessions, and ran a great risk of his life. Having laid siege to Babylon in the 59th olymp. he took it, by turning the Euphrates into another channel dug by his army unknown to the Babylonians. It was then the Persian monarchy begun under Cyrus, who had reigned 21 years. After these exploits he set the Jews at liberty after 70 years captivity, and gave them leave to return to their own country, and rebuild the city and temple of Jerusalem. His death is variously told, but Xenophon's account seems the most probable; Herodotus, whom Justin follows, says, that making war against the Massagetes, he defeated their army by a stratagem, with their general Spargapifus, queen Tomyris's son; but this princess coming herself some time after with a powerful army, routed the Persians, and got Cyrus's head cut off, and plunging it into a vessel full of blood, bid it satiate itself with what it so much thirsted for. His death is generally put in the 224 or 225th of Rome 530 before Christ.

CYRUS II. called the Young, son to Darius surnamed the Bastard, and younger brother to Artaxerxes II. called Mnemon. This prince, not satisfied with the government of Asia, which his father had given him, would deprive his brother of the crown, under pretext, that he himself was born since

since his father was made king ; but was defeated in the first battle, a. m. 3603. The Grecians, who from 10000 men were reduced to one half made their retreat home under Xenophon.

CYRUS, patriarch of Constantinople, a monk of the isle of Amestriada in the 8th century, was made patriarch through the interest of Justin the Young, to whom he foretold he would be re-enthroned. He went to meet pope Constantine, who came to Constantinople in 710, and was afterward banished by Philippicus Bardanes, when he usurped the empire in 712.

CYRUS, native of Panopolis in Egypt, lived in the 5th age, raised himself by his wit in the emp. Theodosius's court, and his great facility in making verses got him the esteem of the empress Eudoxia. He commanded the Roman troops at the taking of Carthage: after that time, he was Consul in 441, and Prefect of Constantinople, which he repaired after it had been almost quite destroyed by a terrible earthquake in 446. This got him such favour with the people, that Theodosius confiscated all his goods, and deprived him of all his posts, under pretext that he was an idolater: this disgrace disposed him to embrace Christianity.

CYTHEREA, a name of Venus, so called from Cythera, an island in Greece, where poets say she was formed of the froth of the sea: she had a sumptuous temple there consecrated to her, under the name of Venus Urania.

CYZICUS, king of the Peninsula of the Propontis, treated the Argonauts sumptuously, who landed there as they went for the golden fleece. These heroes parting from hence, and being a whole day at sea, where driven back again upon the same coast, at night by a storm. Cyzicus taking them for pyrates or enemies, opposed their landing, but was killed in the engagement. Jason distinguishing him the next day among the dead, buried him honourably.

D.

DACIER (Andrew) born at Castres in Upper Languedoc, 1651, had a great genius and inclination for learning, and studied at Saumur under Tannegui Le Fevre, then engaged in the instruction of his daughter, who proved afterward an honour to her sex. This gave rise to that mutual tenderness which a marriage of 40 years could never weaken in them. The duke of Montausier hearing of his merit, put him in the list of the Commentators for the use of the Dauphin, and engaged him in an edition of *Pompeius Festus*, which he published 1681. His edition of *Horace*, printed at Paris in 10 vols. in 12^o, and his other works, raised him a great reputation. He was made a member of the Academy of Inscriptions 1695. When the history of Lewis XIV. by medals was finished, he was chosen to present it to his majesty, who being informed of the pains which he had taken in it, settled upon him a pension of 2000 livres, and appointed him keeper of the books of the king's closet in the Louvre. When that post was united to that of library-keeper to the king, he was not only continued in the privileges of his place during life, but the survivance was granted to his wife, a favour of which there had been no instance before. But the death of Madam Dacier 1720, rendered this grant, which was so honourable to her, ineffectual. He died Sept. 18, 1722, of an ulcer in the throat. In his manners, sentiments, and the whole of his conduct, he was a complete model of that ancient philosophy of which he was so great an admirer, and which he improved by the rules and principles of Christianity.

DACIER (Anne) daughter of Tannegui le Fevre, professor of Greek at Saumur in France; she early shew-

ed a fine genius, which her father cultivated with great care and satisfaction. After her father's death she went to Paris, whither her fame had already reached; she was then preparing an edition of *Callimachus*, which she published in 1674. Having shewn some sheets of it to Mr. Huet, preceptor to the Dauphin, and to several other men of learning at the court, the work was so highly admired, that the duke of Montausier made a proposal to her of publishing several Latin authors for the use of the Dauphin. She rejected this proposal at first, as a task to which she was not equal. But the duke insisted upon it; so that at last he gained her consent: upon which she undertook an edition of *Florus*, published in 1674. Her reputation being now spread over all Europe, Christina queen of Sweden ordered count Konigsmark to make her a compliment in her name: upon which Mademoiselle le Fevre sent the queen a Latin letter, with her edition of *Florus*, to which her Majesty wrote an obliging answer; and not long after sent her another letter, to persuade her to abandon the protestant religion, and made her considerable offers to settle at her court. In 1683 she married Mr. Dacier, and soon after declared her design to the duke of Montausier and the bp. of Meaux of reconciling herself to the church of Rome, which she had entertained for some time: but as Mr. Dacier was not yet convinced of the reasonableness of such a change, they retired to Castres in 1684, where they had a small estate, in order to examine the points of controversy between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics. They at last determined in favour of the latter, and made their public abjuration in 1685. After this, the king gave both husband and wife marks of his favour. In 1693, she applied herself to the education of her son and daughter, who made a prodigious progress: the son died 1694, and the

daughter became a nun in the abbey of Longchamp. She had another daughter, who had united in her all the virtues and accomplishments that could adorn the sex, but she died at 18. Her mother has immortalized her memory in the preface to her translation of the *Iliad*. Madam Dacier was in a very infirm state of health the two last years of her life, and died, after a very painful sickness, Aug. 17, 1720, aged 69. She was remarkable for her firmness, generosity, equality of temper, and piety.

DACTYLI IDÆI, the children of Sol and Minerva, and priests of Cybele; five of them were males, and five were females, and are called so, being equal in number to the fingers of a man's hand.

DÆDALUS, an ingenious Athenian artist, who invented divers mechanical instruments, as the saw, &c. and made walking statues, with their eyes rolling as if alive. He threw his brother's son out of a window, for fear he should excel him in his art, because he had invented the potter's wheel: whereupon he fled into Crete to king Minos, and carried his son Icarus along with him. There he built the celebrated labyrinth, in which he and his son were shut up, because of his having served Pasiphae the queen in her base amours: but he made himself and his son wings, by which he escaped; but his son, not observing his directions, fell into the sea and was drowned. He fled to Cocalus king of Egypt, who caused him to be choaked in a stove, to prevent Minos's making war against him on his account. He is said to have lived about the year 2600. He made many famous works at Memphis in Egypt, where the inhabitants paid him divine honours.

DAILLE (John) a protestant minister near Paris, was one of the most learned divines of the 17th century, and was the most esteemed by the Catholics, of all the controversial writers among the Protestants. He was tutor

to two of the grandsons of the illustrious Mr. Du Pleffis Mornai. Mr. Daille having lived 14 years with so excellent a master, travelled into Italy with his two pupils; one of them died abroad; with the other he saw Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Flanders, Holland, and England, and returned in 1621. He was received minister in 1623, and first exercised his office in the family of Mr. Du Pleffis Mornai; but this did not last long, for that lord died soon after. The memoirs of this great man employed Mr. Daille the following year. In 1625 he was appointed minister of the church of Saumur, and 1626 removed to Paris. He spent all the rest of his life in the service of this last church and composed several works: his first piece was his master-piece, and an excellent work, *Of the Use of the Fathers*, printed 1631. It is a strong chain of reasoning which forms a moral demonstration against those who would have religious disputes decided by the authority of the fathers. He died in 1670, aged 77.

DALECHAMP (James) a physician in Normandy, in the 16th century, wrote a history of plants, and was well skilled in polite learning. He wrote notes on Pliny's natural history, and translated Athenæus into Latin.

DALMATIUS, son of Constantius Chlorus, brother of Constantine the Great, wore the purple, and had the title of Nobilissimus.

DALMATIUS, bp. of Cyzicum, wrote the acts of the council of Nice, and assisted at the council of Ephesus.

DALMATIUS, name of a hermit, who never came out of his cell for 48 years on the most urgent occasions; yet came out to oppose the Nestorians, and was extremely pleased with their condemnation by the council of Ephesus.

DAMASCENUS (John) an illustrious father of the church in the 8th century, born at Damascus, where his

father, though a Christian, enjoyed the office of counsellor of state to the Saracen caliph; to which the son succeeded. He retired afterward to the monastery of St. Sabas, and spent the remainder of his life in writing books of divinity: his works have been often printed, but the Paris edition in 1712, 2 vols. folio, is esteemed the best.

DAMASCIUS, a celebrated heathen philosopher, born at Damascus in the year 540, when the Goths reigned in Italy. He wrote the life of his master Isidorus, and dedicated it to Theodora, a very learned and philosophical lady, who had also been a pupil to Isidorus. In this life, which is copiously written, he frequently made oblique attacks on the Christian religion: of this life however, we have nothing remaining but some extracts preserved by Photius. Damascius succeeded Theon in the rhetorical school, and Isidorus, in that of philosophy at Athens.

DAMIAN (Peter) cardinal, and bishop of Ostia in the 11th century. He appears to have been an honest man, for he publicly condemned the liberty the popes took of opposing the emperors by arms; and described in a very lively manner the enormous vices of his age, in several of his works, in his *Gomorrhæus* particularly, which has been preserved, though pope Alexander II. endeavoured to suppress it. Damian's works were printed at Paris in 1663.

DAMOCLES, a courtier to Dionysius the tyrant, whose happiness he extremely admired; but changed his sentiments, when being invited by this prince to a sumptuous feast, and set upon a magnificent couch, he perceived a naked sword hanging over him by a thread, which made him intreat the tyrant to restore him to his former state, that he might enjoy the happiness of a middling condition of life.

DAMON, a philosopher a. r. 367, was so closely connected in friendship with his colleague Pythias, that Dionysius having sentenced one of them to death,

death, permitted Damon to order his affairs accordingly, on condition of a surety to return, which Pythias undertook. Damon coming at the time appointed, the tyrant admiring their friendship, pardoned them, wishing he might make up the third.

DAMPIER (William) a famous navigator, descended from a good family in Somersetshire, and born in 1652. Losing his father very young, he was sent to sea where he soon distinguished himself, particularly in the south sea. His *Voyage round the World*, is well known, and has gone through many editions. He appears afterward to have engaged in the Bristol expedition, with captain Woodes Rogers; who sailed in August 1708, and returned September 1711: but we have no farther particulars of his life or death.

DANAE, daughter to Acrisius, king of Argos, who being informed by an oracle, that he should be killed by her son, shut her up in a castle of brass to prevent it. Jupiter, transforming himself into a shower of gold, got her with child, of Perseus, who afterward slew his grandfather.

DANAIDES, fifty daughters of Danaus, were married to their cousins-germans, the sons of Ægypthus, and killed their husbands the first night, except Hypermnestra, who saved her husband Linus. The other sisters are punished in hell, by pouring water into a hog's head without a bottom.

DANCHET (Anthony) an eminent French dramatic poet, born in 1671. He had a place in the French king's library, and died in 1748, after having long possessed the public esteem, as well for his integrity as his writings. They are collected in 4 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1751.

D'ANCRE, Marshal; see **CONCINI**.

DANDINI (Jerome) a learned Italian jesuit, born at Cesena in the ecclesiastical state, in 1554; was the first of his order who taught philosophy at Paris. He was sent by pope

Clement VIII. as his nuncio to the Maronites of mount Libanus, and wrote the account of his journey: beside which he wrote *Ethics*, and a *Commentary on the three Books of Aristotle de Anima*. Dandini died in 1634.

DANET (Peter) a French Abbé, and one of those appointed by the duke de Montausier, to illustrate the classics for the use of the dauphin; of which he executed Phædrus. He also wrote a *Dictionary*, with other works, and died in 1709.

DANIEL, the prophet, he died a. m. 3446, aged 110 years. The enemies of christianity finding it impossible to avoid the force of his prophecy concerning the coming of the Messiah, affirm it to have been wrote after Christ's passion.

DANIEL (Samuel) an eminent English historian and poet, born near Taunton in Somersetshire, in 1562. His own merit, with the recommendation of his brother-in-law John Florio, so well known for his Italian Dictionary, procured him the post of groom of the privy chamber to queen Anne consort of James I. he was tutor to the lady Anne Clifford, afterward countess of Pembroke; and on the death of Spenser, was made poet laureat. He died in 1619, after having wrote an *History of England*, ending with the reign of Edward III. many dramatic pieces, and some poems.

DANIEL (Gabriel) a learned French Jesuit, born at Roan in 1649. He read lectures on theology, philosophy, and polite literature, in several places; and one of his earliest productions was intitled *Voyage du Monde Descartes*, a satirical confutation of the Cartesian philosophy, in the form of a romance. He was the author of some other works, but the name of father Daniel is best known for his *History of France*, published at Paris in 1713, in 3 vols. folio. This history which ended with Henry IV. has since been continued, in the way of annals only, to the death of

Lewis

Lewis XIV. Father Daniel was superior of the Maison professe of the Jesuits at Paris; and at his death in 1728, they lost one of the greatest ornaments of the order.

DANTE, one of the first poets of Italy, born at Florence 1265, of a good family. He consecrated the first of his muse to love; but afterward he undertook a more serious work. He would have been more happy if he had never meddled with any thing else: for being ambitious, and having attained some of the most considerable posts in the commonwealth, he was crushed by the ruins of the faction he embraced. Pope Boniface VIII. sent Charles of Valois thither 1301, to re-establish the peace, Florence being divided into two factions, one named the White, and the other the Black. No better way was found to pacify the city, than to expel thence the faction of the White, which Dante favoured. He endeavoured to revenge himself at the expence of his country, and did all he could to expose it to a bloody war. He died in exile 1321. He applied himself diligently to study during his banishment, and wrote some books, wherein he shewed more fire and spirit than he would have done had he enjoyed a more quiet state of life. The most considerable of his works is the Poem, intituled, *The Comedy of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise*. It has much displeased the church of Rome, as did likewise another book of his, *de Monarchia*; wherein he maintains, that the authority of the emperors ought not to depend on that of the popes.

DANTE (Ignatius) grandson of the preceding took the habit of a Dominican monk. The reputation of his learning caused him to be invited to Rome by Gregory XIII. who employed him in making geographical maps and plans; for which the pope rewarded him with the bishopric of Alatri, near Rome.

DANTE (Vincent) his brother, a good mathematician and statuary,
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composed the lives of those who had excelled in that art, and other works. He was invited by Philip II. of Spain to finish the escorial; but he had not health enough to undertake that voyage.

DANTE (John Baptist) a native of Perugia, an excellent mathematician, called the New Dædalus, for the wings which he made to himself, and flew several times with over the lake of Thrasymentus. He fell in one of his enterprises, and broke his thigh; but it was set by the chirurgions, and he afterward was called to Venice to profess mathematics.

DAPHNE, daughter of the river Peneus, at her own desire was turned into a laurel by her father, to avoid the amours of Apollo.

DARDANUS, son of Jupiter and Electra, founded the city and kingdom of Troy.

DARIUS I. of the name, king of Persia, son of Hytaspes, and general; he joined with others to dethrone the pretended Smerdis, and so abolished the kingdom of the Magi. Darius, by the cunning of his groom, obtained the kingdom, a. m. 3466. He took Samos, as also Babylon after 20 months siege, by the cunning of Zopyrus. He likewise made head against the Scythians; and laid a bridge over the Bosphorus to pass into Europe. He marched against the Greeks; but was defeated by Miltiades the Athenian commander. He punished the rebellious Egyptians, declared his son Xerxes his successor, and died a. m. 3475. In his epitaph he boasts of having been a great drinker: "I could both drink a great deal of wine, and carry it well"

DARIUS II. called Nothus, had Arsaces, by Parisatis his sister by the father, who succeeded him under the title of Artaxerxes Mnemon; he carried on some wars by his generals and son Cyrus, and after 19 years reign, died a. m. 3600.

DARIUS III. Codomannus, son of
N Arsamis

Arfamis and Syfigambis, and king of Persia, a. m. 3669, in Alexander's time, who defeated him thrice; first at Granicus in Phrygia; next in the streights of mount Taurus, where Darius lost his relations, a. r. 421; Alexander refusing to make peace with him, totally overcame him at Arbela, 11 days after that great eclipse of the moon mentioned by Pliny and Ptolomy. Darius fled into Media, where Bessus the governor of Bactria killed him a. m. 3674, the 6th year of his reign, being the last of the Persian monarchy.

DASSOUCI, a celebrated French musician and poet of the 17th century, who published his own whimsical adventures, in a style of buffoonry. He was introduced to Lewis XIII. at St. Germain's, where he struck that prince's humour by singing a drinking song of his own making; which afterward became a fashionable song at court; the king listened to his songs ever after, and admitted him freely into his closet. He was lashed by Boileau; and the pieces against Soucidas in *Cyrano de Bergerac*, are pointed at Dassouci. He was but a very indifferent kind of man even from his own confession.

DATAMES, a private soldier in Artaxarxes's guards, and afterward general of his army. His enemies envying his greatness, did him such ill offices with the king, that he was forced to fly; and put himself at the head of some troops to defend his life. At last he was basely killed by Mithridates, under pretence of friendship.

DATI (Carlo) professor of polite learning at Florence. His native country became very famous, as well on account of his works, as of the elogies which have been bestowed on him by learned men. The chief work to which Dati applied himself, was *Della Pittura Antica*, of which he published an essay in the year 1667. He died in 1675, much lamented, as well for

his humanity and amiable manners, as for his parts and learning.

DAVENANT (Sir William) an eminent poet in the 17th century, born at Oxford 1606. After some stay at the university he entered into the service of Frances, first duchess of Richmond, and afterward of Fulke Grevil, lord Brooke; who having an excellent taste for poetry, was much charmed with him. He got great esteem by writing poems and plays; and upon the death of Ben Johnson was created poet-laureat. He wrote his poem *Gondibert* at Paris. He formed a design for carrying over a considerable number of artificers, especially weavers, to Virginia, by the encouragement of Henrietta Maria, the queen-mother of England, who obtained leave for him of the king of France. But he and his company were seized by some parliament ships, and he carried prisoner first to the Isle of Wight, and then to the Tower of London; but by the mediation of Milton and others he got his liberty as a prisoner at large. At this time tragedies and comedies being prohibited, he contrived to set up an Opera, to be performed by declamations and music. This Italian Opera began in Rutland-house in Charter-house-yard 1656; but was afterward removed to the Cock-Pit in Drury Lane, and was much frequented for many years. In 1648 his *Madagascar*, with other poems, were printed. He died in 1668, aged 63.

DAVENANT (Dr. Charles) an eminent civilian and writer, eldest son of the preceding, and educated in Cambridge: he wrote several political tracts; and likewise plays. He was (1685) impowered with the master of the Revels, to inspect the plays designed for the stage, that no immoralities might be presented. His *Essays on Trade*, are in high esteem, and were lately reprinted in 5 vols. 8vo. Dr. Davenant was inspector general of exports and imports, and died in 1712.

DAVID,

DAVID, king of the Jews, one of the most extraordinary men that ever lived, whose history is particularly recorded in the Sacred Writings.

DAVIES (Sir John) an eminent lawyer and poet, born about the year 1570, who first distinguished himself by his poem *Nosce Teipsum*; on the Immortality of the Soul. He became attorney-general, and speaker of the house of commons in Ireland; and afterward was appointed lord chief justice of the court of King's-Bench in England, but died before his installation, in 1626. He published many law tracts, but was esteemed more of a scholar and wit, than of a lawyer.

DAVIES (Dr. John) canon of St. Asaph, took a doctor's degree at Oxford in 1616, where he was highly esteemed for his knowledge in Greek and Hebrew criticism; and in the history and antiquities of his own country, concerning which latter he wrote several treatises: he assisted also in translating the Bible into Welch, which was correctly published in 1620.

DAVIES (Dr. John) an eminent and learned critic born at London in 1679, and was chosen master of Queen's-college in 1717. He does not appear to have published any thing original, but gave many fair and correct editions of classic authors, which were well received both at home and abroad. He died in 1732.

DAVILA, a celebrated historian, born of an illustrious family in the island of Cyprus, which when seized by the Turks in 1571, he fled, first to Spain, and then to France, where he was much caressed in the court of Henry III. He behaved gallantly in some military expeditions under Henry IV. but afterward removed to Venice, where his brother Lewis had formerly been a commander, and where he had an honourable pension settled on him. In executing a commission under this republic, which entitled him to demand carriages for conveying his baggage, and which he asserted with great

moderation, he and his servants were at one place grossly insulted; and when Davila produced his commission, the person who was to furnish him, discharged a pistol which killed him. Davila had a son with him of about 18, who had spirit enough to revenge his death on the murderer immediately. It was at Venice he wrote his celebrated *History of the Civil Wars of France*.

DAURAT (John) an eminent French poet, born in 1507. In the reigns of Henry II. he was preceptor to the king's pages; and Charles IX. who took great delight in his conversation, honoured him with the title of his poet: but his generosity and want of management placed him in the class of those learned men who have been very near starving. Conformable to the taste of the age, he had so much skill in making anagrams, that several illustrious persons gave him their names to anagrammatise: he also undertook to explain the centuries of Nostradamus. Making verses was a disease in him; for no book was printed, nor did any person of consequence die, but Daurat made some verses on the subject; as if he had been poet in ordinary, or his muse had been a hired mourner to the whole kingdom. Scaliger tells us that he spent the latter part of his life in endeavouring to find all the Bible in Homer. He died in 1588.

DECEMVIRI, ten magistrates of Rome, who took care of the laws of the twelve tables, collected from the best governed and most civilized nations of Greece. But three years after they were set aside for their mismanagement, and chiefly because of the lewdness of Appius Claudius, who was one of them.

DE CHALES (Claudius Francis Milliet) an excellent mathematician, mechanic, and astronomer, descended from a noble family, and born at Chambery in 1611. His principal performances are, an edition of Euclid's Elements of Geometry, in which the unserviceable propositions are rejected,

and the uses of those retained, annexed; a discourse on fortification; and another on navigation. These with others have been collected, first in 3 vols. folio, and afterward in 4, under the title of *Mundus Mathematicus*: being indeed a complete course of mathematics. De Chales died in 1678, professor of mathematics in the university of Turin.

DECIUS, a Roman consul a. r. 413; he contributed to the victory over the Samnites, being consul with Manlius Torquatus. He devoted himself to the infernal deities for his country, during the battles between the Romans and Latins, where he was killed.

DECIUS, born at Bubala in the lower Pannonia, was proclaimed emperor by the rebel legions, who had chosen Marinus after the death of the two Philips, a. 249. He persecuted the Christians, which was accounted the 7th persecution; at last he drowned himself in a marsh, that he might escape his enemies, who had killed his son, and defeated his army, a. 251.

DEE (John) a very extraordinary man in the republic of letters, as well as a great mathematician, was born at London in 1527. He was a close student at St. John's college Cambridge, and his assiduity in astronomical observations, laid him open to the suspicion of being a conjuror, which he could never after shake off: nor did his subsequent conduct tend to clear him of the imputation; for if he was not actually a conjuror, it was not for want of endeavours. He was presented by Edward VI. to the rectory of Upton upon Severn; and was charged with practising against queen Mary's life by enchantment: but being on trial cleared of this treason, he was turned over to bishop Bonner, to see if any heresy could be found in him, when he had the great good luck to be freed from this trouble also. He published some excellent mathematical pieces, and travelled much; the popular prejudices against him, rendering his stay at home uneasy. As an instance, he settled at Mortlake in Surry, where

he collected a noble library of 4000 volumes, of which a fourth part were MSS. with a variety of instruments; which were in great measure destroyed by the mob, as belonging to one who dealt with the devil: and sure enough he afterward engaged two persons at different times to assist him in serious endeavours to obtain an intercourse with familiar spirits. He was taken notice of by queen Elizabeth for his astronomical knowledge, and obtained the chancellorship of St. Paul's, with the wardenship of Manchester-college; but nothing could secure him from want. He died in 1608, leaving a large family, and many works behind him.

DE FOE (Daniel) a writer famous for politics and poetry, was bred a hosier, which profession however he soon forsook, and became one of the most enterprising authors that any age produced. When discontents ran high at the Revolution, and king William was obliged to dismiss his Dutch guards, De Foe who had true notions of civil liberty, ridiculed the enemies of government in his well known poem, called *The True born Englishman*, which had a prodigious sale. The next satire he wrote, was intitled *Reformation of Manners*, aimed at some persons of high rank, who rendered themselves a disgrace to their country. When the ecclesiastics in power breathed too much of a spirit of persecution, De Foe wrote a tract called *The Shortest way with the Dissenters*; for which he was called to account, and explained himself with great firmness. He was afterward sentenced to the pillory for attacking some public measures, which so little intimidated him, that in defiance of their usage, he wrote *A Hymn to the Pillory*. It would be endless to enumerate all his publications; but as he is perhaps best known for his admirable *History of Robinson Crusoe*; it may be worth while to give the history of that work; which does the author of it no great credit as to the better part of a writer's character, honesty. When captain Woodes Rogers touched at the island

island of Juan Fernandes, in the South-sea, he brought away Alexander Selkirk, a Scots sailor, who had been left ashore there, and had lived on that desolate place above four years. When Selkirk came back to England, he wrote a narrative of his adventures, and put the papers into the hands of De Foe, to digest for publication; who ungenerously converted the materials into the History of Robinson Crusoe, and returned Selkirk his papers again! A fraud, for which, in a humane view, the distinguished merit of that romance can never atone. Daniel De Foe died at Islington in 1731.

DEJANIRA, daughter of Oeneus, king of Ætolia, and wife to Hercules: the centaur Nessus endeavouring to ravish her, was shot by Hercules with a poisoned arrow; Nessus dying, gave his bloody shirt to Dejanira, assuring her, That if Hercules wore it, he could not love another woman. Hercules being in love with Jola at the same time, she sent the poisoned shirt to him, which made him so mad, that he threw himself into the fire; whereupon she killed herself.

DEIOTARUS, one of the tetrarchs of Galatia, gradually signalized himself in such a manner, that he encroached on almost all the rights of the other tetrarchs, and obtained of the Roman state the title of King, and the lesser Armenia. He was at last the sole tetrarch. He did the Romans considerable services in all their wars in Asia, and not doubting but Pompey's cause was that of the Roman people, and that Cæsar's party were the rebels, he declared for Pompey, and brought him a good body of forces. When Pompey was defeated he submitted himself to the conqueror, and was forgiven. Afterward Cæsar deprived him of Armenia and part of Galatia. He was accused of conspiring against Cæsar's life, and was defended by Cicero. After Cæsar's murder he took the field for Brutus. His wife, like Sarah in the Old Testament, being barren, she

advised him to make use of another woman, and promised to own the children he should have by her; provided a fair captive for him, acknowledged all the children which were the fruit of this commerce, and brought them up tenderly and magnificently.

DEIPHOBUS, son of Priam king of Troy, married Helen after the death of Paris; but was betrayed by her to her former husband Menelaus, who used him inhumanly.

DELAUNE (Thomas) a zealous nonconformist, who in answer to Dr. Benjamin Calamy's famous discourse concerning a scrupulous conscience, preached and published in 1683, containing an invitation to dissenters, to state their objections to the doctrine and discipline of the church of England; published a much esteemed tract intitled *A Plea for the Nonconformists*. For this he was most ungenerously committed to Newgate, and after his commitment applied to Dr. Calamy in a very sensible letter remonstrating against such treatment; who replied, that if he had been imprisoned on the account of answering his book, he would do him any kindness that became him. Hearing nothing farther from him, he applied to him again for his good offices in a Latin letter; in reply to which, the Dr. said he looked upon himself unconcerned in the affair. Mr. Delaune was tried at the Old Bailey for a libel, sentenced to pay 100 marks, to remain in prison till the fine was paid, and his book to be burned at the Royal Exchange. By which sentence, himself, his wife, and children, all perished in Newgate; nobody thinking fit, as the Observator remarks, to raise so small a sum for one of the best scholars in Europe! It is indeed added, that Dr. Calamy interceded with judge Jefferies for his release, in vain, and that his death gave him great concern. But if intercession availed nothing, most people on circumstances will think that the Dr. might have done *something* more, to alleviate his distresses.

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DELRIO (M. Anthony) born in Spain 1551, intimate with Lipsius, published several commentaries on the Scripture, as also some law-books.

DEMADES, an Athenian orator, who was first a sailor: he appeased Philip of Macedon after his victory over the Athenians by his eloquence.

DEMARATUS, was son of Aristo, k. of Sparta, whom he succeeded; but Cleomenes having corrupted the Delphic oracle, made the Lacedæmonians believe he was not Aristo's son. Being banished, he was hospitably received by Darius, who designing to make war upon the Lacedæmonians, Demaratus gave them notice by writing on tables, and covering it over with wax: he was one of the most famous Lacedæmonian princes in counsel and action, according to Herodotus.

DEMETRIUS Soter, king of Syria, son of Seleucus Philopater, who gave him as an hostage to the Romans; his father dying, his brother Antiochus Epiphânes and his son usurped the crown in his absence: escaping from Rome a. m. 3842, he possessed himself of Syria, and sent Nicanor and Bacchides into Judæa, who wasted the country, and slew Judas Maccabæus in a battle. Afterward his neighbours fell out with him, and Alexander Bala overthrew him, pretending to be Epiphânes's son. He reigned 11 years.

DEMETRIUS Nicanor, second son to Soter, married Cleopatra daughter to Ptolomy Philometer. Demetrius was taken captive by Triphon in Persia, and carried to Phraates, king of the Parthians, whose daughter he married, and Cleopatra forsook him. Afterward he recovered the throne; but his subjects desired Ptolomy of Egypt to give them a king of Seleucus's family, who sent him Alexander Zebina. Demetrius being put to flight, was killed not without Cleopatra's concurrence, a. m. 3877.

DEMETRIUS, a Cynic philosopher, a. c. 40, hearing that Caligula would invite him to court by a present,

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said, 'He should have offered no less than his empire.' He was much esteemed, and Tacitus relates, that when Thracia was condemned to die, he discoursed with Demetrius on the nature of the soul.

DEMETRIUS Magnes, a Greek author, cotemporary of Cicero. He wrote a book concerning the authors and cities, who bore the same name.

DEMETRIUS Phalareus, a celebrated orator and peripatetic philosopher, the scholar of Theophrastus, who acquired so much authority at Athens, that he governed the city for ten years; and ruled with so much wisdom and virtue, that they set up 36 statues in honour of him. By the flanders of some malicious persons, in his absence, he was however condemned to die; and his images were pulled down: which when Demetrius heard, he said, they could not pull down that virtue for which those images were set up. He was afterward in great credit with Ptolomy Philadelphus, in whose reign he died: he composed a great number of works, which are all lost excepting his rhetoric.

DEMOCRITUS, one of the greatest philosophers of antiquity, was born at Abdera in Thrace. His desire of knowledge induced him to travel into all parts of the world, where he hoped to find any learned men: but was never at Athens, or was known to none there. Some say he lived 109 years; and that he put his eyes out, that he might meditate more profoundly. He laughed at human life as a continued farce. He was the forerunner of Epicurus: for the system of the latter differs from that of Democritus only in a very few improvements. He furnished the Sceptics with all they have said against the testimony of the senses.

DEMOSTHENES, the Athenian orator, born a. r. 373; at 17 years old he pleaded against his guardians, who were ordered to pay him 30 talents, which he forgave. He had originally an impediment in his speech,

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that hindered him from pronouncing the letter R; he had a weak voice, a short breath, and an ungracious manner; but by dint of resolution, overcame all these defects. He would climb up steep and craggy places to strengthen his wind; he would declaim with pebbles in his mouth to remedy the imperfection of his speech, and would place a looking glass before him, to correct his gesture. He opposed Philip of Macedon and Alexander; who being dead, the Athenians were desired by Antipater to send him the orators that spoke against him; upon which Demosthenes withdrew into Celauria, where he sucked poison in a quill, lest he should be taken alive, in the 114th Olymp. a. r. 432.

DENHAM (Sir John) an eminent English poet, the only son of Sir John Denham, chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, and one of the lords commissioners there, was born in Dublin in 1615; but his father in 1617, being made a baron of the exchequer in England, he received his education in this country. In his youth he followed gaming more than any thing else; but in 1641 published a tragedy called *The Sophy*, which was much admired by the best judges: and in 1643 wrote his famous poem, called *Cooper's Hill*; which Mr. Dryden pronounces will ever be the standard of good writing, for majesty of style. Denham was sent ambassador from Charles II. to the king of Poland; and at the restoration was made surveyor general of his majesty's buildings, and created knight of the Bath. On obtaining this post, he is said to have renounced his poetry for more important studies; though he afterward wrote a fine copy of verses on the death of Cowley. He died at his office in Whitehall 1668; and his works have been often since printed.

DENNIS (John) a celebrated critic in his time, born at London in 1657; and as contemptible as he is now become, he had good qualities enough to recommend him to the acquaintance

of the most eminent men for birth and talents. But his passions hurried him into so many absurdities, that his life appears to be nothing but a mixture of folly and madness: he was always attacking some one or other, and generally was worsted in his literary skirmishes. Without enumerating his works, which are well known, an instance may suffice to shew what extravagances a meer scholar may be guilty of, without a due knowledge of the world. In 1704 came out his favourite tragedy, *Liberty asserted*; in which were so many severe strokes on the French nation, that he thought they were never to be forgiven. He had worked himself into a persuasion that the king of France would insist on his being delivered up, before he would consent to a peace: and full of this idea of his own importance, when the congress was held at Utrecht, he is said to have waited on his patron the duke of Marlborough, to desire that no such article might be stipulated. The duke told him, he really had no interest then with the ministry, but had made no such provision for his own security, though he could not help thinking he had done the French as much injury as Mr. Dennis himself. Another story relating to this affair is, that being at a gentleman's house on the coast of Sussex; and walking one day on the sea shore, he saw a ship sailing, as he fancied toward him: he instantly set out for London in the fancy that he was betrayed, and congratulating himself on his escape, gave out that his friend had decoyed him down to his house to surrender him up to the French. He procured a place in the *Dunciad* by writing against Pope's *Essay on Criticism*; and a witty person once said that "Dennis was the fittest man in the world to instruct a dramatic writer; for he laid down rules for writing good plays, and shewed by his own, what were bad." He died in 1733.

DERHAM (Dr. William) a very celebrated English philosopher and

divine, born in 1657. In 1682, he was presented to the vicarage of Wargrave in Berkshire, and in 1689, to the valuable rectory of Upminster in Essex; which latter lying at a convenient distance from London, afforded him an opportunity of conversing and corresponding with the greatest virtuosos of the nation. Applying himself there with great eagerness to natural and experimental philosophy, he soon became a distinguished member of the Royal Society, whose Philosophical Transactions contain a great variety of curious and valuable pieces, the fruits of his laudable industry. In his younger years he published his *Artificial Clockmaker*, which has been often printed: and in 1711, 1712, and 1714, he preached those sermons at Boyle's lecture which he afterward digested under the well known titles of *Physico Theology*, and *Astro Theology*; and enriched with valuable notes and copper plates. The last thing he published of his own composition was *Christo Theology*, a demonstration of the divine authority of the Christian religion, being the substance of a sermon preached at Bath in 1729. This great good man, after spending his life in the most agreeable as well as improving study, of nature, died at Upminster in 1735; and beside many other works, left a valuable collection of curiosities; particularly specimens of birds and insects of this island. He was physician as well to the bodies as the souls of his parishioners.

DESAGULIERS (John Theophilus) who introduced the practice of reading public lectures in experimental philosophy in the metropolis, and who made several improvements in mechanics; was the son of the Rev. John Desaguliers, a French protestant refugee, and was born at Rochelle in 1683. His father brought him to England an infant; and at a proper age placed him at Christ Church college Oxford: where he succeeded Dr. Keil in reading lectures on experimental philosophy at

Hart Hall. The magnificent duke of Chandos made Dr. Desaguliers his chaplain, and presented him to the living of Edgware, near his seat at Cannons; and he was afterward chaplain to Frederic prince of Wales. He read lectures with great success to the time of his death in 1749. He communicated many curious papers printed in the Philosophical Transactions; published a valuable *Course of Experimental Philosophy* in 2 vols. 4to, and gave an edition of *Gregory's Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics*, with an Appendix, on reflecting telescopes. 8vo. He was a member of our Royal Society, and of several foreign academies.

DEUCALION, king of Thessaly, son of Prometheus; in his time there happened such a deluge, that the poets took occasion to say all mankind perished. Deucalion and Pyrrha, to repopulate the world, cast stones behind them, which turned into men and women, a. m. 2501.

DEVEREUX (Robert) earl of Essex, the great favourite of queen Elizabeth, was son of Walter first earl of Essex, and born in 1567. He came young to court, and soon gained a considerable influence over the queen, though his high spirit often betrayed him into petulant behaviour even to her; and on the disgrace he fell into by the suggestions of his enemies about the queen, after his unsuccessful expedition to Ireland, his rash temper prompted him to an ill concerted kind of insurrection at London, for which he was beheaded in 1601. He was learned himself, and a generous patron of learned men.

DEVEREUX (Robert) earl of Essex, son of the preceding, was general of the parliament's army against Charles I. He surrendered his commission of general in obedience to the self denying ordinance in 1645, and died in 1646.

D'EWEES (Sir Symonds) an English historian and antiquary, descended from an ancient family in the Low Countries who

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who had removed hither and settled in the county of Suffolk. He was born in 1602, and is principally noted for his large and accurate *Journals of all the Parliaments during the reign of queen Elizabeth*. On the breaking out of the civil war he adhered to the parliament, and took the solemn league and covenant: he sat in the long parliament until 1648, when that house was garbled by Cromwell's party, preparatory to the trial of the king; and died in 1650.

DE WITT (John) the famous pensionary, was born in 1625, at Dort; where he prosecuted his studies so diligently, that at the age of 23, he published *Elementa Curvarum Linearum*, one of the deepest books in mathematics at that time. After taking his degrees and travelling, he in 1650 became pensionary of Dort, and distinguished himself very early in the management of public affairs. He opposed with all his power the war between the English and the Dutch, and when the events justified his predictions he was unanimously chosen pensionary of Holland. In this capacity he laboured to conclude a peace with Cromwell, in which peace a secret article was introduced by one side or other, for the exclusion of the house of Orange. In the war with England after the king's Restoration, when it was thought expedient, on Opdam's defeat and death that some of their own deputies should command the fleet, he was one of the three put in commission; and wrote an accurate relation of all that happened during the expedition he was engaged in; for which at his return he received the solemn thanks of the states general. In 1667 he established the perpetual edict for extinguishing the office of Stadtholder, to fix the liberty of the republic as it was hoped, on a firm basis; which produced seditions and tumults that restored the office, on pretence that the De Witts were enemies to the house of Orange, and plundered the state. The

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pensionary begged dismissal from his post, which was granted, with thanks for his faithful services; but the rapid invasion of the French, spreading terror and confusion, they were fomented by the Orange party to ruin the De Witts. Cornelius De Witt, his brother, was imprisoned and condemned to exile; and a report being raised that he would be rescued, the mob armed and surrounded the prison, where the two brothers were then together, dragged them out, barbarously murdered them, hung the bodies on the gallows, cut them to pieces, which many of them even broiled and ate with savage fury! Such was the end of one of the greatest geniuses of his age, of whom Sir William Temple, who was well acquainted with him, writes with greatest esteem and admiration.

DIAGORAS, a famous wrestler of the isle of Rhodes. He carried two of his sons to the Olympic games: they won the crown, and taking their father on their shoulders, carried him through an incredible number of spectators, who threw flowers by handfuls on him, and applauded his glory and good fortune. There is an ode in Pindar in honour of Diagoras, where his many victories in the games are recited. He was said to be the son of Mercury.

DIAGORAS, surnamed the Atheist, lived in the 91st Olympiad. He was not a native of Athens, but he philosophised there. He delighted in making verses, and had composed a Poem, which a certain poet stole from. He sued the thief, who swore it was his own, and got glory by it. This tempted Diagoras to deny a providence: he flatly denied there were any gods. The Athenians summoned him to give an account of his doctrine. He fled, and they set a price upon his head, promising a reward to any who should kill him; but he took shipping, and was cast away.

DIANA, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, goddess of hunting. She is called Hecate in hell, Diana on earth, and

and Phœbe in heaven : she was famous for her chastity. Her temple at Ephesus was one of the seven wonders of the world. It was burnt the same day that Alexander the Great was born, by Erostratus, from no other motive but to perpetuate his name.

DICÆARCHUS, a scholar of Aristotle, composed a great number of books which were much esteemed. Cicero and his friend Pomponius Atticus valued him highly. He wrote against the immortality of the soul, and a book to prove, that men suffer more mischief from one another, than from all evils beside. Geography was one of his principal studies. And the work he composed concerning the republic of Lacedæmon was extremely honoured.

DICÆARCHUS, commander of the fleet, which Philip the last king of Macedon fitted out to attack the island Cyclades, against all right and equity. He began that unjust enterprise by erecting two altars, one to impiety, the other to injustice. This impious wretch at last engaging in a conspiracy, expired under the torture, as Polybius informs us.

DICENEUS, an Egyptian philosopher; he polished the Scythians into peaceableness, good manners, and the worship of the Gods. The people had such a veneration for him, that they dug up their vines because he said they occasioned disorders.

DICETO (Ralph de) dean of St. Paul's London, wrote about the year 1210, *Abbreviationes Chronicorum*, containing an abstract of our history down to the conquest; and his *Imagines Historiarum*, give the portraitures of some of our kings more at length, ending with the first years of king John's reign. He is praised by Mr. Selden, though bishop Nicholson says he usually copied verbatim out of other writers.

DICKINSON (Edmund) a celebrated English physician and chemist, born in 1624. He studied and took

his degrees at Merton college Oxford, and in 1655 published there his *Delphi Phœnicizantes*, &c. a most learned piece, in which he attempted to prove that the Greeks borrowed the story of the Pythian Apollo, and all that rendered the oracle at Delphos famous, from the Holy Scriptures, and the book of Joshua in particular: a work that procured him great reputation both at home and abroad. He practised physic first at Oxford, but removing to London in 1684, his good fortune in recovering the earl of Arlington from a dangerous sickness, procured his promotion to be physician in ordinary to Charles II, and to his household. As that prince understood and loved chemistry, Dr. Dickinson grew into great favour at court; and was continued in his appointments under James II. After the abdication of his unfortunate master, being then in years, and afflicted with the stone, he retired from practice, and died in 1707. He published many other things, particularly *Physica vetus & vera*, &c. containing a system of philosophy chiefly framed on principles collected from the Mosaic history.

DICTATOR, a supreme magistrate among the Romans, created in time of imminent danger: he was chosen for six months, was absolute, and after his election the power of all other magistrates ceased, except that of the tribunes of the people.

DICTYNNA, a nymph of Crete, and one of Diana's companions who first invented hunting-nets, from whence she had her name. Others say, because she was taken up by fishermen's nets out of the sea, wherein she had thrown herself to avoid the love of Minos king of Crete.

DICTYS CRETENSIS, a very ancient historian, who serving under Idomeneus king of Crete in the Trojan war, wrote the history of that expedition in nine books; and Tzetzes tells us, that Homer formed his Iliad upon the plan of that history. It is however maintained

maintained, that the Latin history of Dictys which we have at present, is spurious.

DIDO, daughter to Belus king of Tyre; to escape the tyranny of her brother Pygmalion, who had killed her husband Sichæus, she retired into Africa, where she founded Carthage. Virgil makes her cotemporary with Æneas, and his chronology is justified by Sir Isaac Newton.

DIDYMUS of Alexandria, an ecclesiastical writer of the fourth century, who though he is said to have lost his eyes at five years of age, when he had scarcely learned to read, yet applied himself so earnestly to study, that he attained all the philosophic arts in a high degree: and was thought worthy to fill the chair in the famous divinity school at Alexandria. He was the author of a great number of works, but all we have now remaining, are a Latin translation of his book upon *the Holy Spirit*, in the works of St. Jerome, who was the translator; some *Short strictures on the Canonical Epistles*; and a *book against the Manichæes*. His *Commentaries on the Scriptures*, which were very large, with many other things mentioned by Jerome, are all lost. He wrote commentaries on Origen's books of Principles, and adopted many of his sentiments, for which he was condemned by the fifth general council.

DIEU (Lewis de) minister of Leyden, and professor of the Walloon-college in that city, was born at Flushing in 1590, where his father Daniel was minister. He was a man of great abilities, and uncommonly skilled in the oriental languages, as his publications testify. He died in 1642.

DIGBY (Sir Kenelm) became very illustrious in the 17th century for his virtue and learning. He was descended of an ancient family in England. His great grandfather, accompanied by six of his brothers, fought valiantly at Bosworth-field on the side of Henry VII. against the usurper Richard III.

His father Everard, suffered himself to be engaged in the gun-powder plot against James I. and for that crime was beheaded. His son wiped off that stain, and was restored to his estate. King Charles I. made him gentleman of his bed-chamber, commissioner of the navy, and governor of the Trinity-house. He granted him letters of reprisal against the Venetians, by virtue whereof he took several prizes with a small fleet which he commanded; fought the Venetians near the port of Scanderoon, and bravely made his way through them with his booty. He was a great lover of learning: he translated several authors into English, and his *Treatise of the nature of Bodies, and the Immortality of the Soul*, discovers great penetration, and extensive knowledge. He applied to chymistry, and found out several useful medicines, which he gave freely away to people of all sorts, especially to the poor. He distinguished himself particularly by his sympathetic powder, for the cure of wounds at a distance; his Discourse concerning which made a great noise, for a while. He had conferences with Des Cartes about the nature of the soul. But these were the least of his qualities; his attachment to the royal family, his two embassies to Innocent X. from the queen, widow of Charles I. whose chancellor he was, the firmness with which he owned before the parliament, that he was a Catholic, and the constancy with which he bore the confiscation of his estate and banishment, render him yet more illustrious. He retired into France, and there gained the esteem of all persons of merit. On the restoration of Charles II. he returned to London, where he lived, till having been long troubled with the stone, he had a mind to go to France. He set out, but his illness obliged him to be brought back to London, where he died in 1665, aged 60.

DINOCRATES, a celebrated architect of Macedonia, who rebuilt the temple of Ephesus, when burned by Erostratus,

Erostratus, with much more magnificence than before. Vitruvius informs us that Dinocrates proposed to Alexander the Great to convert mount Athos into the figure of a man, whose left hand should contain a walled city, and all the rivers of the mount flow into his right, and from thence into the sea! He also conceived a scheme for building the dome of the temple of Arsinoe at Alexandria, of loadstone; that should by its attraction uphold her iron image in the centre, suspended in the air! Projects which at least shewed a vast extent of imagination.

DIO CHRYSOSTOM, a celebrated orator and philosopher, born at Prusa in Bithynia. He banished himself to avoid the resentment of Domitian; upon whose death he was recalled by Nerva; and was highly in favour with Trajan. He was first a sophist, but afterward followed the stoics, as far as he thought they followed nature and right reason. There are 80 of his orations and dissertations extant, on political, moral, and philosophical subjects.

DIOCLESIAN, emperor, born at Dioclea in Dalmatia, was made free by Annulinus: he was told that he should be emperor after he had killed a wild-boar; which came to pass by putting to death Aper, Numinian's father-in-law, a. r. 284. He secured the empire by his subtilty; but grew so arrogant, that nothing but divine honours would content him. He began a most cruel persecution of the Christians, which tended rather to their increase than diminution. After a reign of 22 years, he resigned the sovereignty, and retired to Salona in Dalmatia, where he was so pleased with a country life, that he refused to take the government upon him afterward; yet some say he did what he could to be restored to the throne.

DIODATI (Jo.) minister at Geneva, turned the Bible into Italian, and added some annotations; as also into the French, a. c. 1607.

DIODORUS Siculus; in Augustus's time, he composed his historical library at Rome, and was 30 years about it. He travelled into the places he describes for certain information. His style is clear and neat, and very suitable to history.

DIOGENES, the Cynic, was one of those extraordinary men who run every thing to extremity, without excepting reason itself, and who confirm the saying, *That there is no great genius without a tincture of madness*. He was expelled from Synope, a city of Pontus, his native country, for coining false money. His father, who was a banker, was banished for the same crime. Diogenes retired to Athens, and studied philosophy under Antisthenes. He not only cheerfully complied with the rigidities peculiar to the followers of that founder of the Cynic sect; but added new degrees of austerity: so that there never was a philosopher who contemned the conveniencies of life so much as he. But it was not owing to humility; he looked down with scorn upon all the world: he magisterially censured all mankind, and thought himself much superior to all other philosophers. Alexander found a grandeur in his behaviour. He had much wit; his repartees being very poignant. He seems to have hit off his true character, who called him a Socrates run mad. His way of confuting the philosopher, who denied the reality of motion, by giving him a blow, has been admired.

DIOGENES, a native of Apollonia in the isle of Crete, held a considerable rank among the natural philosophers who flourished in Ionia, before Socrates philosophized at Athens. He was scholar of Anaximenes, and taught after him in the Ionic school. He rectified his master's opinion concerning the first cause, in some measure, who ascribed the causes of all things to infinite air.

DIOGENES, a philosopher of the sect of the Stoics, was surnamed the Baby-

Babylonian, though he was not of Babylon; but of Seleucia on the Tigris. The nearness of these two cities was the occasion of the surname; beside that the name of the former has been sometimes given to the latter. He was scholar to Chrysippus, and wrote several works: his reputation must have been very great, since the Athenians deputed him ambassador to Rome with Carneades, the chief of the academics, and Critolaus, the chief of the peripatetic school.

DIOGENES Laertius, from Laerta in Cilicia, where he was born, was an historian in the time of Antoninus the philosopher. He is reputed to have been an Epicurean, and wrote ten books of *The Lives of the Philosophers*, which are still extant: they were inscribed to a learned lady, as he intimates in his life of Plato.

DIOMEDES, king of Ætolia, was son of Tydeus, and one of the bravest captains among the Greeks at the siege of Troy; where he carried off the Palladium by surprize, and fought with advantage against Æneas.

DION Cassius, of Nice in Bythia, in the third century, commanded in Africa, and governed Pannonia. He was twenty two years in composing his Roman history from Æneas to Alexander Severus: he is judged partial to Cæsar in opposition to Pompey, and to Anthony in opposition to Cicero; and he abuses Seneca: In short, he seems to be an enemy to all the greatest and best men, and a favourer of tyranny.

DIONYSIUS, the Areopagite, a judge of the Areopagus near Athens; being at Heliopolis, he observed the eclipse at Christ's death, and was converted by St. Paul. At Paris, where he was sent by pope Clement to preach the Gospel, he was beheaded.

DIONYSIUS I. a tyrant of Syracuse, son of Hermocrates, and first captain of the Carthaginians; charging his fellow-captains with treachery, he made himself absolute, and shortly

after beat the Carthaginians out of Sicily, a. r. 349. The Sicilians would gladly have got rid of him: he pretended to poetry; but was mocked for his pretences by the Grecians. He took a gold tissue from Jupiter's statue, saying, 'It was too hot in summer, and too cold in winter.' Such cruelties, sacrileges, and abuses, forced him to make a house under ground, where he would suffer none to enter, unless they came naked and without arms; at last he died after 38 years reign, a. r. 389.

DIONYSIUS of Halicarnassus, author of the Roman Antiquities, lived in the reign of Augustus: he came to Rome after Mark Anthony was defeated at Actium, and lived there 22 years to make himself master of the Latin tongue, and to furnish himself with materials for composing his antiquities. His Chronology is exact, and much valued; he was a very judicious critic.

DIOPHANTUS, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, reputed to have been the inventor of algebra. When he lived, is not known, some have placed him before Christ, and some after, with equal uncertainty. He wrote 13 books of arithmetic, which the astronomer Regiomontanus tells us are still preserved in MSS. in the Vatican library: Meziriac's edition of seven of these books has been several times reprinted, with notes and illustrations.

DIOSCORIDES (Pedacius) a physician of Anaxarba, named since Cæsaria, in Cilicia; lived in Nero's reign, and composed seven books, *de Materia Medica*.

DIOSCORUS I. patriarch of Alexandria, succeeded St. Cyril in 444. He renewed the old quarrel against the patriarch of Antioch, about the primacy, and maintained Eutyches's errors, which he approved at the council held at Ephesus in 449. Being returned to Alexandria, he excommunicated pope Leo; but the year following he was deposed in the council
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of Constantinople, and summoned to appear at the general council of Chalcedon, a. 451. And though he refused to appear, he was unanimously condemned, deposed, and afterward banished. He died miserably in Paphlagonia.

DOBSON (William) an eminent English portrait and history painter born at London in 1610. He served an apprenticeship with one Peck, a stationer and picture-dealer, and owed his improvement to the copying some pictures of Titian and Van Dyck: whose manner he always retained. He had farther obligations to the latter of these artists; for it is said that a picture of his painting being exposed at a shop on Snow-hill, Van Dyck passing by was struck with it exceedingly, and inquiring after the author, found him at work in a poor garret. Van Dyck had the generosity to equip him in a manner suitable to his merit, and to recommend him to Charles I. who retained him in his service, while he continued at Oxford; and who termed him the English Tintoret. He was one of the most eminent painters of his time; there is a decollation of St. John Baptist of his doing at Wilton house, in which the idea of St. John is reported to be taken from the face of prince Rupert. There are capital paintings of this master, at Blenheim, Northumberland house, and the duke of Devonshire's. He was somewhat irregular in his conduct, and died poor in 1647.

DODDRIDGE (Dr. Philip) an eminent dissenting minister born at London in 1702. He was 21 years pastor of a congregation at Northampton, where he kept a flourishing academy. He went to Lisbon for the recovery of his health and died there in 1751. He was a man of learning and great piety; his capital work was *The Family Expositor, containing a Version and Paraphrase of the New Testament, with critical Notes, &c.* 6 vols. 4to. which has been tran-

slated and well received abroad; particularly in Holland, Germany, and Switzerland.

DODSLEY (Robert) a late eminent bookseller and ingenious writer born at Mansfield in Nottinghamshire, in the year 1703. He was not indebted to education for his literary fame, being originally a livery servant; but his natural genius and early passion for reading, soon elevated him to a superior station. He wrote an elegant little satirical farce called *The Toy Shop*, which was acted with applause in 1735, and which recommended him to the patronage of Mr. Pope: the following year he produced *The King and Miller of Mansfield*; the profits of which two farces enabled him to commence bookseller, and his own merit procured him eminence in that profession. He wrote some other dramatic pieces, and published a collection of his works in one vol. 8vo. under the modest title of *Trifles*; which was followed by *Public Virtue*, a poem in 4to. Beside what he wrote himself, the public were obliged to him for exerting his judgment in the way of his business; he having collected several volumes of well chosen *Miscellaneous Poems*, and *Fugitive Pieces*, whose brevity would else have endangered their being totally lost to posterity. Mr. Doddsley died in 1764.

DODWELL (Henry) a very learned controversial writer, born at Dublin, but of English extraction, in 1641. He wrote an incredible number of tracts, but his services were so little acknowledged, that bp. Burnet and others, accuse him of doing more hurt than good to the cause of Christianity by his indiscreet love of paradoxes and novelties; and thus exposing himself to the scoffs of unbelievers. His pamphlet on the immortality of the soul, gave rise to the well known controversy between Mr. Collins and Dr. Clark on that subject. He died in 1711.

DOLABELLA (Pub. Cornelius) son-in-law to Cicero, sided with Cæsar against Pompey, and was governor of Syria in the 700th year of Rome: he was proclaimed a traitor for putting C. Trebonius to death, who was of those that murdered Julius Cæsar. Cassius besieging him in Laodicea, he made away with himself.

DOLCE (Carlo, or Carlino) a celebrated history and portrait painter, was born at Florence in 1616, and was the disciple of Vignali. This great master was particularly fond of representing pious subjects, though he sometimes painted portraits; and his works are easily distinguished, by the peculiar delicacy with which he perfected all his compositions; by a pleasing tint of colour, and by a judicious management of the chiaro scuro. His performance was remarkably slow, and it is reported that his brain was fatally affected by seeing Luca Jordano dispatch more business in four or five hours, than he could have done in so many months. He died in 1686.

DOLET (Stephen) a good philosopher, burnt at Paris for his opinions as to religion. He laboured to reform the Latin style, and composed some tolerably good books on that subject. He made an apology for the sect of the Ciceronians, whom Erasmus had insulted. His love of polite literature recommended him to Castellanus, a learned prelate, much beloved by Francis I. who interceded so earnestly for him, that he got him discharged out of prison, when he was first confined. Dolet probably promised to be a good Catholic; but did not keep his word, and being abandoned to the fury of the inquisitors, was condemned to die.

DOMAT (John) a celebrated French lawyer born in 1625, who observing the confused state of the laws, digested them in 4 vols. 4to. under the title of *The Civil laws in their natural order*: for which undertaking Lewis XIV. settled on him a pension

of 2000 livres. Domat was intimate with the famous Paschal, who left him his private papers at his death: he died himself in 1696.

DOMENICHINO, a famous Italian painter born of a good family at Bologna in 1581. He was at first a disciple of Calvert the Fleming, but soon quitted his school for that of the Caraccis. He always applied himself to his work with much study and thoughtfulness; and never offered to touch his pencil but when he found a proper kind of enthusiasm on him. His great skill in architecture also, procured him the appointment of chief architect of the apostolical palace from pope Gregory XV. nor was he without a theoretical knowledge in music. He died in 1641.

DOMINIC de Gusman, founder of the Dominican order of monks, was born at Calahorra in Arragon, 1170. He preached with great fury against the Albigenes, when pope Innocent III. made a croisade against that unhappy people; and was inquisitor in Languedoc, where he founded his order, and got it confirmed by the Lateran council in 1215. He died at Bologna in 1221, and was afterward canonized. The Dominican order has produced many illustrious men.

DOMINIS (Mark Anthony de) archbishop of Spalatro in Dalmatia at the close of the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries, was a man whose sickleness in religion proved his ruin. His preferment instead of attaching him to the church of Rome, rendered him disaffected to it. Becoming acquainted with our bishop Bedell, while chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton ambassador from James I. at Venice, he communicated his books *De Republica Ecclesiastica* to him, which were afterward published at London with Bedell's corrections. He came to England with Bedell, where he was received with great respect; and preached and wrote against the Romish religion. He is said to have had

had a principal hand in publishing father Paul's *History of the council of Trent*, at London, which was inscribed to James in 1619. But on the promotion of pope Gregory XIV. who had been his school-fellow and old acquaintance, he was deluded by Gondomar the Spanish ambassador into the hopes of procuring a cardinal's hat, by which he fancied he should prove an instrument of great reformation in the church. Accordingly he returned to Rome in 1622, and made a solemn abjuration of his errors; was well received at first, but was thrown into prison for imprudent speeches, and for being discovered to hold a correspondence with protestants. He died in prison in 1625, and his opinions being condemned as heretical, his body was dug up and burned with his writings, by a decree of the inquisition.

DOMITIAN, the emperor, son of Vespasian, last of the 12 Cæsars. It is thought he made away with his brother Titus: at first he promised fair, but afterward became a most abandoned profligate. He was a handsome man however, and had a modest look. He died 96 years after Julius Cæsar. He became bald very young, which grieved him much, and therefore he was not represented so on medals.

DONATUS, bishop of Numidia, began the schism in the African church in 306, and was condemned by pope Melchiades, and therefore not acknowledged by the Donatists for their founder.

DONATUS, a schismatic bishop of Carthage, who succeeded Majorinus. He gave the name to the Donatists, who believed that the Son was above the Holy Ghost. His followers swore by him, and honoured him like a God. He died about 368.

DONATUS (Ælius) a grammarian, lived at Rome in the 4th century, and was one of St. Jerom's masters. He wrote notes upon Terence and Virgil.

DONATUS (Marcellus) count of Ponzano, and knight of St. Stephen, was a Florentine; but settled at the court of Mantua, where he had considerable employments. He died in the beginning of the 17th century, before his *Scholia in Latinos Romanæ Historiæ Scriptores* was finished. His relation Frederic Donatus took care to get the remaining part printed, and they were published at Venice 1604.

DONEAU (Hugh) in Latin Donellus, one of the most learned Civilians in the 16th century. It is said his school-master, a great whipper, had so disheartened him, that neither threats nor promises could make him return to school. At last he applied himself to civil law at Toulouse; was made doctor of civil law at Bourges, and professed it there with Duaren, Hotman, and Cujacius. He endeavoured all his life to lessen the reputation of Cujacius. He was invited to Leyden in 1575 to profess law, and discharged it in a handsome manner. But because he was so imprudent as to engage too far in Leicester's faction, he was forced to leave Holland in 1588, and settled at Altorf all the rest of his life. He had so happy a memory, that he knew the whole *Corpus Juris* by heart.

DONNE (Dr. John) an excellent poet and divine of the 17th century. His parents were of the Romish religion, and used their utmost efforts to keep him firm to it; but his early examination of the controversy between the church of Rome and the Protestants, at last determined him to chuse the latter. He travelled into Italy and Spain, where he made many useful observations and learned their languages to perfection. Soon after his return to England Sir Thomas Egerton, keeper of the great seal, appointed him his secretary; in which post he continued five years. He marrying privately Anne, the daughter of Sir George More, then chancellor of the garter, and niece to the lord keeper's lady,

lady, was dismissed from his place, and thrown into prison. But he was reconciled to Sir George by the good offices of Sir Francis Wolley. In 1612 he accompanied Sir Robert Drury to Paris. During this time many of the nobility solicited the king for some secular employment for him. But his majesty, who took pleasure in his conversation, had engaged him in writing his *Pseudo-Martyr*, printed at London 1610, and was so highly pleased with that work, that in 1614 he prevailed with him to enter into holy orders, appointed him one of his chaplains, and procured him the degree of doctor of divinity from the university of Oxford. In 1619 he attended the earl of Doncaster in his embassy into Germany. In 1621 he was made dean of St. Pauls, and the vicarage of St. Dunstan in the West, in London, soon after fell to him, the advowson of it having been given to him long before by Richard earl of Dorset. By these and other preferments he was enabled to be charitable to the poor, kind to his friends, and to make good provision for his children. His writings shew him to be a man of incomparable wit and learning; and Mr. Pope has given us two of his satires in a very beautiful dress.

DORIA (Andrew) a gallant Genoese sea officer, born in 1466, who entered into the service of Francis I. of France, but preserved that spirit of independence so natural to a sailor and a republican. When the French attempted to render Savona, long the object of jealousy to Genoa, its rival in trade, Doria remonstrated against the measure in a high tone; which bold action, represented by the malice of his courtiers in the most odious light, irritated Francis to that degree, that he ordered his admiral Barbesieux to sail to Genoa, then in the hands of the French troops, to arrest Doria, and to seize his galleys. This rash order Doria got timely hints of, retired with all his galleys to a place

of safety; and while his resentment was thus raised, he closed with the offers of the emperor Charles V. returned his commission with the collar of St. Michael to Francis, and hoisted the imperial colours. To deliver his country, weary alike of the French and Imperial yoke, from the dominion of Foreigners, was now Doria's highest ambition, and the favourable moment offered. Genoa was afflicted with the pestilence, the French garrison was greatly reduced and ill paid, and the inhabitants sufficiently disposed to second his views. He sailed to the harbour, with 13 galleys, landed 500 men, and made himself master of the gates and the palace with very little resistance. The French governor with his feeble garrison, retired to the citadel, but were quickly forced to capitulate; when the people ran together and levelled the citadel with the ground. It was now in Doria's power to have rendered himself the sovereign of his country; but with a magnanimity of which there are few examples, he assembled the people in the court before the palace, disclaimed all pre-eminence, and recommended to them to settle that form of government they chose to establish. The people, animated by his spirit, forgot their factions, and fixed that frame of government which has subsisted ever since with little variation. This event happened in 1528. Doria lived to a great age beloved and respected, as a private citizen; and is still celebrated in Genoa by the most honourable of all appellations, the father of his country, and the restorer of its liberty.

DORSET (Thomas Sackville, lord Buckhurst) earl of, was the son of Sir Richard Sackville of Buckhurst in Suffex, and born in 1536. He obtained the character of a good poet at the universities, and in 1557, wrote a poetical piece intitled *The Induction*, or introduction to "The Mirror of Magistrates;" which mirror was a

series of poetical examples of eminent bad men, who came to miserable ends. In 1561 was acted his tragedy of *Gorboduc*, the first that ever appeared in verse, which was greatly admired: Mr. Pope printed a pompous edition of this play in 1736. On the death of his father in 1566, he succeeded to a vast inheritance, and was taken into the peerage by the title of lord Buckhurst. In 1598, he was joined with the lord treasurer Burleigh in negotiating a peace with Spain; and upon the death of lord Burleigh the same year, succeeded him in his office. On the accession of king James I. his patent as lord treasurer was renewed for life, and he was created earl of Dorset. He died suddenly in 1608.

DORSET (Charles Sackville) earl of, a celebrated wit and poet, descended from the foregoing, was born in 1637. He was, like Villiers, Rochester, Sedley, &c. one of the libertines of king Charles's court, and sometimes indulged himself in inexcusable excesses. He openly discountenanced the violent measures of James II. and engaged early for the prince of Orange, by whom he was made lord chamberlain of the household, and taken into the privy council. He died in 1706, and left several poetical pieces, which though not considerable enough in quantity to make a volume by themselves, may be found among the works of the minor poets, published in 1749.

DOUGLAS (Gawen) bishop of Dunkeld, a very celebrated old Scots poet, born in 1474 of the illustrious family of Angus. He translated *Virgil's Æneid* which is still highly extolled by the best judges of the old Scots language; and his picturesque *Description of May and Winter*, were thought worthy of being modernized about 20 years since, by the Rev. Mr. Fawkes.

DOUSA (Janus) a Dutchman, lord of Nortwick in Holland, where he was born, 1545. He was in great esteem

for his learning and courage. Being made governor of Leyden by the prince of Orange in 1574: he defended that city against the Spaniards with great bravery. The year after, the university of Leyden being founded, he was made first Curator, being very fit for the place. He wrote several tracts, notes on Sallust, Petronius, Tibullus, Catullus, &c. But as his genius chiefly inclined to poetry, he composed the annals of his own country, collected from the public archives, in verse! He was, say Melchoir Adam, and Thuanus, a living library, the Varro of Holland, and the oracle of the university of Leyden. He died of the plague in 1604, leaving four sons behind him; Janus, a poet and philosopher, dying at the age of twenty-six. George, a good linguist, who travelled to Constantinople, and published a relation of his voyage. Francis, who, in 1600, published the epistles of Julius Cæsar Scalliger, with his annotations on the history of Aristotle. Theodorus Doufa, lord of Barkenstyen, who, in 1614, published the *Chronicon of George Logotheta*, with notes; and in 1638 published *Farrago Ethica variarum Linguarum variorumque auctorum*.

DRACO, an Athenian lawgiver prior to Solon, so extremely severe, that he punished all faults, small or great, with death: hence his laws were proverbially said to have been written with blood.

DRAKE (Sir Francis) was born near Tavistock in Devonshire, bred in Kent, where he was bound apprentice to a master of a ship, who left him a bark when he died. But having ambition, he sold it, and embarked with captain Hawkins for the West-Indies, and was robbed by the Spaniards, which he revenged afterward to his advantage: he sailed again from Plymouth, entered the Pacific sea, and steered round America; took several Spanish ships, and one worth 400 lb. weight of gold, more silver, and other commodities, some of which he brought to England, feasted the

the queen, and was knighted. He made several other successful adventures, and was made vice-admiral of the English navy. He died 1596.

DRAYTON (Michael) an eminent English poet, born of an ancient family in Warwickshire, in 1563. He seems from his own description of the Spanish invasion in 1588, to have been a spectator at Dover of its defeat, probably in some military capacity. His *Baron's Wars*,—*England's Heroic Epistles*, and *Downfalls of Robert of Normandy, Naitilda, and Gaveston*; with his own personal qualifications, procured him much applause and esteem. In 1613, he published his *Poly Albion*, a chorographical description of England, with its commodities, antiquities, and curiosities, in metre of twelve syllables; which he dedicated to prince Henry, by whose encouragement it was written: and whatever may be thought of the poetry, his descriptions are allowed to be exact. He was styled poet laureat in his time; which, as Ben Johnson was then in that office, is to be understood in a loose sense of approbation, as an excellent poet, and was bestowed on others as well as Drayton; without being confined strictly to the office known by that appellation. He died in 1631, and was buried in Westminster Abbey among the poets, where his bust is to be seen, with an epitaph penned by Ben Johnson.

DRELINCOURT (Charles) minister of the reformed church at Paris, was born at Sedan, in 1595, where his father enjoyed a considerable post. He had all the qualifications that compose a respectable clergyman; and though he defended the Protestant cause against the Romish religion, was much esteemed even among the catholics. He is best known in England by his *Consolations against the Fears of Death*, which work was translated, and is often printed. He married the daughter of a rich merchant at Paris, by whom he had 16 children; his third son, professor of physic at Leyden, was physi-

cian to the prince and princess of Orange, before their accession to the crown of England: Bayle has given him a high character. Mr. Drelin-court died in 1669.

DRUIDS, certain priests in Gaul, called so from oaks, which they held in great veneration. They provided the sacrifices, prescribed the laws for worship, instructed the youth, and decided controversies amongst the people. It is said they sacrificed men to Mercury, which barbarous rite was abolished by Claudius Cæsar. They were consulted by several of the Roman emperors as prophets. Stonehenge upon Salisbury plain, is thought to have been a Druidical temple or monument.

DRUSILLA, wife of Agrippa I. king of the Jews, was but six years old when her father died. She had been betrothed to Epiphanes, son of Antiochus king of Comagena; but this marriage was dissolved before it was consummated, because Epiphanes would not fulfil the promise he had made of embracing the Jewish religion. Azizus, king of the Emeseni, consented to be circumcised, upon condition that he should marry Drusilla. She accordingly was given him in marriage, and he turned Jew. She was a woman of exquisite beauty, and was no sooner seen by Felix, but he fell in love with her. He made offers of marriage, and she accepted of them, and left Azizus and her religion at the same time. They had a son called Agrippa, who with his wife perished in the flames of mount Vesuvius.

DRUSILLA (Julia) daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, married Lucius Cassius in the 796th year of Rome. She degenerated very much from the virtue of her parents, and led a scandalous life. When very young she dallied with Caligula her brother, who was surprized in the act before he was of age to wear the manly gown. He took her from her husband, and lived publicly with her, as if she had been his lawful wife; and when she

died, in the 791 year of Rome, he gave into the most impious extravagancies to honour her memory.

DRUSIUS (John) a Protestant writer of great learning born at Oudenard in Flanders in 1555. He was designed for the study of divinity, but his father being outlawed, and deprived of his estate, they both retired to England, where the son became professor of the oriental languages at Oxford: but upon the pacification of Ghent, they returned to their own country, where Drusus was also appointed professor of the Oriental languages. From thence he removed to Friesland, where he was admitted Hebrew professor in the university of Franeker; the functions of which he discharged with great honour to his death in 1616. His works shew him to have been well skilled in Hebrew; and the States General employed him in 1600, to write notes on the most difficult passages in the Old Testament, with a pension of 400 florins a year: but being frequently disturbed in this undertaking, it was not published till after his death. He held a vast correspondence with the learned; for beside letters in Hebrew, Greek, and other languages, there were found 2300 Latin letters among his papers. He had a son John who died in England at 21, and was a prodigy for his early acquisition of learning; he wrote notes on the Proverbs of Solomon, with many letters and verses in Hebrew.

DRUSUS (Nero Claudius) brother of Tiberius, descended by the father's and mother's side from Appius Claudius the Blind, was one of the greatest men the Roman commonwealth ever produced; and when possessed of all the glory a man of his rank could obtain, preserved a surprising modesty, civility, and integrity. All kinds of honours were paid to the memory of Drusus, and the surname of Germanicus was given to him, on account of the victories which he had gained in Germany. He caused a canal to be

dug from the sea to the Rhine. He left two sons and one daughter; one of these two sons was that illustrious prince who was known under the name of Germanicus; the other that stupid prince the emperor Claudius; their sister Livia was married to Drusus the son of Tiberius, and was a lady of no reputation.

DRUSUS, the son of Tiberius by his first wife Vipsania, daughter of Agrippa, did not resemble his father in dissimulation; but was not unlike him in impurity, drunkenness, and cruelty. He fomented with great address the divisions which sprung up among the Germans, and made considerable advantage of them. He was consul with his father in 774. He had in this post a dignity even superior to the consulship, in which he was the emperor's colleague; it was the Tribunitian power. Having obtained this important office, he would certainly have succeeded Tiberius, if Sejanus had not prevented it, who had a criminal commerce with Drusus's wife. In concert with this lady he procured Drusus to be poisoned. Nothing is more commendable in Drusus than the friendship which he preserved for Germanicus his cousin-german, and adopted brother.

DRUSUS, son of Germanicus and Agrippina, was at first advanced to public posts before he was of competent age, and that by the recommendation of Tiberius himself; but he was afterward oppressed by the artifices of Sejanus. That unjust favourite had the satisfaction of procuring him to be imprisoned; but not of seeing him dead; for he died himself before Drusus. After his death Tiberius had the cruelty to accuse him in the senate, and the imprudence by that means to discover the severity that had been used against that unhappy prince.

DRYADES, the name given by the Pagans to certain female deities of the second rank, who presided over woods. The Hamadryades were closely united each to their tree; but the Dryades

ades had the liberty of walking about, and could survive the destruction of the woods, of which they had the superintendence.

DRYDEN (John) one of the most eminent English poets of the 17th century, descended of a worthy family in Huntingdonshire, was born in that county at Oldwinckle 1631, and educated at Westminster school under Dr. Busby, from whence he went to Trinity-college Cambridge. In 1658 he published *Heroic Stanzas on the late Lord Protector; written after his Funeral*; and 1660 a poem intituled. *Astræa Redux: a Poem on the Restoration*. He was made poet laureat on the death of Dr. William Davenant; and in the reign of James II. he reconciled himself to the church of Rome. Upon the Revolution he lost his place of poet laureat. In 1693 he published a translation of Juvenal's satires by several hands, and a translation of Persius, done entirely by himself; and prefixed to the whole, a beautiful discourse by way of dedication to the earl of Dorset. In 1695 he published a translation of *Monsieur Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*; and in 1697 a translation of Virgil's works. He wrote a great number of plays, chiefly tragedies; but he is admired as much for his Ode on St. Cæcilia's Day, as for any other of his performances: this being justly esteemed one of the most perfect pieces in any language. His last work was his Fables. He died in 1701, at his house in Gerard-street, where he had lived many years; and was interred in Westminster-abbey, where a monument is erected to him by John duke of Buckingham. It is said he had once a design of entering into holy orders; but was refused. Beside these mentioned, he wrote many other poems and pieces of various kinds. He was certainly a great genius, and if he wrote too much, and had not time to correct, it is a reproach to the age in which he lived; he being forced to write for bread.

DUAREN (Francis) professor of civil law at Bourges in the 16th century, was the first of the French Civilians who cleared the civil law chair from the barbarism of the Glossators, in order to introduce the pure sources of the ancient jurisprudence. He was desirous to enhance this honour to himself, and viewed with envy the reputation of his colleague Eguinard Baron, who blended likewise polite literature with the study of the law. He was a Protestant; but never had courage to separate from the church of Rome. He wrote a curious treatise *On Plagiaries*.

DUCK (Stephen) originally a thresher in a barn, was born about the beginning of the present century; by his poetical talents he attracted the notice of some gentlemen at Oxford first, and being recommended to queen Caroline, he under her patronage took orders, and was preferred to the living of Byfleet in Surry. His abilities were however much more conspicuous in his primitive station, than in his advancement; though it is said he was not disliked as a preacher. Falling at length into a low spirited melancholy way, probably owing to his change of life, and cessation from his usual labour; he in a fit of lunacy flung himself into the Thames in 1756.

DUDLEY (Edmund) a celebrated lawyer and able statesman in the reign of Henry VII. who with Sir Richard Empson, another lawyer of the same complexion, assisted in filling that rapacious monarch's coffers, by arbitrary prosecutions of the people on old penal statutes. They were beheaded on the accession of Henry VIII. to pacify the clamours of the people for justice. Dudley was father to the great duke of Northumberland, who married his son the lord Guilford Dudley to the lady Jane Gray; an ambitious project, which cost the lives of all three in the reign of queen Mary.

DUGDALE (Sir William) an eminent English historian, antiquarian, and

and herald, born in Warwickshire in 1605. He was introduced into the herald's office by Sir Christopher Hatton, and ascended gradually through all the degrees, until he became garter principal king at arms. His chief work is the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, in three vols. folio; containing the charters and descriptions of all the English monasteries, adorned with engravings: in the former part of which work he was assisted by Mr. Roger Dodsworth. Nor are his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, less esteemed. He wrote likewise, among other things of less note, *The History of St Paul's Cathedral*; a *History of Embanking and Draining*; a *Baronage of England*; and completed the second volume of *Sir Henry Spelman's Councils*, with a second part of his *Glossary*. He died in 1686. His son Sir John was Norroy king at arms, and published a *Catalogue of English Nobility*: his daughter Elizabeth married the famous Elias Ashmole.

DUILLIUS (Caius) consul in the 493d year of Rome, vanquished the Carthaginian fleet, and was the first Roman to whom a naval triumph was granted. A column was erected in honour of him, with a fine inscription. It was one of the columns which were called *Rostratae*, on account of the prows of the ships, with which they were adorned. A fragment of this column was dug up at Rome about the end of the 16th century, and still subsists.

DUNS SCOTUS: See SCOT.

DUNSTAN (St.) was abbot of Glastonbury, bishop of London, and afterward abp. of Canterbury in the 10th century: there are many legendary stories of his contests with the devil.

DUPIN (Lewis Ellis) a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, and one of the greatest critics of his time, especially in ecclesiastical matters, was born at Paris in 1657. When he published the first volume of his *Bibliothèque*

Universelle des Auteurs ecclesiastiques, in 1686, the liberty with which he treated some ecclesiastical writers, gave such offence, that M. de Harlay abp. of Paris obliged Dupin to retract many propositions, and suppressed the work. He was nevertheless suffered to continue it, by altering the title from *Bibliothèque universelle*, to *Bibliothèque nouvelle*. This great undertaking, continued in several successive volumes, though sufficient to occupy the life of an ordinary man, did not hinder M. Dupin from obliging the world with several other works. He was a man of prodigious reading, and had an easy happy way of writing, with an uncommon talent at analysing the works of an Author; which makes his Ecclesiastical *Bibliothèque* so valuable. M. Dupin was professor of philosophy in the royal college but was banished some time from the chair to Chatelleraut, on account of the famous Cas de Conscience; but was restored, and died in 1719.

DUPPA (Brian) a learned English bishop born in 1589 at Lewisham in Kent, of which place his father was then vicar. In 1634, he was instituted chancellor of the church at Sarum, and soon after made chaplain to Charles I. He was appointed tutor to Charles prince of Wales, and his brother James duke of York; was made bishop of Chichester, and in 1641 translated to Salisbury, though the confusions that followed deprived him of all benefit from his promotion. Charles I. held him in high esteem, and he is said to have assisted the king in composing the *Eikon Basilike*. On the Restoration he was made bishop of Winchester, and lord high almoner; but died in 1662. He bequeathed large sums to charitable purposes, and published a few sermons, with other religious pieces.

DURANDUS (William) born at Puimoisson in Provence, in the 13th century, was one of the most knowing lawyers

lawyers of his time. Pope Martin made him one of his nuncios, and then bishop of Mende and Languedoc. His *Speculum Juris*, gave him the name of Speculator: his second piece was *Rationale divinarum officiorum*, containing eight books. He wrote several others.

DURER (Albert) descended of an Hungarian family, and born at Nuremberg 1471, was one of the best engravers and painters of his age. The particular account which we find in Vasari of his engravings is very curious; and it is no small compliment that this Italian author owns that the prints of Albert Durer being brought to Italy, excited the painters of that country to perfect that part of the art, and served them for an excellent model. The emperor Maximilian had a great affection for him, and treated him with a particular regard. He bethought himself of working on wood as well as on copper, for expedition, having an inexhaustible fund of designs; and wrote several books, which were published after his death.

D'URFHEY (Thomas) an eminent English satirist and songster, whose name, although as well known as that of any writer extant, yet there are very few particulars of his life to be collected. He was born in Devonshire, but when, where, or of what family, are all uncertain; he was bred to the law, which he forsook for the more agreeable employment of writing plays and songs; and the latter he had so happy a talent both of writing and singing, that he received many favours from persons of quality on that account. Even crowned heads did not disdain his company; the writer of the Guardian, No. 67, tells us, he has remembered to have seen Charles II. leaning on Tom D'Urfe's shoulder more than once, humming over a song with him: this indeed was not extraordinary in so merry a monarch, but even the phlegmatic king William could relax his muscles on hearing him sing. He was

certainly, by all accounts, a cheerful, goodnatured, honest man; but as this character does not include prudence, D'Urfe grew poor as he grew old, and prevailing on the managers of the play-house to act his comedy of the *Plotting Sisters* for his benefit, Mr. Addison wrote the above-mentioned paper in the Guardian, with another, No. 82. representing him in a good-humoured light to procure him a full house. He died very old in 1723.

DURY (John) a Scots divine, who travelled much, and laboured with great zeal, to reunite the Lutherans with the Calvinists. His discouragements in this scheme, started another still more impracticable, which was to reunite all Christians, by means of a new explication of the Apocalypse, which he published at Frankfort in 1674. He enjoyed then a comfortable retreat in the country of Hesse, but the time of his death is unknown: his letter to Peter Du Moulin, concerning the state of the churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was printed at London in 1658, by the care of Du Moulin, and is esteemed to be curious.

DUUMVIRI, magistrates of the commonwealth of Rome. There were more than one sort of them: some of them being a kind of churchwardens, so to speak, to oversee the repairing of the temples; others inspected the naval preparations, and were judges in lesser disputes of that nature. This office was first appointed in the time of Tarquinius Superbus, for the safe custody of the Sibyl's books.

DYER (Sir James) an eminent English lawyer, chief judge of the court of Common Pleas in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He died in 1581, and about 20 years after was published his large collection of *Reports*, which have been highly esteemed for their succinctness and solidity: he also left other writings behind him, relative to his profession.

DYER (John) the son of Robert Dyer Esq; a Welch solicitor of great capacity,

capacity, was born in 1700, and educated a painter, for which purpose he travelled to Rome, where he collected materials for his instructive poem called *The Ruins of Rome*: his ill health and literary turn however, induced him to turn clergyman, and he obtained the living of Coningsby in Lincolnshire; where he resided until his death. He distinguished himself by his poems of *Grongar Hill*, *The Ruins of Rome*, above mentioned, and *The Fleece*, published in 1757, which his bad health hardly permitted him to finish.

E.

EACHARD (John) an English divine of great learning and wit in the 17th century, bred at Cambridge, author (in 1670) of *The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion inquired into*. In 1675 he was chosen master of Catherine-hall upon the decease of Dr. John Lightfoot; and the year following was created D. D. by royal mandate. He died in 1696.

EACHARD (Laurence) an eminent English historian of the 18th century, nearly related to Dr. John Eachard. He was the son of a clergyman, who, by the death of his elder brother, became master of a good estate in Suffolk. He was educated in the university of Cambridge, entered into holy orders, and was presented to the living of Welton and Elkinton in Lincolnshire, where he spent above twenty years of his life, and distinguished himself by his writings, especially his *History of England*, which was attacked by Dr. Edmund Calamy, and by Mr. John Oldmixon. His *General Ecclesiastical History from the Nativity of Christ to the first Establishment of Christianity by Human Laws under the Emperor Constantine the Great*, has passed through several editions. He was installed archdeacon of Stowe, and

prebend of Lincoln in 1712. He died in 1730.

EBED-JESU, abp. of Soba, wrote several pieces in Syriac, of which mention is made in the catalogue of Syriac writers by Abraham Ecchellenfis. He was a Nestorian; but when he came to be old, came over to the church of Rome. He succeeded Simon Sulacha as patriarch of the Chaldeans.

EBIONITES, Heretics, who, according to some, were so called from Ebion who lived about the year 72; while others are of opinion that they derived their name from the Hebrew word Ebion, which signifies a poor despicable man; because they entertained dishonourable sentiments of Jesus Christ, who they maintained was no more than a mere man. They held the same errors with the Nazarenes, united the ceremonies of the Mosaic institution with the precepts of the Gospel, and observed both the Jewish sabbath and Christian Sunday. Of the New Testament they only received St. Matthew's Gospel, which they called the Gospel according to the Hebrews.

ECHELLENSIS (Abraham) a learned Maronite whom the president le Jai employed in the edition of his Polyglott Bible. Gabriel Sionita, his countryman, drew him to Paris, in order to make him his fellow-labourer in publishing that bible. They fell out: Gabriel complained to the parliament, and cruelly defamed his associate; their quarrel made a great noise. The congregation *de propaganda fide* associated him, 1636, with those whom they employed in making a Arabic translation of the scriptures. They recalled him from Paris, and he laboured in that translation at Rome in the year 1652. While he was professor of the Oriental languages at Rome, he was pitched upon by the great duke Ferdinand II. to translate from Arabic into Latin the 5th, 6th, and 7th books of Apollonius's Conics; in which he was assisted by John Alphonso Borelli, a famous mathematician,

cian, who added commentaries to them. He died at Rome 1664.

ECCHO, a nymph in love with Narcissus, but being despised by him, pined herself to death, having nothing but her voice left.

ECKIUS (John) an eminent and learned divine, professor in the university of Ingoldstadt, memorable for the opposition he gave to Luther, Melancthon, Carlostadius, and other leading protestants in Germany. He wrote many polemical tracts; and among the rest, *A Manual of Controversies*, printed in 1535, in which he discourses upon most of the heads contested between the papists and protestants. He was a man of uncommon learning, parts, and zeal; and died in 1543.

EDGAR, king of England, son of Edmund, an. 959, came to the crown at 16 years of age; but was not crowned till he was 30. His quiet reign got him the name of Peaceable. He was just, candid, and religious, and a great friend to the monks. He sent out a fleet of ships, divided into squadrons, one to sail from East to West, another from West to East, a third and a fourth between North and South; and thus defended the realm from invasion. In winter he was with the navy, and in summer riding through all the provinces to see justice done, and the poor relieved. He married Egelflida, and afterward Elfrida. He employed earl Athelwold in inquiring whether she had the beauty which some had ascribed to her, which the earl finding true, married her himself, till being killed by the king at a hunting, Elfrida became his queen. He reigned 16 years.

EDGAR, the 89th king of Scotland, was son to Malcolm III. There was peace with England during his reign, having married his sister to king Henry. He was respected by the good and feared by the bad, and reigned 10 years. He died 1107.

EDMUND, king of England, son to Edward the elder, succeeded Ethelstan his brother, an. 941: he cleared

Mercia of the Danes, and took those towns from them where they were placed by king Edward; subdued Northumberland and Cumberland, which last he bestowed upon the king of Scots, to assist him in his wars by sea and land. In 948, as he feasted with his nobles in Gloucestershire, he was stabbed by a thief whom he had banished. He had two sons Edwin and Edgar; who in their infancy were both disinherited by their uncle Edred.

EDMUND (Ironside) so called for his wonderful strength, third son to king Ethelred, was proclaimed after his father's death, an. 1016, by the nobility; others made choice of Canute, and abandoned all the family of Ethelred. Edmund was persuaded to divide the kingdom with Canute, and died the same year at London; whereupon Canute succeeded to the whole kingdom.

EDWARD, the Elder, son of Alfred, king of England, an. 900, subdued the Danes settled in the north of England, stretched his empire to Scotland, and died in 925.

EDWARD, the Younger, son of Edgar by his first wife, and educated severely under a mother-in-law, was made king an. 975. King Edward was murdered at Corfe-castle in Dorsetshire, by the means of his step-mother, Elfrida, who was impatient to see her son Ethelred upon the throne. This king reigned three years.

EDWARD, king of England, for his piety called the Confessor, son of Ethelred, succeeded Canute II. 1041: he raised to high posts the Normans, who had been kind to him in his exile, which provoked the English, and made way for the Norman conquest. He vanquished Macbeth the tyrant of Scotland; repressed Griffin, prince of South Wales, and made the Welsh own him for king, an. 1063; Edward now looked out for a successor, and sent to William duke of Normandy about it; however it was, the duke made it his pretence to the crown. He was the first

first who pretended to cure the king's evil: he rebuilt the abbey of Westminster, in which he was the first interred. He died of age and sickness 1066.

EDWARD I. of that name after the Norman conquest, king of England, called Longshanks, succeeded his father Henry III. 1272. He kept France in awe, Wales and Scotland he brought into subjection: his laws shew him to be an excellent lawgiver: he first made his eldest son prince of Wales, which has continued since. This magnanimous king died of a dysentery, and was buried at Westminster; he was a prudent, courageous and fortunate prince, and had two wives, Eleanor daughter of Ferdinand III. king of Castile, and Margaret daughter of Philip the Hardy, king of France. By the first he had four sons and nine daughters; but none of his sons survived, but Edward his successor. From his second wife is descended the noble family of the Howards, by intermarriage with the Mowbrays. His former wife was remarkable for her piety, and and she was with him in the Holy Land, when the crown fell to him. The other circumstances of his reign may be seen under BRUCE and BALIOL.

EDWARD II. of Carnarvon, king of England, 1307, the first prince of Wales. He was ruled by his favourites, Gavestone, and the Spencers, and the Barons forced him to resign the crown. At last they murdered the king in Berkeley-castle. In his time the Scots recovered their liberty, and routed king Edward's army at Bannockburn.

EDWARD III. of Windsor, king of England, son to the former, whom he succeeded in 1327. His reign proved a kindness to England, and a lash to Scotland and France; he took Berwick from the Scots, forced Edward Baliol upon them for their king, and received homage from him. He stood fair for the crown of France, and being disappointed, made war against

Philip de Valois, marched up to the very heart of France, waisting along the river Seine almost to Paris: here were fought the battles of Creci and Poitiers; the first in Philip's, the last in John his successor's reign, who was taken prisoner. Edward also overcame David Bruce, king of Scots, about this time, and took him prisoner. He died in 1377, and his eldest son Edward the Black Prince dying before him, he was succeeded by his grandson Richard II.

EDWARD IV. king of England, succeeded Henry VI. 1461, being the first of the line of York, who dispossessed that of Lancaster. He got his right to the crown by six battles fought by his father Richard, and maintained it by seven of his own. Queen Margaret gave him several battles with various success; at last, after the battle of St. Albans, Edward was proclaimed king by the Londoners in 1461; but was not crowned till after the battle of Towton. Soon after Edward married the lady Elizabeth Gray, a knight's daughter, which created a disgust in the earl of Warwick, who had courted the duke of Savoy's daughter for him, and the king's second brother, George duke of Clarence, provoked with such a match, laboured to restore king Henry to the crown, and defeated king Edward's forces near Banbury, 1469. After this king Edward being surprised by Warwick, was carried prisoner to Warwick-castle, and thence to Middleham-castle in Yorkshire; but making his escape he renewed the battle at Stamford-wells, where he was victorious against Clarence and Warwick, who fled into France, and returning with aids, proclaimed Henry king. Edward, hereupon escaped beyond sea. Warwick released Henry from the Tower, and placed him upon the throne, calling a parliament, and settling the kingdom on him and his heirs. Edward returned with aids from the duke of Burgundy, and marched up to London, where the gates were set open to him, and Henry made his prisoner again.

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again. Warwick marched after him, and near Barnet, was entirely routed, and himself slain. The last battle, which cleared king Edward's title to the crown, was fought at Tewkesbury. He confined queen Margaret till she was ransomed by her father. He was valiant in war, soft in peace; was a lover of justice, and had not much pride in him. He granted a number of Cotswold sheep to Henry of Castile, and John of Arragon in 1465, which has turned to the disadvantage of England.

EDWARD V. king of England, son of the IVth, succeeded in 1482, at 12 years of age. Richard duke of Gloucester, his uncle, quickly got the protectorship from the lord Rivers, as also prince Richard the king's brother, into his own hands, with a design of securing the crown to himself. The duke of Gloucester's emissaries laboured to bastardise the young king and his brother, who were accordingly set aside, and cruelly smothered in their beds in the Tower of London. See **RICHARD III.**

EDWARD VI. king of England, son of king Henry VIII. whom he succeeded 1547, at ten years old. He was a promising prince of a good judgment and capacity. The Reformation begun by his father went on successfully, through archbishop Cranmer and the protector. King Edward died at Greenwich, having reigned a little above six years. In his reign were provided the famous Hospitals of Christ-church in London, and St. Thomas in Southwark.

EDWARD prince of Wales, commonly called the Black prince, from his black armour, as it is said, and who makes a distinguished figure in English history, was the eldest son of king Edward III. and his queen Philippa, born in 1330. When this brave prince was just turned of 16 years of age, he attended his father into France, where the famous victory at Creci, was justly ascribed to his valour and conduct.

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He there took the standard of the king of Bohemia, embroidered with ostrich feathers, and with the motto **ICH DIEN**, which he bore afterward, and which are to this day the arms of the princes of Wales. He gained also the memorable victory near Poitiers, with 8000 English, over 60,000 French, took their king John, with his son Philip, prisoners, and brought them in triumph to London. He married the lady Joanna, daughter of Edmund earl of Kent, brother to Edward II. a widow of celebrated beauty, by whom he had king Richard II. for he died before his father in the 46th year of his age. All historians give him a most exalted character for courage, virtue, modesty, and generosity.

EDWIN, king of England, son of Edmund; after his uncle Edred's death he was crowned at Kingston. The Mercians and Northumbrians deposed him, and set up his brother Edgar; at last he had no more than the West Saxons. He died soon after, and was buried at Winchester.

EGBERT, first monarch of England, and last of the Saxon Heptarchy, was son of Alemond brother of king Ina. He was proclaimed king of Wessex in 800, and united all the neighbouring dominions under his sovereignty, in 828. He was harassed by the Danes, whom he successively defeated at Charmouth in Dorsetshire, and at Hengelsdown in Devonshire: he died in 838, and was succeeded by his son Ethelwolf.

EGERIA, a nymph in high reputation among the Romans, whom Numa Pompilius pretended to have consulted when he sat about introducing religious ceremonies and other laws into Rome.

EGERTON (Thomas) natural son to Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley in Cheshire knight, became so famous for his knowledge of law, that queen Elizabeth, in the 23d year of her reign, made him her solicitor-general, afterward attorney-general, and in the 38th year

year of her reign, lord keeper of the great seal. In the first of James he was advanced to the degree of Baron of this realm, by the title of lord Ellesmere, and made chancellor of England; and 14th of James he was raised to the dignity of viscount Brackely. His eldest son Thomas dying in his lifetime, his second son succeeded him in his honours, and was in 1617, created earl of Bridgewater. His posterity now enjoy the title of duke of Bridgewater. He wrote several books relating to the law. When he saw king James excessively liberal to some of his courtiers, he advised him to preserve his crown-lands for his own support, since he or his successors might meet with parliaments which would not supply his occasions but on such conditions, as would not be very agreeable to him.

EGINA, or rather Ægina, daughter of Asopus king of Bœotia, being caressed by Jupiter in a flame of fire, had Æacus and Radamanthus by him, who were afterward two of the three infernal judges.

EGINHART, secretary to the emperor Charles the Great, was a German. He is the most ancient historian of that nation, and wrote very eloquently for a man of the 9th century. It is said, that he insinuated himself so well into the favour of Imma, daughter to Charles the Great, that he obtained from her whatever he desired. Charles the Great, having found out the intrigue, did not do as Augustus, who is thought to have banished Ovid, because he believed him to be too much favoured by Julia; for he married the two lovers together, and gave them a fine estate in land.

EGNATIUS (John Baptist) one of the most learned men in the 16th century, taught the Belles Lettres with great reputation at Venice, his native country. He obtained in his decrepit age the discharge of *Emeritus*, which he desired, and received from the commonwealth a glorious and profitable

testimony of the particular esteem they had for him, a yearly pension of 200 crowns during his life. His works did not answer the character he had from his lectures and conversations.

ELECTRA, daughter of Agamemnon, persuaded her brother Orestes to revenge her father's death upon his murderer Ægyfthus.

ELEUSINIA, sacred rites in honour of Ceres, performed with lighted torches, not to be revealed upon pain of death. They were so called from Eleusin a town of Attica, whither Ceres came after she had been long in quest of Proserpina her daughter.

ELICHMAN (John) a native of Silesia in the 17th century, who practised physic at Leyden, and was remarkable for understanding sixteen languages. He supported an opinion that the German and Persian languages were derived from the same origin. His Latin translation of the *Tablet of Cebes*, with the Arabic version and the Greek, was printed at Leyden in 1640, under the care of Salmasius, who prefixed thereto a very ample preface.

ELIDURE, king of Britain, and brother to Archigallo, was king three several times. First, when his brother was deposed, whom after five years he generously restored to the kingdom. Secondly, after his brother's decease, when he re-assumed the government in his own right. Thirdly, after he had been unworthily dispossessed by his two younger brothers, Vigenius and Peraldure, who having divided the kingdom, died both in a little time, and made way for his Restoration.

ELIJAH, a famous prophet in the time of Ahab and Ahaziah, kings of Israel; he was zealous for the worship of God, and wrought several miracles.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was second daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn. She was born in 1533, was illegitimated on the unhappy event of her mother's tragical death, but being recommended by her to the care of Dr. Parker the great reformer, afterward

ward abp. of Canterbury, he instructed her well in the principles of the Christian religion. She spent her younger days in retirement and study; but was confined, and stood in great danger of her life, on the accession of her elder half sister Mary, on suspicion of aiding the pretensions of Jane Gray. On Mary's death she succeeded to the crown in 1558; and as it would be entering too wide a field to recount the national events of a busy glorious reign, a glance at her personal transactions and character can only be expected. The complexion of her *private* religion is from circumstances rather problematical, but she had the good sense to give way to the tide of *public* inclination toward Reformation, and rest for support on the affections of her people. That policy had a great share in her religious administration, will easily be admitted by considering her peculiar situation: for had she avowed popery, she must have admitted her father's divorce from Catharine of Arragon unlawful; that her mother was merely a concubine; her pretensions to the crown void; and her possession of it downright usurpation. Her mind was great and heroic, her understanding pregnant and penetrating, enlarged and polished by all the advantages of a refined education; and her person graceful and majestic. Though the woman was often discovered in her domestic transactions, she always supported dignity in her foreign negotiations: and when threatened to be crushed by the whole weight of the power of Spain in 1588, she resisted with equal prudence and masculine spirit. The papists at home were always in some shape or other conspiring against her; and one attempt in particular, concerted by Babington with the privy of Mary queen of Scots, then a prisoner in England, ended, no less at the desire of her own subjects, than for the security of Elizabeth, to whose crown she made pretensions, in the execution of that unfortunate queen; which is thought to be the greatest

blemish upon a reign the most illustrious in English history. She knew so well how to chuse able servants, that England never produced better statesmen and warriors than she employed: but nothing has puzzled the writers of secret history more than to account with any certainty for her invincible aversion to the matrimonial state. Pope Sixtus V. said to an Englishman, "That he could wish to lie only one night with queen Elizabeth, being persuaded they would produce a new Alexander the Great." Her glorious reign, in which providence had for such a long time poured out innumerable blessings, ended in the most dismal melancholy that ever was heard of. Some will have her deep sorrow to have been occasioned by the earl of Essex's death. She died in the 45th year of her reign, aged 70, in 1603, and was buried in Henry VII's chapel.

ELMACINUS (George) author of a *History of the Saracens*, was born in Egypt toward the middle of the 13th century. His history comes down from Mahomet to the year of the Hegira 512, answering to the year of our Lord 1134, in which he sets down year by year, in a very concise manner, whatever regards the Saracen empire, intermixed with some passages relating to the Eastern Christians. His abilities must have been considerable; since, though he professed Christianity, he held an office of trust near the persons of the Mahometan princes. He was son to Yaser Al Amid, secretary to the council of war under the sultans of Egypt, of the family of Jobidæ for 45 years; and in 1238, when his father died, succeeded him in his place. His *History of the Saracens* was translated from Arabic into Latin, and printed in those two languages in folio, at Leyden in 1625. Erpinus died before the publication, but Golius took care of it, and added a Preface: it was dedicated by Erpinus's widow, to Dr. Andrews bishop of Winchester.

ELSHEIMER (Adam) a celebrated painter,

he was the inventor of Oratory. His death is variously told. The common account is, that he leaped into mount Ætna, that he might leave behind him an opinion that he was a god.

EMPSON (Sir Richard) the son of a sieve-maker at Towcester, in Northamptonshire, who came to be chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, and rendered himself very odious to the nation, for assisting Henry VII. to oppress and grind both rich and poor, by unnecessary and arbitrary prosecution: for which he was beheaded, with his associate Dudley, in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. 1509.

ENDYMION, the twelfth king of Elis, being expelled his kingdom, retired into Caria to mount Latmos, where he studied the heavenly bodies, but chiefly the moon, which gave rise to the fable of the poets, that he was beloved by the moon, who visited him every night as he lay asleep upon the top of that hill.

ENNIUS (Quintus) an ancient Latin poet, born at Rudii, a town in Calabria, in the year of R. 514. He came first to Rome when M. Porcius Cato was questor, whom he had instructed in the Greek language in Sardinia. By his genius and behaviour he gained the esteem of the most eminent persons in the city. He contracted the gout by the immoderate use of wine, which he always drank very freely of when he applied himself to writing. He was interred in Scipio's sepulchre, who had a great esteem and friendship for him, and caused a statue to be erected to him upon his monument. He endeavoured to introduce the treasures of the Greek tongue among the Latins, and was the first among the Romans who made use of heroic verses. He wrote the *Annals of Rome*: he translated several tragedies from the Greek, and wrote others, beside several comedies.

ENNODIUS (Magnus Felix) descended from an illustrious family in Gaul, was made bishop of Pavia in Italy, about the year 511, and took two

journies into the East to negotiate an union between the Eastern and Western churches; in which he shewed great prudence and resolution, though he did not succeed. His works were published in 1610, by Schottus at Tournay, and by father Sirmond at Paris in 1696.

EPAMINONDAS, of Thebes, son of Polymnus, learned music and philosophy from the Pythagorean Lysis: he was learned, generous, well skilled in war, brave, modest, and prudent; he would not tell a falsehood even in jest. Serving first under the Lacedæmonians, then in league with Thebes, he rescued Pelopidas in battle, after he had received seven wounds; and persuaded him to free the Thebans from Lacedæmonian cruelty by seizing Cadmæa the citadel. Epaminondas was made general of the Thebans, and routed the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra.

EPEUS, of the line of Endymion, the inventor of the battering ram, an engine of great service in sieges to make a breach. He is thought to have built the Trojan horse, and to have founded the city Matapontum.

EPHÆSTION; see HEPHÆSTION.

EPHIALTES, son of Neptune, a giant of incredible strength, grew the breadth of nine fingers every month. He with his brother Ochus making war against the Gods, was thrown down into hell by Jupiter.

EPHORI, magistrates of Lacedæmon, set up by Theopompus, king of Sparta, to be a curb upon the regal power. Nine were chosen at a time, though never above five met together. All other magistrates, even the kings themselves, obeyed their summons, if charged with male-administration. They took care of religion, made war and peace, and had the charge of the public treasure.

EPHORUS, an orator and historian, was of Cumæ in Æolia. Isocrates, whose disciple he was, advised him to write an history. Ephorus, who would not meddle with the dark trifles of fabulous

bulous times, began at the return of the Heraclides into Peloponnesus, and carried his history to the 20th year of the reign of Philip king of Macedon, a term of 750 years. He composed other books, and was charged with Plagiarism. He refused to follow Alexander's court, though pressed to do it.

EPHREM SYRUS, an ancient Christian writer in the 4th century, a native of Edeffa, or of Nisibe in Syria, under the emperor Constantine. He had an extreme aversion to the errors of Sabellius, Arius, and Apollinarius. He wrote explications upon every one of the sacred books.

EPICHARMUS, an ancient poet and philosopher, born in Sicily, was a scholar of Pythagoras. He and Phormus are said to have invented comedy in Syracuse. He presented 55 plays. Horace commends Plautus for imitating him, in following the chace of the intrigue so closely, as not to give the readers or spectators time to trouble themselves with doubts concerning the discovery. He wrote likewise treatises on philosophy and medicine. He died aged 90, according to Laertius, who has preserved four verses inscribed on his statue.

EPICTETUS, a celebrated ancient philosopher, born near the end of Nero's reign at Hierapolis in Phrygia: he was a slave to Epaphroditus, a freedman of Nero's, and one of that emperor's guards. Upon Domitian's edict, banishing all philosophers from Italy, about a. c. 94, he withdrew to Nicopolis, a city of Epirus. After this he probably never returned to Rome. He lived to a considerable age. Marcus Aurelius mentions it as one part of his happiness, that he had read his writings. He was a philosopher in practice, and lived up to his excellent rules. He seems, of all the ancient philosophers, to have made the nearest approaches to the Christian morality, and to have entertained more just notions of God and providence

than any other heathen philosopher. He had nothing of the moroseness of the Stoics, whose principles he maintained, rejecting their impracticable chimerical professions. The best English translation of his works was published in 1758, in a 4to volume by the learned Miss Carter, daughter to the Rev. Dr. Carter of Deal in Kent.

EPICURUS, the greatest philosopher of his age, was born at Gargettium in Attica, in the 109th Olympiad: he settled at Athens, in a fine garden he bought, where he lived with his friends in great tranquility, and educated a great number of disciples. They lived all in common with their master. The respect which his followers preserved for his memory is admirable: his school was never divided, but his doctrine was followed as an oracle. His birth-day was still kept in Pliny's time, the month he was born in was observed as a festival; and they placed his picture every where. He wrote a great many books, and valued himself upon making no quotations. He raised the atomical system to a great reputation, though he was not the inventor of it; but had only made some change, not for the better, in that of Democritus. As to his doctrine concerning the supreme good or happiness, it was very liable to be misrepresented, and some ill effects proceeded from thence, which discredited his sect. He was charged with subverting the worship of the Gods, and inciting mankind to debauchery; but he did not forget himself on this occasion: he published his opinions to the whole world, he wrote some books of devotion, recommended the veneration of the Gods, sobriety, and chastity; and it is certain that he lived in an exemplary manner, and conformably to the rules of philosophical wisdom and frugality. Timocrates, a deserter of his sect, spoke very scandalously of him. Gassendi has given us all he could collect from the ancients concerning the person and doctrine

doctrine of this philosopher. He died in the 127th Olympiad, of a suppression of urine, aged 72.

EPIMENIDES, an ancient poet and philosopher, a Cretan, who contrary to the custom of his country, always wore his hair long; which, according to some, was because he was ashamed of being thought a Cretan. His reputation was so great all over Greece, that he was esteemed a favourite of the Gods; and many stories are related of him too wonderful to merit attention. The Athenians being afflicted with a plague, they sent for Epimenides to perform the lustration of the city, commanded by the oracle. Here he contracted acquaintance with Solon, and instructed him in the proper methods for the regulation of the Athenian commonwealth. He returned to Crete, and refused all presents from the Athenians; but a little branch of the sacred olive, preserved in the citadel. He died soon after, aged 157. He was a great poet, and wrote many things in verse; Plutarch tells us in his Life of Solon, that Epimenides was accounted the seventh wise man, by those who would not admit Periander into the number. St. Paul quotes a line out of his book of *Oracles and Responses*, "The Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, slow bellies."

EPIPHANIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in 520, opposed the Eutychians obstinately. Pope Hormisdas impowered him to receive all the bishops that returned to the Roman church, if they would sign a certain *Formula*, and send him their submissions.

EPISCOPIUS (Simon) one of the most learned men of the 17th century, and the chief support of the Arminian sect, was born at Amsterdam in 1583. In 1612 he was chosen divinity professor at Leyden, in the room of Gomarus who resigned; and the functions of his office, with his private studies, were light burdens to him, compared with the difficulties he sustained on account of the Arminian con-

troverfy: which though it began in the universities, soon flew to the pulpits, from whence it spread and inflamed the people. The states of Holland having invited Episcopius to take his place at the synod of Dort, he went thither accompanied by some remonstrant ministers; but the synod would not allow them to sit as judges, nor to appear in any other capacity than as persons summoned before them: they submitted, were deposed from their functions, and banished the territories of the commonwealth. Episcopius and his persecuted brethren retired to Antwerp; but the times growing more favourable, he returned to Holland in 1626, and was made minister of the church of the Remonstrants at Rotterdam: in 1634 he was chosen rector of the college founded by his sect at Amsterdam, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died in 1643 of the same disorder which had killed his wife before, a retention of urine; having lost his sight some weeks previous to his end. The learned have bestowed great eulogiums on Episcopius; but he did not always write with that moderation that might have been wished: his works make two volumes in folio, of which the second consists of posthumous publications.

ERASMUS (Desiderius) born at Rotterdam 1467. He lost his father and mother at 14 years of age, and was committed to the care of certain guardians, who would force him to be an ecclesiastic, which he refused for a long time. However, he was obliged to assume the religious habit among the canons regular in the monastery of Stein near Tergou. He took the degree of doctor of divinity in the university of Turin; and lived long at Basil. If Erasmus had not much reason to boast of his worldly possessions, it is to be remarked that he was of a rambling disposition, and hardly staid a sufficient time in any place to wait the regular course of preferment: add to which, that though he received considerable

siderable favours from his benefactors, his ill health made his manner of living expensive. He had no where more friends and patrons than in England, on which account he made several visits to this island: abp. Warham, bps. Tonstall and Fox, dean Colet, lord Montjoy, Sir Thomas More, Grocyn, and Linacre, were the principal of them; and he often mentions with gratitude the favours he received from them. He published a great many books, and died 1536, was buried honourably, and his memory is still had in veneration. He was one of the greatest men that ever appeared in the republic of letters, yet he had many enemies. Julius Cæsar Scaliger employed the most injurious expressions in writing against him; but yet did not call him a bastard, for which there was some foundation. There was a design to make him a cardinal under pope Paul III. As Erasmus did not embrace the reformation, and yet censured many things in popery, he has been treated injuriously both by Catholics and Protestants. The works of Erasmus in 10 volumes folio, were published at Leyden in 1706 in a very handsome manner, under the care of the learned M. Le Clerc. Dr. Jortin published his life in one vol. 4to. 1758.

ERASTUS (Thomas) a celebrated physician and divine, born at Baden in Germany about the year 1524. He was first physician and counsellor to the elector palatine Frederic III. and professor of physic in the university of Heidelberg; but spent his latter years at Basil, where he died in 1583. He contended for the metaphorical sense of the terms *flesh* and *blood*, in the sacrament; and was accounted as good a divine as he was a physician. He wrote several books of philosophy and physic, and some particularly levelled at the extravagancies of Paracelsus; but his most distinguished performance is his work *De Excommunicatione Ecclesiastica*, in which he denies the power of the church to extend their

censures beyond this life: this drew the loudest anathemas against him from the papists, nor has he been spared by the protestants.

ERATO, a muse, the goddess of love-poems.

ERATOSTHENES, a Cyrenæan philosopher, poet, and historian, called for his learning Plato minor; he was keeper of the famous Alexandrian library, and greatly in favour with Ptolemy Evergetes, by whose order he wrote a History of the Theban Kings of Egypt, which succession was intirely omitted by Manetho. He thus fixed the Egyptian chronology, and his authority is by many preferred to Manetho: he wrote many other things, a catalogue of which is to be seen in Fabricius, Vossius, &c. but his only piece now remaining intire, is a description and fabulous account of the stars. He starved himself in old age, through grief for the dimness of his sight, about the 10th or 12th year of Ptolemy Epiphanes, 194 years before Christ.

ERATOSTRATUS, an Ephesian, who, to get himself a name, set fire to the temple of Ephesus, in the 398th of Rome: for which the Ephesians made a law, that no body should presume so much as to repeat his name.

EREBUS, called by the poets the god of hell, born of Chaos and Tenebræ. It is likewise the name of an infernal river.

ERECTHEUS, was the 6th king of Athens, in the year of the world 2607, and reigned 50 years. Cecrops II. succeeded him. Boreas, a Thracian, stole his daughter Orithya, three years before Eunalphus instituted the rites of Ceres in Eleusine.

ERICTHONIUS, 4th king of Athens, born with dragon's feet; he is feigned to have invented chariots to hide the deformity of his legs; and the Pen-Athenaic games.

ERIGONE, daughter to Icarius, died for grief on her father's death, was translated into heaven, and makes the sign Virgo.

ERISICTHON, a Thessalian, who for cutting down the grove of Ceres, was so persecuted by Ceres, that being reduced to the greatest famine, he was forced to prostitute his own daughter for bread; and at last eat his own flesh.

ERPENIUS, born at Gorcum in Holland, 1584, had a wonderful knowledge of the Ethiopic tongues. The king of Morocco admired his Arabic epistles so much that he could not leave off reading them, and shewing them to the natives. He left an Hebrew and Arabic Grammar, and other works.

ESDRAS, a Jewish priest, and doctor of the law. Artaxerxes Longimanus sent him with rich presents for the use and ornament of the temple at Jerusalem, re-built under Zerubbabel; the king also ordered the neighbouring governors to provide him with what conduced to the pomp of the Jewish religion, and to exempt the priests from paying taxes. He is supposed to be the collector of the Canon of Scripture; and that, by divine inspiration, he added some things which happened after the deaths of the authors. It is guessed he wrote the Chronicles, beside those books which bear his name, the two last of which are exploded even by the church of Rome.

ESPAGNE (John D') born in Dauphine, and minister of the French chapel in London, in the 17th century, published several tracts, among the rest one intitled, *Popular Errors with regard to the general points which relate to the understanding of Religion*. He is thought to have explained very happily the doctrine of the eucharist. He has censured Calvin with great freedom.

ESSENES, a sect among the Jews, as the Pharisees and Sadduces were, though they are not mentioned in the writings of the evangelists. They were divided into two kinds, the Practics and the Theoretics; of whom the former lived in cities, the latter in solitary places. In general, they pro-

fessed a community of goods, shunning marriage for the most part, and all pleasures whatsoever, drank water, forbade swearing, wore white garments, and were extremely rigid in the observation of the sabbath.

ESTRADES (Godfrey) count d' Marshal of France, governor of Dunkirk, and viceroy of America, served in Holland under prince Maurice. In 1661, he was sent ambassador extraordinary into England, where he maintained with great resolution the prerogatives of his crown against the Spanish ambassador in points of precedence: and in 1662 he went in the same character to Holland, where he concluded the treaty of Breda. He was employed in many important negotiations, and died in 1686 at 79 years of age. His *Letters, Memoirs, and Negotiations*, have been published.

ETEOCLES, son of Oedipus and Jocasta, who agreed with his brother Polynices to take their turns on the throne every year, but when his was out he would not surrender; whereupon his brother made war upon him, and they slew each other fighting hand in hand.

ETHALIDES, son of Mercury, who being allowed by his father to wish for whatever he had a mind to (immortality excepted) desired that he might have the faculty of remembering all the transmigrations of his soul after his death. Heraclides Ponticus, to gain credit to his doctrine of the transmigration, affirmed himself to be this Ethalides.

ETHELBERT, king of England, 2d son to Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother in the whole kingdom an. 860. He was a virtuous prince, and guilty of no extravagance.

ETHELBERT, king of Kent in the 6th age, was the first Christian Saxon. Before his conversion he married Bertha a Christian, and daughter of the French king. His conversion happened thus; the Northumbrians used to sell their children into foreign parts;

parts ; two youths brought thence to Rome, Gregory the archdeacon had a fight of and admired ; and being told they were Angli, of the province of Deira, under Alla king of Northumberland, and Heathens, he fell into this allusion, that the Angli, so like angels, should be snatched out of Deira, the wrath of God, to sing Hallelujah ; and resolved to come over and preach the gospel to the Saxons ; but being chosen pope, he sent Austin and others upon that errand, who sent the king word, that he was come to offer him heaven by another God than the Saxons knew. Ethelbert being surpris'd, went to meet them, who came onward singing anthems, with a silver cross, and the image of Christ carried before them. After Austin's sermon he told them those things were new to him, and therefore he would proceed leisurely in his determination ; however he allowed them to convert as many of his subjects as they could. They resided at Canterbury, and gained many proselytes. The king seeing the purity of their lives and doctrines was baptized. Austin was made archbishop of Canterbury, and established the church of Rome in this island, which was disowned by the British clergy in Wales before that time. King Ethelbert died an. 616, aged 56.

ETHELRED, king of England, distinguished by the epithet of *the Unready*, succeeded his brother Edward the martyr, as king of England, in 978. He was much harassed by the Danes, and rather invited, than relieved himself from, their depredations, by meanly purchasing peace with them more than once, by means of a tax he imposed on his subjects for that purpose, called Danegelt. Being enraged at the insolence of his body of Danish mercenaries, he caused them all to be massacred in one day. Sweyn the Danish king drove him over to Normandy, and usurped his crown, but dying soon after, Ethelred returned, and was succeeded by his own son Edmund Ironside in 1016.

ETHELWOLF, 2d king of England, after Egbert his father, an. 838: The Danes took the advantage of his mild unwarlike temper, and continued the invasions begun in the time of his father. Ethelwolf and Alfred his younger son took a journey to Rome, and married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, king of France, for both which his eldest son Ethelbald, and others suspecting his design of making Alfred his youngest son king, conspired against him, which the king prevented by allowing Ethelbald the best part of his kingdom. At last, after a reign of about 20 years, he died, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHEREGE (Sir George) a celebrated wit and comic genius in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. descended from an antient family in Oxfordshire, and born in 1636. He travelled in his youth, and not being able to confine himself to the study of the law, devoted himself to the Belles lettres. His first dramatic performance *The Comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub*, appeared in 1664, and introduced him to the leading wits of the time : in 1668 he produced a comedy called *She would if she could* ; the licentiousness of which is censured in the Spectator, No. 51 ; and in 1676, he published his last comedy called *The Man of Mode, or Sir Fopling Flutter*. This last piece exalted his reputation still more than the former ; as he was supposed to have drawn some of the chief characters from the life : but whatever satisfaction the wit of Etherege might give the gay part of mankind, the graver judges were highly offended at the tendency of his plays to encourage immorality. He courted a rich old ambitious widow, who would not marry without being made a lady, which he was forced to effect by the purchase of knighthood : his polite accomplishments procured him the favour of James II's queen, and through her interest he was sent ambassador abroad. Sir George's other compo-

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fitions consist of sonnets; and short poems, dispersed among other miscellanies. He is said to have broke his neck at Ratisbon, by falling down stairs while he was intoxicated.

ETHRYG, ETHERIDGE, or, as he writes himself in Latin, EDRYCUS (George) was king's professor of the Grecian tongue at Oxford, about 1533; but having been active against the protestants in queen Mary's reign, was forced to leave it on the accession of Elizabeth. He practised physic afterward at Oxford, and took care of the sons of catholic gentlemen. He was a sincere man, a great mathematician, eminent for Greek and Hebrew learning, a physician, well skilled in music, and a poet. He left works both printed and MSS.

ETMULLER (Michael) a most eminent physician born at Leipzig in 1646. After having travelled through the greatest part of Europe, he became professor of botany, chemistry, and anatomy, at Leipzig, where he died in 1683. He was a very voluminous writer, his works making no less than 5 vols. folio, as printed at Naples in 1728. His son Michael Ernest Etmuller was also an ingenious physician, who published several pieces, and died in 1732.

EVAGORAS, king of Cyprus, restored the Athenians to their liberty by assisting them against the Lacedæmonians, for which they erected a statue to him.

EVAGRIUS, surnamed Scholasticus, an eminent historian in the 6th century, wrote an *Ecclesiastical History*, which begins where Socrates and Theodoret left off, about the year 431, and concludes in the 12th year of the emperor Mauricius. He is very credulous in narrating fabulous stories of miracles.

EVAGRIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, was chosen to that see after the death of Eudoxius, an Arian bishop. The emperor Valens obliged him to retire from his see, and after-

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ward banished him. This rigorous usage encouraged the Arians to treat the Catholics with the last degree of barbarity.

EVAGRIUS, patriarch of Antioch, in the 4th century, was intimately acquainted with St. Jerom.

EVANDER, son of Mercury, so called by reason of his eloquence; having slain his father ignorantly, he sailed into Italy, 60 years before the destruction of Troy, and taught the Latins the use of letters and husbandry.

EUCLID, of Megara, a disciple of Socrates, whom he so much delighted to hear, that, during the war, between the Athenians and the Megarenses, he disguised himself in woman's apparel, that he might not be hindered from coming to school. After the death of Socrates, Plato was his scholar, when all the rest of the philosophers were fled for fear of the tyrants. He admitted but one chief good, which he called sometimes Providence, sometimes God, and sometimes spirit.

EUCLID, a mathematician of Alexandria, where he taught in the reign of Ptolemy Lagus, in the 120th Olymp. He wrote, beside his 15 books of *The Elements of Geometry*, many other things relating to geometry and music.

EUDO count of Paris, and duke of France, defended Paris against the Normans in 887, and caused them to raise the siege. Some time after he was crowned king of West France, and the next year cut to pieces 19000 Normans, and pursued the rest as far as the very frontiers. He forced Charles the Simple to retire into Neustria, and died 898.

EUDOXIA, the daughter of an Athenian philosopher, whose name was Leontius, and wife of Theodosius the Younger, whom her father had so well instructed in mathematics and philosophy, that he left her at his death no other portion. She complaining of this injustice to Pulcheria, this lady was so taken with her wit, that she adopted her for her daughter, had her baptized

baptized, and her name Athenais changed to Eudoxia: and afterward married her to her brother, with whom she lived in a conjugal friendship, till rendered suspected to him by Chryfapius the eunuch, by reason of an apple sent to Paulinus. She retired into Palestine, where she fell into the Eutychian heresy, till better instructed by Simeon Stylite, and the abbot Euthymius. She died in 472, aged 67.

EUDOXIUS, first patriarch of Antiochia, then of Constantinople, a great favourer of the Arians, who having baptized the emperor Valens in 367, made him promise to defend the Arians.

EUDOXUS, of Gnidas, son of Æschines, flourished in the 103d Olympiad; he was an astronomer, geometrician, and legislator. Architas taught him geometry, and Philistion of Sicily physic. He travelled into Egypt to consult the learned of that country, and returning home gave laws to his own. He died in the 107th olymp. a. r. 402.

EVE, the mother of all mankind, who being deluded by the serpent, occasioned the fall, and all its dismal consequences.

EVELYN (John) one of the greatest natural philosophers that England ever produced, was born at Wotton in Surry, the seat of his father, in 1620. After making the tour of Europe, he returned to England about the year 1651, and lived very retired at his rural retreat, Say's Court, near Deptford in Kent; where his disgust, at the violence and confusion of the times, operated so far upon his studious disposition, that he actually proposed to Mr. Boyle, the establishing a kind of college for persons of the same turn of mind, where they might associate together without care or interruption. It was owing to Mr. Evelyn's gratitude to the place of his education, that Oxford became possessed of the famous Arundelian marbles; which he persuaded the lord Henry Howard to be-

flow on that university. He was very assiduous in transmitting to the royal society, whatever fell within the compass of his inquiries; and used humbly to style himself "a pioneer in the service." When the number of books he published is considered, the many he left behind him unpublished and unfinished, and the variety of subjects on which he employed his time; his industry and application are astonishing! Mr. Glanville has given him a great and true character. "Mr. John Evelyn, says he, hath very considerably advanced the history of fruit and forest trees, by his *Sylva* and *Pomona*; and greater things are expected from his preparations for the *Elysium Britannicum*, a noble design now under his hands: and certainly the inquisitive world is much indebted to this generous gentleman, for his very ingenious performances in this kind; as also for those others of sculpture, pictures, architecture, and the like useful things, with which he hath enriched it." This amiable gentleman died, full of age and honour, in 1706. His son John Evelyn, born in 1654, distinguished himself by his elegant translations and poems; he was one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, but died early in life in 1698.

EVEPHENUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, who being condemned to death by the elder Dionysius, for having dissuaded the Metapontines from joining in a league with him, was so far from being terrified at the sentence, that he only desired the tyrant to let him go home and marry his sister, and he would return in a little time, and deliver himself up to execution. The tyrant asked bail. He offered his friend Eucritus, who readily undertook for his return in six months. This piece of confidence and friendship was much admired; but all the court was more surprized when Evephenus returned and presented himself to the tyrant, who being charmed with the virtue

of two such friends, desired to be admitted a third person into their friendship.

EUGENE (Francis) prince of Savoy, descended from Carignan, one of the three branches of the house of Savoy, and son of Eugene Maurice, general of the Swiss and Grisons, governor of Champagne, and earl of Soissons, was born in 1663. He was at first intended for the church, but having no relish for a clerical life, he solicited the king of France for some military employment, and failing, retired to Vienna and devoted himself to the imperial service. The war between the emperor and the Turks afforded the first opportunity of exerting his military talents; and every campaign proved a new step in his advancement to the highest offices in the army. He gave the Turks a memorable defeat at Zenta; commanded the German forces in Italy, where he foiled marshal Villeroy in every engagement, and at length took him prisoner. Our limits do not allow a detail of his campaigns; but prince Eugene distinguished himself greatly, when the emperor and queen Ann united against the exorbitant power of Lewis XIV. He died at Vienna in the year 1736, and was as remarkable for his modesty and liberality, as for his abilities in the field and the cabinet.

EUGENIUS IV. pope of Rome, was born of a plebeian family at Venice in 1383; his proper name being Gabriel Condelmerio. He ingratiated himself with Gregory XII. who made him his treasurer, bishop of Sienna, and at length a cardinal. Upon the death of Martin V. in 1431, he was elected pope, and opening his pontificate by an indiscreet seizure of the treasure amassed by his predecessor, it raised a tumult that threw all his affairs into confusion, and laid the foundation of all the miseries that attended his reign. In 1434, Philip duke of Mantua made an incursion into the papal territories, assisted by Nicholas Forte-

brachio, a disgusted officer who had quitted the pope's service; and the thunder of the Vatican not being attended to amid the clash of arms, the pope was reduced to fly to Ostia in disguise. He was indeed restored, but he closed a continued scene of war and distraction by dying in 1447; heartily repenting his preferment. He was frugal himself, and though no scholar was a patron of learning: yet it was under his pontificate that the cardinals began to build fine stables, keep hounds, and abandon themselves to all species of luxury.

EUMENES, king of Asia and Pergamus, succeeded his father Attalus in the 557th year of Rome, and agreed so well with his brothers, that they were always quoted as an example of fraternal amity. He was deeply engaged in friendship with the Romans, detected the designs of Perseus, vanquished Antiochus, the son of Seleucus, made his name famous, and reigned 39 years.

EUMENES, a famous captain, highly esteemed by Alexander the Great; after whose death, Perdiccas entrusting him with forces, he overcame Craterus and Antipater, who strove in vain to gain him by presents. Being driven out of Asia by Antigonus, he kept his footing in the more Eastern provinces, at the head of the Argyraspides, and not being able to draw Seleucus into his party, he invaded his territories. He was at last betrayed into the hands of Antigonus and put to death.

EUNAPIUS, a native of Sardis in Lydia, a celebrated Sophist, physician, and historian, who flourished in the 4th century, under the emperors Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian. He wrote *The Lives of the Philosophers and Sophists*, in which he frequently shews himself a bitter enemy to the Christians: also a *History of the Cæsars*, which he deduced from the reign of Claudius, where Herodian left off, down to that of Arcadius and Honorius. This history is lost, but we have

have the substance of it in Zosimus, who is supposed to have done little more than copy it.

EUNOMIUS, a famous heresiarch of the 4th century, the disciple of Elius, but abundantly more subtil than his master, as well as more bold in propagating the opinions of his sect, who after him are called Eunomians. He was ordained bp. of Cyzicum, but gave so much disturbance by the intemperance of his zeal, that he was deposed more than once: and tired at length with being tossed about, he petitioned to retreat to the place of his birth Dacora in Cappadocia, where he died very old about the year 394, after experiencing a variety of sufferings. The greatest part of his works are lost, there is however beside two or three more small pieces, a confession of his faith remaining, which Cave inserted in his *Historia Literaria*, from a MSS. in abp. Tenison's library.

EUPHEMIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, at variance with the popes Felix and Gelasius, because he refused to erase the names of Acacius and Flavianus out of the diptychs of the Constantinopolitan church. At length, Anastasius the emperor, from whom he had exacted a writing, wherein he promised to observe the decrees of the synod of Chalcedon, banished him out of Constantinople in favour of the Eutychians.

EUPHORBUS, a noble Trojan, slain in the Trojan war by Menelaus, whose soul Pythagoras affirmed to be transmigrated into himself.

EUPHORION, of Chalcis, a poet and historian, born in the 126th Olympiad, Suetonius, says that Tiberius, composed verses in imitation of Euphorion, Rianius and Parthenius, with whom he was charmed to that degree, that he ordered their writings and their pictures to be kept in all the public libraries among the ancient and celebrated authors.

EUPOLIS, an Athenian comic poet in the 85th olympiad. He took the

freedom of the ancient comedy in lashing the vices of the people. He lost his life in a sea-fight between the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, and his death was so lamented, that a statute was enacted, that no poet should serve in the wars. Some say Alcibiades put him to death for his satirical freedom.

EUPHRATES, a disciple of Plato, in such prodigious favour with Perdiccas, king of Macedon, that he was as much monarch as he. He was a wicked man and an informer, and excluded from Perdiccas's table all persons who were not skilled in geometry and philosophy. Parmenio put him to death in the reign of Philip, successor to Perdiccas.

EVREMOND (Charles de Saint Denis, lord of St.) born at St. Denis le Guast in Lower Normandy 1613, was designed for the gown, and entered upon the study of the law; but he soon quitted that, and was made an ensign before he was 16. A military life did not hinder him from cultivating polite literature, and he signalized himself by his politeness and wit as much as by his bravery. The king made him a Marechal de Camp, and gave him a pension of 3000 livres a year. He served under the duke of Candale in the war of Guienne; and in Flanders till the suspension of arms was agreed on between France and Spain: he afterward accompanied cardinal Mazarine when he went to conclude the peace with Don Louis de Haro, the king of Spain's first minister. He wrote, as he had promised, a long letter to the marquis de Crequi, of this negociation, in which he shewed that the cardinal had sacrificed the honour of France to his own private interest, and rallied him in a very satirical manner. This letter falling into the hands of the cardinal's creatures some time after his death, was represented as a state-crime, and he was obliged to fly to Holland. He had too many friends in England, (where he had taken a tour

four the year before, with the count de Soissons, sent to compliment Charles II. upon his restoration) to make any long stay in Holland : and therefore passed over into England, where he was received with great respect, and admitted into intimate friendship with several persons of distinction. The king gave him a pension of 300 *l.* a year. He had a great desire to return to his native country, and after the peace of Nimeguen wrote a letter in verse to the king of France to ask leave, but in vain. Upon the death of king Charles he lost his pension. He did not rely much on king James, though that prince had shewn himself extremely kind to him. The Revolution was advantageous to him. K. William, who had known him in Holland, gave him substantial marks of his favour. He died of a stranguary 1703, aged 90, and was interred in Westminster-abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory. His behaviour was engaging, his humour chearful, and had a strong disposition to satire ; he professed the Romish religion, in which he was born, but at the bottom was certainly a freethinker. He always spoke of his disgrace with the resolution of a gentleman, and whatever strong desire he had to return to his country, he never solicited the favour with meanness : therefore when this leave was signified to him unexpectedly in the decline of his life, he replied that the infirmities of age did not permit him to leave a country where he lived agreeably. There have been many editions of his works, but the best is that of Amsterdam in 1726, in 5 vols. 12mo. to which is prefixed his life by Mr. Des Maizeaux : who has also given an accurate English translation of them in 3 vols. 8vo.

EURIPIDES, one of the Greek poets who excelled in tragedy, born in the 75th olympiad, in the island of Salamis, whither his parents had retired a little before Xerxes entered Attica. He learned rhetoric under

Prodicus, morality under Socrates, and natural philosophy under Anaxagoras ; but he abandoned philosophy, and applied himself to dramatic poetry. He wrote a great number of tragedies, which were much esteemed both in his time and since his death. He took a pleasure in interspersing his dramatic pieces with a great number of moral reflections.

EUROPA, daughter of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, with whom Jupiter being in love, transformed himself into a bull, and ran away with her into this part of the world, which from her is called Europe.

EURYDICE, wife of Orpheus, who flying from Aristæus, was slain by a serpent. Orpheus took his harp, and went to Hell, and by the magic of his melody obtained her of Pluto, upon condition that he should not look back upon her till they saw light, which he failing to observe lost her again.

EURYDICE, wife to Amyntas king of Macedon, brought him four children, three sons, Alexander, Perdiccas and Philip, father to Alexander the Great, and a daughter Euryone. That queen was a detestable woman ; she fell so distractedly in love with her son-in-law, that, in order to marry him she promised to raise him to the throne, and murder her husband. But Euryone discovered, and informed the king of her wicked designs ; who pardoned her out of love to the children she had brought him. After his death Alexander succeeded him ; but Eurydice got him murdered ; as also Perdiccas her second son.

EURYDICE, an Illyrian lady, whom Plutarch proposes as a pattern, because, that though she was of a barbarous country, and advanced in years, she applied herself to study, that she might be qualified to educate her children.

EURYSTHEUS, son of Sthenelus, to gratify the hatred of Juno put Hercules upon all the most difficult enterprises imaginable.

EUSDEN (Laurence) an Irish clergyman, rector of Conesby in Lincolnshire; and poet laureat after the death of Mr. Rowe. His first patron was the eminent lord Halifax, whose poem on *The battle of the Boyne*, he translated into Latin, and dedicated to his lordship. He was esteemed by the duke of Newcastle who rewarded an *Epithalamium* he wrote on his marriage, with the place of poet laureat. He was the author of many poetical pieces, though but little known before his preferment: he died in 1730.

EUSEBIUS, bishop of Nicomedia, and afterward of Constantinople in the 4th age, was an Arian, who prosecuted Athanasius, and purposely kept Constantine in the dark; after whose death he gained over Constans and all the family; intruded himself into the see of Constantinople, having procured the banishment of Paul, and died, an. 342.

EUSEBIUS, surnamed Pamphilus bishop of Cæsarea in Palestine, about the latter end of the reign of Gallienus. He assisted at the council of Nice in Bithynia, held in the year 325; at the council of Antioch, in which Eustathius, bishop of that city, was deposed; at the council of Tyre, against Athanasius; and at the assembly of the bishops of Jerusalem, at the time of the dedication of the church there. He was sent by those bishops to the emperor Constantine, to defend what they had done against Athanasius. It was then that he pronounced his panegyric upon that emperor, during the public rejoicings in the beginning of the 30th year of his reign, which was the last of his life. He did not long survive Constantine; for he died about the year 338. He wrote several books full of useful learning.

EUSTACHIUS, patriarch of Alexandria in the 9th age, wrote annals in Arabic. He publishes in one of his books, that in the primitive times there was no difference between priests and bishops,

EUSTATHIUS, bishop of Thessalonica in the 12th century, in the reign of the emperors Emanuel, Alexis, and Andronicus Comnenus. He was a very eminent grammarian, and wrote Commentaries upon Homer, and upon Dionysius the geographer.

EUSTATHIUS, patriarch of Antiochia, wrote against the Arians under Constantine, and was present at the council of Nice; but being accused of fornication, was banished to Trajanopolis in Thrace, where he died.

EUTHIMIUS, first patriarch of Constantinople in the 10th age; he was put in the place of Nicolas Mysticus, whom the emperor Leo IV. had dispossessed of his see. He was born in Isauria, and lived a monk. His probity and merit procured him the favour of the emperor Leo, and he was made his confessor. But Alexander II. who succeeded Leo, banished Euthimius to make way for restoring Nicolas. He died in exile 920, and his corpse was brought to Constantinople, and interred there with great solemnity.

EUTHYCRATES, a famous statuary, the scholar of Lysippus, who studied much the truth of proportion. His statues of Alexander and Hercules were much applauded, as also his Medea in a chariot drawn by four horses.

EUTROPIUS, an Italian sophist, wrote ten books of the Roman history, wherein he recounts the most memorable things that happened in the Roman empire, from the foundation of Rome to the reign of Valens, to whom he dedicated his works.

EUTROPIUS, an eunuch and favourite of Arcadius, by whom being advanced to the highest dignity in the empire, he plotted the ruin of his benefactor to set up himself, but was detected and beheaded.

EUTYCHES, a Constantinopolitan abbot, who contending with Nestorius, fell into a new heresy, affirming Christ to be one thing, and the Word to be another. His followers were called Eutychians. Being condemned in the synod

synod of Constantinople, convened by Flavianus the bishop, he appealed to the emperor. After which, by the assistance of Dioscurus, bishop of Alexandria, and Chrysaphius, he obtained a synod at Ephesus, called *Læstrica, or the Assembly of Thieves and Robbers*, wherein he got his heresy to be approved. However, in the second oecumenical council of Chalcedon, under Martian, his errors were a second time condemned.

EUTYCHIDES, a statuary in the 120th olympiad, who made the river Eurotas so naturally (says Pliny) that his workmanship seemed to be more liquid than the river itself.

EUTYCHIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, succeeded Mennas, 553. He called the fifth oecumenical council, in which he presided himself. Justinian falling into new errors, was reprobated by the patriarch, which so offended the emperor, that he got him deposed in a synod, and set up one John in his room; after whose death Eutychius was restored 578.

EUTYCHIUS, patriarch of Alexandria, lived about the ninth age, and wrote annals in the Arabic language, printed at Oxford in 1658, with a Latin version by Mr. Pocock. Selden had printed something of his before.

EUZOIUS, deacon of Alexandria, deposed together with Arius by the bishop of that city: but upon his offering to Constantine a counterfeit confession of his faith, he was again received into the church. Soon after he was preferred by the Arians to the see of Antiochia; but contrary to their expectations, proving orthodox, he baptized the emperor Constantius in 360.

EXUPERIUS, bishop of Thoulouse in the 5th age, who, in a great famine, after he had sold all his own goods, sold also the consecrated gold and silver plate in the church to relieve the poor; so that St. Jerom compared him to the widow of Sarepta, and de-

icated to this prelate his commentary on Zachary.

EZEKIEL, the 3d of the greater prophets, was carried away young among the rest of the captives from Judæa into Babylon, where he began to prophesy in the 3411th year of the world, 593 years before the birth of Christ, and made it his whole business to bring the Jews off from their idolatry, which so incensed them, that they put him to a cruel death.

EZZELINO, born at Onara, in La Marca Trevigiana, originally of Germany, lived in the 13th century. He was first of all successful at the head of the Gibellines, and having made himself master of Verona and Padua, and some other cities of Italy, became a most outrageous tyrant. He condemned the anathemas of Gregory IX, Innocent IV, and Alexander IV; and hearing that the citizens of Padua were in rebellion against him, he put 12000 of the people of the country, which he had in his army, to death in one day. At length, being taken by the confederate princes of Lombardy as he was going to make an attempt upon Milan, he was carried to Soncin, where he died mad in 1259, after he had exercised his tyranny for forty years together.

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FABIAN (Robert) an alderman of the city of London, and sheriff in the year 1494; was a person of learning for the time he lived in, a good poet, and author of a Chronicle of England and France, intitled *The Concordance of Stories*, in two volumes folio, beginning with Brute, and ending with the 20th of Henry VII. 1504. He is very particular in the affairs of the corporation in this work; several things relating to the government of London being noted by him, that are not to be found elsewhere. Stow calls it "a painful labour, to the great

great honour of the city, and of the whole realm." We are told that cardinal Wolsey caused as many copies of this book as he could procure, to be burned, because the author had made too clear a discovery of the large revenues of the clergy. Fabian died in 1512.

FABIANUS, born at Rome, succeeded Anterus in the bishopric of that city, an. 236. In his time sprung up the Novatian heresy. He suffered martyrdom in the reign of Decius, after he had sat above 14 years.

FABII, an ancient family in Rome, and of long continuance, dignified with seven dictatorships, five masterships of horse, seven censorships, 48 consulships, 10 tribuneships with consular power, five princes of the senate, 13 triumphs, and two ovations. Called Fabian, because in ancient times, when the Romans addicted themselves to agriculture, there was one of it observed to have great skill in bringing up beans, as the Pisos, Ciceros, and Lentuli, derived their names from Pifa, Ciceres, and Lentuli. The power of this family was so great that they offered to make a considerable war at their own expence against the Veii. This honourable design did not succeed, 306 of the family falling in the battle fought near Cremera, a. r. 277, there remained but one, who was advanced to the highest employments of the commonwealth.

FABIUS Maximus, general of the horse, a. r. 428 : he gained a perfect victory over the Samnites, but without orders, chusing rather to risk his head, than lose to his country the opportunity of a victory : for which Pappyrus would have put him to death, but the people obtained his pardon. He was five times consul, censor once, and dictator, a. r. 452. He prevailed over the Lucerians, Samnites, Gauls, Umbrians, Marfi, and Tuscans, and instituted the procession of the Roman knights on white horses from the temple of honour to the capitol once a year.

FABIUS MAXIMUS (Quintus) wearied out Hannibal by keeping upon the defensive, called from hence Cunctator. Hannibal sent him word, that if he was so great a captain as he would be thought, he should come down into the open field and fight ; to which he returned answer, That if Hannibal were so great a captain as he would be thought, he should do well to force him to fight. He was five times consul, in the first of which he defeated the Ligurians, and in all the rest did eminent services to his country. He was called its supportor and buckler.

FABIUS Maximus, consul with Julius Cæsar, and by him sent into Spain ; he subdued Pompey's faction, and took all Spain by composition.

FABIUS Pictor, the first of the Romans that began to write history in prose. However, that piece we have under his name is an imposture of Annius Viterbo's forgery. The family he descended of had the name of Pictor, because the first of it painted the temple of Health at Rome.

FABIUS Rusticus, an historian, lived in the reigns of Claudius and Nero, commended by Tacitus in his annals, and in his life of Agricola.

FABRETTI (Raphael) a very learned antiquary, born in Umbria, of a noble family in 1619. He was in favour with pope Alexander VIII, after whose death Fabretti retired, and applied himself to study, the fruits of which are his excellent works upon Aquæducti, Columna Trajana, &c.

FABRICIUS (Baron) one of the finest gentlemen of his time, and known to the public by his letters relating to the transactions of Charles XII of Sweden during his residence in the Ottoman empire, was descended from a good family in Germany. He was taken early into the service of the court of Holstein, and was sent in a public character to the king of Sweden while he remained at Bender ; where he soon acquired the good graces of that prince.

prince. He accompanied him in his exercises, gave him a turn for reading, and it was out of his hand Charles snatched Boileau's satires, when he tore out those that represented Alexander the Great as a madman. Fabricius was also in favour with Stanislaus, and with our king George I. whom he accompanied in his last journey to Hanover, and was with him when he died. A translation of his Letters was published in London, 1761.

FABRICIUS (Caius) was often consul; he slighted the promises of Pyrrhus, who offered to corrupt him, gave him battle, and put him to flight. Afterward the king's physician came to Fabricius, offering to make away with his master; but he sent him back, and told the king the treason, whom he left to deal with him as he pleased.

FABRICIUS (George) a learned German born at Chenmitz in Misnia in 1516. After a liberal education he visited Italy in quality of tutor to a young nobleman, and examining all the remains of antiquity with great accuracy, compared with their descriptions in Latin writers, the result of these observations was his work intitled *Roma*, containing a description of that city. He afterward settled at Misenum, where he conducted a great school to the time of his death in 1571. He was also the author of a great number of sacred Latin poems, wrote seven books of the *Annals of Misnia*, three of the *Annals of Meissen*, and *Travels*.

FABRICIUS (Jerom) surnamed Aquapendente, because a native of that city, disciple of Fallopius, a celebrated physician, toward the end of the 16th age. He had a great pension settled upon him by the republic of Venice, and died 1603, leaving several anatomical and chirurgical works behind him.

FABRICIUS (John Albert) one of the most learned and laborious men of his age, was born at Leipzig in 1668. He was chosen professor of eloquence at Hamburg in 1699, and was made

doctor of divinity at Kiel. His works are numerous, and he died at Hamburg in 1736, after a life spent in the severest literary application to collect and publish valuable remains of ancient learning.

FABRICIUS (Veiento) a Roman prætor under Nero, who first put mastiff dogs to the chariots in the Circensian games. He wrote several scandalous invectives against the senators and the priests; and abusing Nero's favour, sold places of trust and dignity; for which he was expelled Italy, and his books burnt.

FABRICIUS (Vincent) born at Hamburg in 1613, was a good poet, a great orator, an able physician, and a learned civilian. He was for some time counsellor to the bishop of Lubec, afterward burgomaster and syndic of the city of Dantzic, from whence he was 13 times sent deputy into Poland, where he died at Warsaw in 1657, during the diet of that kingdom. The most complete edition of Fabricius's poems and other works was published at Leipzig in 1685, under the direction of his son Frederic Fabricius.

FABROT (Charles Hannibal) one of the most eminent French lawyers in his time. He published in 1647 the *Basilicæ, or Constitutions of the Eastern Emperors*, in 7 vol. folio; adding a Latin translation of his own to the Greek original.

FABULINUS, a deity, to which the Romans offered sacrifices when their children first began to speak.

FAERNUS (Gabriel) a native of Cremona in Italy, was an excellent Latin poet and critic of the 16th century. He was so skilled in all parts of polite literature that the cardinal de Medicis, afterward pope Pius IV. was particularly fond of him. He was the author of some Latin elegies, of a hundred Latin fables selected from the ancients, written in Iambic verse, and of several pieces of criticism, as *Censura emendationum Livianarum*; *De Metris Comicis*, &c. He was remarkably

ably happy in decyphering manuscripts, and restoring antient authors to their purity : he took such pains with Terence in particular, that Bentley has adopted all his notes in the edition he gave of that writer. He died at Rome in 1561, and Thuanus, who wrote his elege, says that the learned world was greatly obliged to him, yet had been still more so, if, instead of suppressing the then unknown Fables of Phaedrus, for fear of lessening the value of his own Latin Fables, written in imitation of Æsop, he had been content with imitating them. M. Perrault however, who translated Faernus's fables into French, has defended him from this imputation, by asserting that the first MSS. of Phaedrus's Fables, found in the dust of an old library, was not discovered until about 30 years after Faernus's death.

FAGIUS (Paul) alias Buchlin, a learned protestant minister born at Rheinzabern in Germany, in 1504. He was a schoolmaster at Isna, but afterward became a zealous preacher, and wrote many books : the persecution in Germany menacing danger to all who did not profess the Romish doctrines, he and Bucer came over to England in 1549, at the invitation of abp. Cranmer, to perfect a new translation of the Scriptures. Fagius took the Old Testament, and Bucer the New, for their respective parts ; but the design was at that time frustrated, by the sudden deaths of both these professors. He died in 1550, and Bucer did not live above a year after. Both their bodies were dug up and burned in the reign of queen Mary.

FAIRFAX (Edward) natural son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, was an English poet who lived in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. and dedicated a translation of *Tasso* to the former. The last account we have of him is in the year 1631, but the time of his death is unknown. He wrote several poetical pieces, and was an accomplished genius. Dryden introduces Fairfax

with Spencer, as the leading writers of their times, and even seems to give the preference to the former in respect to harmony, when he observes that Waller owned himself indebted for the harmony of his numbers to Fairfax's *Godfrey of Bulloign*.

FAITHORN (William) an ingenious English painter of the 17th century, who when the civil wars broke out, went into the army ; but being made prisoner in Basinghouse, and refusing to take the oaths to Oliver, he was banished to France. He was as great a proficient in engraving as in painting ; and there are many specimens of his performance extant in England. He died in Blackfriars about the beginning of king William's reign, and wrote a book *Upon Drawing, Graving, and Etching*, for which he was celebrated by his friend Thomas Flatman the poet.

FALCONER (William) an ingenious Scots sailor, who about the year 1762 came up to London with a very pretty pathetic poem, called *The Shipwreck* ; founded on a disaster of his own experience. The publication of this piece recommended him to the late duke of York, and he would in all probability have been suitably preferred, if a second Shipwreck, as may be supposed, had not proved fatal to him, and to many gentlemen of rank and fortune with whom he sailed. In 1769, he went out a volunteer in the *Aurora* frigate, sent to carry Mess. Vansittart, Scrafton, and Ford, the supervisors appointed to regulate our East Indian settlements ; which vessel after it had touched at the Cape of Good Hope, was never more heard of. Before his departure he published a very useful *Marine Dictionary* in one vol. 4to.

FALEO, a mathematician of character in the 16th century, a knight of the order of Montesa, a Spaniard.

FALETRE (Martin) doge of Venice in 1354, formed a design of rendering himself absolute, and assassinating

ing the senators: one of his party detesting so horrible a crime, acquainted the senators with their common danger, who managed so well that they seized 416 of the conspirators with Faetre, whereof some were hanged, some drowned, and others with Faetre beheaded. He who made the discovery was made a noble Venetian, and had a yearly pension settled upon him; but not satisfied with this reward, upbraiding the senators with ingratitude, he was banished for ten years to Ragusa, whence endeavouring to make his escape to Hungary, he perished.

FALETRI (Ordelapho) duke of Venice, elected in 1102, assisted Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, with a potent fleet to regain part of Syria. After that, he reduced under the dominion of the Venetians all Dalmatia, Croatia, and several other provinces remote from the sea. The city of Zara revolting to the king of Hungary, he sailed thither with a powerful fleet, and in storming the town was killed.

FALKLAND: See CARY.

FALLE (Philip) a learned native of the Isle of Jersey, and rector of St. Saviour's there, was chosen deputy from the states of that island to king William and queen Mary: he wrote *An account of the Isle of Jersey, the greatest of those islands that are now the only remainder of the English dominions in France; with a new and accurate map of that island.* 8vo. 1694.

FALLOPIUS (Gabriel) of Modena (1523) a very famous physician, a great herbalist, astronomer, and philosopher; but particularly skilled in anatomy; he died in the 39th year of his age. The Fallopian tubes being of his discovery, were so named from him.

FALSTAFF: See FASTOLFF.

FANNIUS, surnamed Strabo, was twice consul of Rome: in his first consulship (592) he enacted a law for moderating expences, allowing no more than ten asses to be spent in the ordinary Roman feasts; only upon the

more solemn feasts called Saturnalia, or when any public games were exhibited, he allowed a hundred asses. A thing almost incredible, till we reflect that at those times ten asses was the price of a sheep, and a hundred the price of an ox.

FANNIUS (Caius) the son of the preceding, distinguished himself by his eloquence. He was consul with Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus in the 631 year of Rome, and though he was indebted to Caius Gracchus for the consulship, yet he resisted this tribune's factious designs, and published an oration against him, which Cicero has commended.

FANNIUS (Caius) the son of Marcus, and first cousin to the foregoing, was quæstor in 614, and prætor two years after. He bore arms in Africa under Scipio Africanus the younger, and in Spain under Fabius Maximus Servilianus. He was disciple of Panætius, a great philosopher of the Stoic sect, and married Lælius's daughter. He wrote annals which were esteemed.

FANNIUS (Caius) a Latin author, who lived in the time of Trajan, and had a great share in Pliny the younger's esteem and friendship. He wrote a collection of Nero's cruelties, or rather gave an account of the last moments of those whom Nero had put to death or banished. The three books on this subject he had published were so well relished, that he laboured the continuation. But death prevented him from completing his work.

FANNIUS QUADRATUS a Latin poet, whose poems, though they were ridiculous, were put with his picture in the library which Augustus had caused to be collected. Horace, his contemporary, mentions him with a great deal of contempt, and called him a Parasite.

FANSHAW (Sir Richard) famous for his embassies and writings, was the tenth and youngest son of Sir Henry Fanshawe of Ware Park in Hertfordshire,

shire, where it is supposed he was born, about the year 1607. He distinguished himself so early by his abilities, that in 1635 he was taken into government employments by king Charles I. and sent resident to the court of Spain; whence being recalled, in the beginning of the troubles in 1641, he adhered to the royal interest, and was employed in several important matters of state. During his vacant hours he wrote divers poems, and made several translations. At the Restoration it was expected he would have been made one of the secretaries of state; however, he was made master of the requests, a station in those times of considerable profit. Afterward, on account of his skill in the Latin language, he was made secretary for that tongue. In 1661 he was sent envoy to the king of Portugal. In 1662 he was again sent to that court with the title of ambassador, and negotiated the marriage of his master king Charles II. with the Infanta Donna Catherina. Upon his return he was made one of the privy-council. In 1664 he was sent ambassador to both the courts of Spain and Portugal; in which time the foundation of peace betwixt those crowns and England was laid by him. His conduct, during his former employments in those courts, gained him such high esteem there, that his reception was magnificent, exceeding all that were before, which those kings declared, was not to be a precedent to succeeding ambassadors. He died at Madrid in 1666, on the very day he had fixed for setting out to return to England. Beside some original poems and other translations, he published a translation of Bathista Guarini's *Pastor Fido*; and another, of the *Lusiad* of Camoens. Among his posthumous publications are *Letters during his Embassies in Spain and Portugal*; with his life prefixed.

FAREL (William) of a considerable family in the neighbourhood of Gap in Dauphine, where he was born in 1489; studied at Paris, and was one of the

first Lutherans in France. He travelled into Switzerland, conversed with Zuinglius; and was a minister at Geneva before Calvin. He was a person of learning, and his elocution was very extraordinary for the time he lived in.

FARIA D' SOUSA (Emanuel) a Portuguese knight, born in 1590. He was much esteemed by the men of learning in the court of Pope Urban VIII. He published in his lifetime some discourses; and since his death, the *Europe, Asia, Africa*, and the *Portuguese America*, are published.

FARINATO (Paul) an eminent Italian painter born at Verona in 1522. He was successively the disciple of Antonio Badile, and Nicolo Golfini; and was an admirable designer, but not altogether so happy in his colouring. He was considerable for his knowledge in sculpture, architecture, and fortification; being moreover an excellent swordsman, and a good orator; he lived longer than is usual with painters, as he died at 84 years of age.

FARINELLI the Italian singer so famous in England about 40 years since, and whose proper name was Carlo Broschi, was born at Naples in 1705. He had his first musical education under his father, and was afterward under Porpora, who travelled with him: he was seventeen years of age when he went to Rome, where during the run of an opera, there arose a struggle every night between him and a famous trumpeter who accompanied him in a song, for execution and strength of lungs in holding out longest; and his fame may be dated from his victory in this contest. In 1734 he came to England, where his musical talents enraptured every audience: sweetness, strength, and compass, were found in his voice; and in his style, the tender, the graceful, and the rapid. He is said to have possessed powers that never met before

or since in any one human being; and which proved therefore irresistible. With this character he went to Spain in the year 1737, with a full design to return to England; being under articles to the nobility who then managed the opera, to perform the ensuing season: but the first day he performed before the king and queen of Spain, it was determined to take him into the service of the court; a pension of above 2000*l.* a year was settled on him, and he was never more suffered to sing in public. On the death of Philip V. he continued in favour under his successor Ferdinand VI. who, in 1750, dignified him with the order of Calatrava. But when the present king ascended the throne, he was obliged to quit Spain, though his pension was continued; he then returned to Italy, where all his old relations and friends being dead or removed, he had a second life to begin in his own country, among strangers. Dr. Burney visited Farinelli in 1770, and the above account of him is abstracted from the doctor's *Present State of Music in France and Italy*.

FARNABIE (Thomas) son of a carpenter at London, born in 1575, staid a short while at Oxford, where being enticed to abandon his religion, he went to Spain, and was there educated in a college belonging to the Jesuits. Being weary of their severe discipline, he went with Sir John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake in their last voyage in 1595. He was afterward a soldier in the Low Countries; but being reduced to great want, returned to England, where wandering about for some time under the name of Thomas Bain-rase, the anagram of his name, he settled at Martock in Somersetshire, and taught a grammar-school with good reputation. He removed to London, and opened a school with large accommodations for young gentlemen. While he taught this school he was made master of arts of Cambridge, and incorporated into the university of Oxford. Thence he removed

in 1636, to Sevenoaks in Kent, and taught the sons of several noblemen and gentlemen, who boarded with him, with great success, and grew rich. His works gained him reputation. Upon the breaking out of the civil commotions in 1641, he was cast into prison. It was debated in the house of commons, whether he should be sent to America; but this motion being rejected, he was removed to Ely-house in Holborn, and there he died in 1647. Mr. Farnabie was a very eminent grammarian; and many writers have spoken with great approbation of his labours. M. Bayle in particular says, "his notes upon most of the ancient Latin poets, have been of very great use to young beginners; being short, learned, and designed chiefly to clear up the text."

FARQUHAR (George) an ingenious poet and dramatic writer, the son of a clergyman in Ireland, was born at Londonderry in 1678. He was sent to Trinity College Dublin, but his volatile disposition not relishing a college life, he betook himself to the stage; where having dangerously wounded a brother actor in a tragic scene, by forgetting to change his sword for a foil, it shocked him so much that he left the Dublin theatre and went to London. Here he procured a lieutenant's commission by the interest of the earl of Orrery, which he held several years, and gave many proofs both of courage and conduct. In 1698 he wrote his first comedy called *Love and a Bottle*, which for its sprightly dialogue and busy scenes, was well received. In the beginning of the year 1700, which was the jubilee year at Rome, he brought out his *Constant Couple, or a Trip to the Jubilee*; and suited Mr. Wilks's talents so well in the character of Sir Harry Wildair, that the player gained almost as much reputation as the poet. This tempted him to continue it in another comedy called *Sir Harry Wildair, or the Sequel of the Trip to the Jubilee*; in which Mrs. Oldfield acquired

quired great applause. In 1702, he published his *Miscellanies*, which contain a variety of humorous sallies of fancy. In 1703, appeared *The Inconstant, or the Way to win him*; in 1704, a farce called *The Stage Coach*; in 1705, *The Twin Rivals*; and in 1706, *The Recruiting Officer*, founded on his own observations while on a recruiting party at Shrewsbury. His last comedy was *The Beaux Stratagem*, of which he did not live to enjoy the full success; for getting into debt, the usual conduct of a poetic genius, he was deluded into the scheme of selling his commission for a present supply, on the promise of another from his courtly adviser; but this promise not being fulfilled, he sunk under his dejection in 1707, before he arrived at 30 years of age. His comedies are so diverting, and the characters so natural, that his plays still continue to be represented to full houses.

FASTOLFF (Sir John) a valiant and renowned English officer, a knight banneret, and of the garter, who served in France, under our kings Henry IV. V. and VI. was descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, and was born about the year 1377. He was as distinguished for virtue at home, as for his valour abroad; and became no less amiable in his domestic, than he had been admirable in his public character. He died in 1459, upward of fourscore years old, as we learn from his noted cotemporary William Caxton our first printer. Shakespear has been extremely blamed on the supposition of the licence he took in perverting the character of this great man; while others will not allow that his Sir John Falstaff had any reference to Sir John Fastolff: these latter urging the difference in their names, the difference in their ages, and that the character was originally acted under the name of Sir John Oldcastle. It must be remembered that Sir John Oldcastle was an early sufferer for the Reformation; and

that the offence conceived for Shakespear's freedom with so sacred a name, obliged him to adopt another: he informs us himself of this alteration, in the Epilogue to the Second Part of Henry IV. Whether Shakespear really had any particular meaning in the adoption of the name of Falstaff, appears impossible to be determined now: the total want of similitude, seems to discredit it, in this instance.

FATES, in the heathen mythology, three sisters to whom is intrusted the management of the thread of human life: they are three in number, because they order the past, the present, and the future. Clotho draws the thread between her fingers; Lachesis turns the wheel, and Atropos cuts the spun thread with a pair of scissors.

FAUCHEUR (Michael le) a celebrated Protestant minister in France in the 17th century, greatly admired for his preaching; he published several volumes of Sermons, a Treatise on Oratorical Action, and a learned work on the Sacrament against cardinal Perrou: he died in 1657.

FAUNUS, king of the Aborigines, in the country of the Latins, the grandchild of Saturn, succeeded his father Picus about the year of the world 2794. He is said to have been the author of several religious ceremonies.

FAVORINUS, an ancient orator and philosopher of Gaul, who flourished under the emperor Adrian, and taught with high reputation both at Athens and at Rome. Many works are attributed to him, among the rest a Greek miscellaneous history often quoted by Diogenes Laertius.

FAUSTA, daughter to Maximianus Hercules, and wife of Constantine the Great, who, falling in love with Crispus the son of her husband by Minervina, was so incensed at his refusal to gratify her passion, that she accused him to his father of attempting her chastity. Upon which Constantine put

Crispus to death; but afterward discovering the falsehood of his wife, caused her to be stifled in a hot bath.

FAUSTINA, wife of the emperor Antoninus the philosopher, was noted in history for her lasciviousness. Falling in love with a gladiator, she confessed it to her husband. He consulted the Chaldeans, who advised him to put the gladiator to death, and order Faustina to wash herself with his blood; which, when she had done, it quenched her inordinate desires; but the same night she conceived Commodus, who had all the ill qualities of a common gladiator. Antoninus was so far from taking notice of her debauchery, that being counselled to divorce her, he only answered, that then he must return her dowry.

FE, FO, or FOHI, the name of the chief god of the Chinese, whom they adore as the sovereign of heaven. They represent him shining all in light, with his hands hid under his robes, to shew that his power does all things invisibly. He has at his right hand the famous Confucius, and at his left Lanza or Lanca, chief of the second sect of their religion.

FEATLY (Daniel) an ancient English divine, born in 1582, who distinguished himself in defence of the Protestant religion in France, when chaplain to Sir Thomas Edmunds, king James's ambassador there. He lost all his preferments and was a great sufferer in the commotions under Charles I. and died in 1645. He was the author of near 40 different works, chiefly of the polemic kind, of little present use, now the occasions of them are forgotten.

FECIALES, officers at arms, or heralds among the Romans to denounce war, or proclaim peace. Their office was to dissuade the Romans from any unjust war; and if any nation injured the Romans, they were sent as ambassadors to persuade them to make satisfaction, which if they did not do

in 30 days, then they denounced war against them, by casting a spear within the limits of their territories.

FECKINGHAM (John de) so called from his being born in a cottage near the forest of Feckingham in Worcestershire, his right name being Howman; was the last abbot of Westminster, which abbey being dissolved in 1535, he had a pension of 100 florins allowed him for his life. He then became chaplain to bishop Bonner, and when Bonner was deprived in 1549, was committed to the Tower for refusing to administer the sacraments after the Protestant manner. On the accession of queen Mary, he became again chaplain to Bonner, was made chaplain to the queen, prebendary, and then dean of St. Paul's; his abbey was restored, and he was placed there over 14 Benedictine monks with episcopal power. He sat in Elizabeth's first parliament, being the last mitred abbot that sat in the house of peers; where he opposed the Reformation so strenuously, that he was sent once more to the Tower. He was not indeed of a persecuting spirit, having employed all his good offices in behalf of the afflicted Protestants in the foregoing reign, and very earnestly for the lady Elizabeth's enlargement: who, it is said, in return, offered him the see of Canterbury, if he would conform, which he declined. He was however released and kept under an easy restraint, until the restless attempts of the Catholics occasioned the close confinement of the most considerable among them; Feckingham continued prisoner in Wisbich-castle until he died in 1585. He had an extremely good character, and wrote many works, mentioned by Mr. Wood.

FELIBIEN (Andrew) was born at Chartres in 1619, and went secretary under the marquis de Fontenay Mareuil ambassador to the court of Rome in 1647. On his return, M. Colbert procured him the places of historiographer to the king, superintendent of his

his buildings, and of the arts and manufactures in France. He became afterward deputy comptroller-general of the bridges and dykes in that kingdom; and died in 1695. He wrote several pieces relating to the fine arts, the principal of which is, his *Dialogues on the Lives and Works of the most eminent Painters*.

FELICITAS, a Roman goddess, to whom Lucullus built a temple. She is represented in the figure of a woman of quality sitting upon a throne, with a Caduceus in one hand, and a Cornucopia in the other.

FELIX, proconsul and governor of Judæa in the first age, married Drusilla, the grand-daughter of Marc Antony; who dying, he married the daughter of king Agrippa, whose name was also Drusilla, of whom mention is made in the Acts of the Apostles. His maladministration in Judæa made Nero turn him out, and put Porcius Festus in his place.

FELIX (Minutius) a father of the primitive church, who flourished about the beginning of the third century. He was an African by birth, and a lawyer by profession; and has written a very elegant dialogue in defence of the Christian religion, intituled *Octavius*, from the name of the principal speaker. This work was long attributed to Arnobius, but was ascribed to the genuine author by Balduinus a celebrated lawyer, in his edition of 1560, printed at Heidelberg. The best edition of it is that at Cambridge in 1712, by Dr. Davis.

FELIX I. a Roman by birth, succeeded Dionysius in the papal chair about 271. He ordained that mass should only be said in consecrated places. During his pontificate, one Manes, a Persian, pretended to be the Christ. Felix sat four years and three months, and was martyred in the reign of Aurelian. An Epistle of his against Sabellius and Paulus Samosatenus is extant among the Acts of the Council of Chalcedon.

FELIX II. set up in the room of Liberius, about 356, by the Arians, pronounced the emperor Constantius a Heretic. Liberius being afterward restored by Constantius, Felix was put to death after he had sat one year and four months.

FELIX III. succeeded Simplicius I. 483. He condemned Peter Mongus and Acacius in a council called by him, and ordained that churches should only be consecrated by bishops. He sat eight years and eleven months.

FELIX IV. by birth a Samnite, succeeded John I. excommunicated the patriarch of Constantinople for revolting from the faith, ordained extreme unction, sat four years, two months, and died 530.

FELIX, bishop of Urghel in Catalonia, revived the heresy of Nestorius about the end of the 8th century. He was condemned at a synod at Ratisbon in 792.

FELL (Dr. John) a very learned English divine and bishop, entered a student of Christ-church Oxford, 1636. In 1648 he was ejected by the parliamentary visitors, being then in holy orders; and from that time to the Restoration lived at Oxford a retired and studious life. He was installed canon of Christ-church July 1660, and the year following dean of that church; in which places he did services to the college, and reformed several abuses. He was consecrated bishop of Oxford in 1675, and had leave to hold his deanry in *Commendam*, that he might continue his services to the college and university. He published several works, and died in 1686.

FENELON (Francis de Salignac de la Motte) was of an ancient and illustrious family, and born at the castle of Fenelon in Perigord, in 1651. In 1689 he was appointed tutor to the dukes of Burgundy and Anjou; and in 1695, was consecrated abp. of Cambray. After this preferment a storm arose against him, that obliged him to leave the court for ever, occasioned by his performance

intituled *An Explication of the Maxims of the Saints, concerning the Interior Life*; in which he was supposed to favour the extravagant notions of Madam Guyon, a mystical lady, who made very exalted pretensions to devotion; and the principles of Quietism. A controversy was for some time carried on between M. Fenelon abp. of Cambray, and M. Bossuet, bishop of Meaux; but as the latter insisted on a positive recantation from the former, he appealed to the pope, who condemned his book, by a brief dated March 12, 1699. Some friends indeed pretend that there was more of court-policy than of religious zeal in this affair: but be this as it may, the abp. submitted patiently to this determination, and retiring to his diocese of Cambray, acquitted himself punctually in all the duties of his station, and led a most exemplary life. The work that gained him the greatest reputation, and which will render him immortal, is his *Adventures of Telemachus*; the style of which is natural, the fictions well contrived, the moral sublime, and the political maxims tending all to the happiness of mankind. Hence it is thought, as the printing of this work was stopped at Paris, that the prelate's heresy was in politics instead of religion; and though his disgrace was prior to this work, he had, while he was tutor to the young princes, taught them the same principles asserted and exemplified in *Telemachus*. Fenelon died in 1715, and a collection of all his religious works was afterward printed at Rotterdam, under the care of the marquis de Fenelon, his grand nephew, when ambassador to the States-General.

FENTON (Sir Geoffrey) privy counsellor and secretary in Ireland during the reigns of queen Elizabeth and king James I. is well known among other translations, for that of *Guicciardini's History of the Wars of Italy*, dedicated to queen Elizabeth in 1579. He died at Dublin 1608, after having

married his daughter to Mr. Boyle, afterward the great earl of Corke.

FENTON (Elijah) descended from an ancient family, was born at Shelton near Newcastle, but in what year is uncertain. He was the youngest of twelve children, and was intended for the ministry; but embracing principles contrary to the government, while at Cambridge, he became disqualified for entering into holy orders. After he quitted the university he was secretary to the earl of Orrery; but seems to have spent the most of his life among his friends and relations, and used to pay an annual visit to his elder brother, who enjoyed an estate of 1000 l. a year. He was a man of great tenderness and humanity, enjoyed the fairest reputation, and was much esteemed by Mr. Pope; who when he died in 1730, paid him the tribute of a very elegant epitaph. He published a volume of poems in the year 1717; and in 1723, was acted his tragedy of *Mariamne*, built upon her story collected from Josephus in the third volume of the *Spectator*.

FERALIA, feasts celebrated by the Romans on the 21st of January, in honour of their household-gods, instituted by Numa: the ceremonies consisted in throwing small offerings into the fire, which was kindled with nose-gays and garlands, and laying meat on the tombs of the dead, where they also sacrificed victims. On that day they offered no sacrifices to their celestial gods, nor celebrated any nuptials.

FERDINAND I. brother of Charles V. married Anna, daughter of Ladislaus VI. king of Hungary and Bohemia; he succeeded Charles in both empires, and presided at a diet at Worms, in 1545. He made peace for eight years with Turkey, reconciled Sweden and Denmark; and became in 1527 king of Hungary and Bohemia; was made emperor in 1558, and died at Vienna, 1564. He was learned

learned, and a favourer of learning, affable, temperate, and peaceful; yet he proved severe upon the Bohemians.

FERDINAND II. born in 1578, son of Charles, archduke of Gratz, in Stiria, was made king of Hungary and Bohemia in 1618. He defeated Frederic elector palatine at Prague in 1619, set up Maximilian, the duke of Bavaria in his room; and routed the king of Denmark, Christern IV. 1625. But the Protestants, jealous of his designs, leaguering themselves with Lewis XIII. of France, and Gustavus Adolphus, this last overcame Tilly his general at Leipzig, and subdued two thirds of Germany. Afterward the emperor's son put a stop to the victories of the Swedes at Nortlingen, in 1634. He died of an apoplexy an. 1637.

FERDINAND III. called Ernest, born in 1608, king of the Romans and Bohemia, was the son of the former, whom he succeeded. At first he was too hard for the Swedes, but Bernard of Saxony defeated him near Rhinesfieldt in 1638. At last he made a peace with the Swedes at Munster, in 1648, and lived without disturbance, till he died at Vienna, an. 1657.

FERDINAND V. called the Catholic, king of Castile and Leon, son of John II. king of Arragon, married Isabella of Castile; he foiled Alphonso V. king of Portugal; subdued the king of Granada; and drove the Moors out of Spain, in 1516. He died, an. 1516. of a potion his wife gave him for a particular purpose.

FERDINAND, of Cordova, a person of prodigious learning; he had the bible, and the works of Nicholas Lyra, St. Thomas, Bonaventure, Alex. D' Ales, Scotus, Avicen, Galen, Aristotle, Hippocrates, and other legislators by heart. He was also a great soldier, sung and danced to admiration, painted as well as the best artist in Paris; and writ a treatise, intituled, *De Omni Scibile*, a. c. 1501.

FERDINAND (John) a Jesuit of Toledo, was a very good philologer, and wrote an excellent book called, *Divinarum Scripturarum, juxta Patrum Sententias locupletissimus Thesaurus*, in 1594, and promised three other vols. in Folio; but was prevented by death.

FERGUS I. king of Scotland, very eminent both for counsel and action. The Scots, who lived formerly in tribes or clans without a sovereign, being fallen into war with the Picts (with whom they had intermarried) had recourse to Fergus, son of Ferchard king of the Irish Scots, to strengthen themselves by his alliance: who arriving was chosen king by the public consent of the people. Fergus took a voyage into Ireland to settle a sedition, but in his return was drowned by a sudden storm not far from Carrickfergus. He came into Albion about the time that Alexander the Great took Babylon, according to popular traditions and fabulous accounts of the antiquity of the Scots nations; but Dr. Blair in his Chronology fixes the commencement of his reign in the year of of our Lord 404.

FERIÆ, certain holy-days on which the Romans discontinued all work; one sort of them were the Felli, or days consecrated to the Gods, in which there was an absolute cessation from work. There were public Feriæ celebrated by all the people in general, and private, observed but by some particular families, as *Claudiae Feriæ*,

FERNEL (John) physician to Henry II. king of France, born at Amiens in Picardy, and died 1558; was a very learned physician, mentioned with great applause by Thuanus, and has left several excellent pieces behind him. He was equally famous for his practice and his lectures.

FERONIA, a goddess who had care of the woods, according to the Pagan theology. When her grove on the mountain Soracte, near Rome, was burnt

burnt down, the people carried thither her image, and the wood is fabled to have sprung afresh. She was likewise the goddess of the enfranchized, because in her temple they received the cap as a token of their liberty.

FERRAND (James) doctor of physic, and a native of Agen, wrote a book of Love-sickness, printed at Paris, 1622.

FERRANDUS (John) born in Anjou, 1510, wrote a book of the rights and privileges of the kingdom of France, which he dedicated to Lewis XII.

FERRARA (Renata) famous for her virtue and her attachment to the reformed church, was daughter of Lewis XII. and Anne of Britany. In 1527, she married Hercules d'Este, the second of the name, duke of Ferrara and Modena. The injuries she pretended the king her father had received from Pope Julius II. had inspired her with an aversion to the court of Rome. She left Italy on account of her religion, as soon as her husband was dead, and returned into France, where she was allowed to profess it.

FERRARI (Octavian) a learned writer in the 16th century, born at Milan, 1518, taught philosophy at Padua and Milan, and was extremely well skilled in polite literature. His works are upon *Aristotle's Exoterics*, and the origin of the Romans. He translated Athenæus into Latin.

FERRARI (Octavio) a very learned writer in the 17th century, born at Milan in 1607. After the death of Joseph Ripamonte, historiographer of Milan, he was appointed to write the history of that city, and a pension was settled on him. He began that work, and composed eight books, but finding they would not communicate the pieces necessary for him in the archives of Milan, he desisted, and ordered his heirs never to publish what he had done. His writings *De re Vestiaria*, *De Lucernis*, &c. procured him presents and pensions from several princes. Christina

queen of Sweden, in whose honour he had made a public discourse upon her mounting the throne, presented him with a chain of gold worth a thousand crowns. Lewis XIV. of France gave him for seven years a pension of 500 crowns.

FERRARI (Francisco Bernardino) born at Milan in 1577. His vast acquaintance with books, and his abilities in all kinds of learning, induced Frederic Barromeo abp. of Milan, to appoint him to travel into divers parts of Europe, to purchase books and MS. with a design to form a library at Milan. Ferrari collected a great number of books, which laid the foundation of the Ambrosian library at Milan. He left many learned works, which are highly esteemed.

FERRARIENSIS. It is under this name a scholastic philosopher, whose name was Francis Sylvestre, is usually quoted. He was general of the Dominicans, and died 1528.

FERRARS (George) a celebrated lawyer, historian, poet, and courtier, in the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth, was born near St. Alban's about the year 1510. His first rise in his profession and at court, he owed to Cromwell earl of Essex, upon whose disgrace he quitted the bar; but though he was in high favour with king Henry, he managed so ill, that in 1535, being member for Plymouth, he was taken in execution by a sheriff's officer: and this affair being brought before the house of commons, occasioned much disturbance, though it ended in settling a rule with regard to privilege that procured his discharge. Beside translations of Magna Charta, and other laws, he wrote a history of the reign of queen Mary; that though inserted in the Chronicle, published under the name of Richard Grafton, we are expressly told by Stow, was written by Ferrars. In his poetic capacity, he joined with seven other sons of the muses, to compose *The Mirror*

Mirror for Magistrates, published in 1559, by William Baldwin: to which he contributed the tragical stories of judge Trefilian, Thomas of Woodstock duke of Gloucester, Richard II. dame Eleanor Cobham dutchess of Gloucester; which was much altered in the edition of 1587; to which were then added those of Humphry Plantagenet duke of Gloucester, and Edmund duke of Somerset. He died in 1579.

FERRARS (Edward) a Warwickshire gentleman of good family, also much in favour with Henry VIII. was a celebrated poet, who as Wood says wrote several tragedies and comedies: he died in 1564.

FERRARS (Henry) of the same family with the former, was eminent in antiquities, genealogies, and heraldry. Mr. Wood says, that out of the collections of this gentleman, Sir William Dugdale laid part of the foundation of his celebrated *Antiquities of Warwickshire*. Camden also makes honourable mention of his assistance in relation to Coventry. Some scattered poems of his writing were published among others in the reign of Elizabeth; and he died in 1633.

FERRET (Æmilius) one of the learned civilians in the 16th century, a Tuscan. He went into France, and taught the law with such reputation at Valence, that Francis I. made him counsellor in the parliament of Paris, and afterward envoy to the Venetians, and to the Florentines. He wrote several books on the civil law.

FERRI (Cibo) a skilful painter, born of a good family at Rome, in 1634. He was bred under Peter Cortona, and the works of the scholar are often mistaken for those of the master. The great duke of Tuscany nominated him chief of the Florentine school, and he was as good an architect as a painter. He died in 1689.

FERRI (Paul) one of the most learned divines in the 17th century, born at Metz, published poems before

he was 19; and afterward others, which gained him great reputation. His *Essay on the Orthodoxy of Schoolmen*, in which he shewed that the doctrine of the Protestants, with regard to grace, has been taught by the schoolmen, gained him the esteem of the illustrious Mr. du Plessis Mornai.

FERRIER (Arnold) was president in the parliament of Paris, under the reign of Henry II. and employed in several embassies by Charles IX. He harangued in the council of Trent, where he was sent ambassador by the Most Christian king. He expressed himself in a very strong and bold manner, which vexed the zealous Papists. He went afterward to Venice, and while he was there used to go to Padua to read public lectures. Monsieur du Plessis Mornai, who knew his thoughts, pressed him so earnestly on his return from that embassy, that he declared himself openly a Protestant. The king of Navarre made him his chancellor. He was assistant to father Paul in making collections for his History of the Council of Trent, whence father Paul was charged with drawing out of a poisoned fountain.

FERRIER (Jeremy) a minister and professor of divinity at Nismes in the beginning of the 17th century. In 1602 he maintained in a public disputation, that pope Clement VIII. was properly the Antichrist. He changed his religion afterward, and was made a counsellor of state. Cardinal Richlieu had a particular esteem for him. He made all his children, before he died, promise they would live and die in the Catholic faith.

FERRIER (John) a French Jesuit, a native of Rouergue, succeeded father Annat as confessor to the king of France in 1670. He was reckoned one of the antagonists of Jansenius's followers. His Thesis concerning probability made a great noise.

FERUS (John) superior of the Gray-Friars at Mentz, a celebrated preacher in the 17th century, who wrote several commen-

commentaries on the Bible. Few Roman Catholic writers are more esteemed by the Protestants than he is.

FESTUS (Porcius) proconsul and governor of Judæa in the first age, before whom St. Paul was accused; but the apostle appealing, as a Roman, to Cæsar, Festus sent him to Rome.

FESTUS (Pompeius) a celebrated grammarian of antiquity, who abridged a work of Verrius Flaccus, *De Significatione Verborum*; but took such liberties in castration and criticising, that Gerard Vossius observes are not favourable to the reputation of his author. A complete edition of his fragments was published by M. Dacier in 1681, for the use of the Dauphin. Scaliger says, that Festus is an author of great use to those who would attain the Latin tongue with accuracy.

FETTI (Domenico) an eminent painter, born at Rome in 1589, and educated under Ludovico Civoli of Florence. He painted but little for churches, but excelled in history; his pictures are much sought after, and are scarce. He abandoned himself to disorderly courses, and put an end to his life by excesses in the 35th year of his age.

FEUARDENT (Francis) a famous Franciscan friar of Normandy in 1541, who preferred the monk's habit to a large estate. His temper agreed well with his name; for he was one of the most bitter persecutors the Protestants ever had to deal with amongst the clergy. He wrote several commentaries on the Bible, and translated several of the fathers into French. He taught at Paris the maxims called, *Buchanan's against Henry III. and Henry IV.*

FEVRE of Etaples (James le) was one of those who began to expel the barbarism which reigned in the university of Paris; the author of a French translation of the four Gospels, and a Latin version of St. Paul's Epistles, with critical notes, and a commentary not much relished by the Sorbonne. He did not outwardly depart from the Church of Rome; but at the bottom of

his heart he was a Protestant. He was protected by the queen of Navarre, sister to Francis I. and dining with her in company with some other learned men, whose conversation pleased the queen, he began to weep; and when the queen asked him the reason of it, he answered, the enormity of his sins threw him into that grief. It was not the remembrance of any lewdness he had been guilty of, since at the age of 101 he had never known woman; and with regard to other vices, he felt his conscience easy enough. But he was pricked in his conscience, that having known the truth, and taught it to several persons, who had sealed it with their blood, he had the weakness to keep himself in an asylum, far from the places where crowns of martyrdom were distributed. He went to bed, where he was found dead a few hours after, in the year 1537.

FEVRE (Nicolas le) a very ingenious, learned, and pious man, born at Paris in 1544. During his studies an unfortunate accident happened to him in cutting a pen: a bit of the quill flew into his eye, and hastily putting up his hand, he struck it out with his knife. He devoted himself to reading the works of the ancients, and correcting them by the MS. of which he had a great number in his own library; and laboured particularly on Seneca, whom he published in 1587, with a learned preface and notes. When Henry IV. came to the crown, he appointed him preceptor to the prince of Condé; and after Henry's death, the queen made him preceptor to Lewis XIII. He died in 1611; having spent the latter part of his life chiefly among ecclesiastical antiquities. His own works, which were but few, were collected after his death, by John le Begue his friend, and printed at Paris in one vol. 4to. 1614. Baillet says, he is the model of a truly Christian critic; and enumerates many great men, who, however they might differ in other respects, all unite in the esteem and commendation of Nicolas le Fevre.

FEVRE

FEVRE (Tanegui le) of Caen in Normandy 1615, an excellent scholar in the Greek and Roman learning. Cardinal de Richlieu gave him a pension of 2000 livres to inspect all the works published at the Louvre, and designed to have made him principal of a college he was about to erect at Richlieu. But the cardinal's death cut off his hopes, and cardinal Mazarin having no great relish for learning, his pension was ill paid. He retired, and wrote the works he afterward published. The Marquis de Franciere, governor of Langres, who was one of his friends, took him along with him to his government, and there he left the church of Rome for that of the Reformed. He was admitted regent in the university of Saumur: but had afterward a contest with the university and consistory of Saumur, on account of his having said in one of his books, that he could pardon Sappho's passion for those of her own sex, since it had inspired her with so beautiful an Ode upon that subject, which Catullus has translated almost entire. He was invited to the university of Heidelberg by the prince Palatine, and was preparing to go thither, when he was seized by a fever, which proved mortal to him. He died in 1672, aged 57 years.

FEVRET (Charles) an eminent French civilian, born at Semur in Auxois, 1583. He gained great reputation at the bar at Dijon, and was chosen counsellor to the three estates of the province. In 1629, when Lewis XIII. came to Dijon to punish the authors of a popular insurrection, Fevret was chosen to petition him for their pardon; and made so elegant a discourse that he not only obtained his suit, but the king commanded him to print it and send it to him: he was gratified also with the post of king's counsellor secretary to the court, with a pension of 900 livres. He held a particular correspondence with all the learned civilians of his time, and died in 1661. He published a small Latin treatise,

called *De Claris Fori Burgundici Oratoribus*; and *Traité de l'Abus*, at the solicitation of the second Louis de Bourbon, prince of Conde. He made an excellent translation of Pybrac's *Quatrains* in Latin verses; with a commentary under this title, *De Officiis vitæ Humanæ, sive in Pybraci Tetras-ticha Commentariis*.

FICINUS (Marcilius) of Florence, born 1433, applied himself particularly to the study of the Greek and Latin tongues, followed the Platonic sect, and translated into Latin the works of Plato, and several great men, who maintained that philosophy; as Plotinus, Jamblichus, Proclus, &c.

FIDDES (Richard) a learned divine and polite writer of the 18th century, esteemed by many of the finest writers his cotemporaries; wrote a *Body of Divinity*, the *Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, an *Epistle* concerning the Iliad of Homer, addressed to Dr. Swift, and a defence of the epitaph in Latin of the Duke of Buckingham, a *Treatise of Morality*, formed upon the principles of natural reason only; and a book on the sacrament. He was a man of prodigious application to study, and would frequently pass whole nights in writing.

FIDIUS, a god which the Romans borrowed from the Sabines, called also Sanctus Sabus, and Semi-pater.

FIELD (Richard) an eminent divine of the church of England, born in 1561. In 1594, he was chosen reader of Lincoln's-Inn, where he gave so much satisfaction, that one of the members of that society presented him to the living of Burrowclere in Hampshire. In 1598, he was made chaplain to queen Elizabeth, afterward to king James; in 1604 he became canon of Windsor, in 1609 dean of Gloucester, and the year after published a much improved edition of his *Four Books of the Church*. James intended to make him a bishop, and the see of Salisbury was pitched on, but other solicitations prevailed; and when Oxford was designed for him, his promotion was prevented

vented by his death in 1616. His private character was very amiable; and Mr. Wood says, he was esteemed a principal maintainer of protestancy, a powerful preacher, a profound schoolman, exact disputant, and so well versed in the controversies between the protestants and papists, that few went beyond him. A little before his death, he had almost composed a work intitled *A View of the Controversies in Religion, which in these last times have caused the lamentable Divisions of the Christian World*. But this book has never been published.

FIELDING (Henry) a well known writer of the present age, son of lieutenant-general Fielding who served under the duke of Marlborough, was born in 1707. He had four sisters, of whom Sarah is well known as writer of *The Adventures of David Simple*: on the death of his mother, his father married again, and Sir John Fielding who succeeded him in the commission of the peace for Middlesex, is his brother by this marriage. Henry was sent to study at Leyden, but a failure in his remittances obliged him to return in two years, when his own propensity to gaiety and profusion, drove him to write for the stage at 20 years of age. His first dramatic piece *Love in several Masques*, which was well received, appeared in 1727, and all his plays and farces, to the amount of 18, were written before the year 1737; and many of them are still acted with applause. While he was thus employed, he married a young lady with 1500*l.* fortune, and inherited an estate of 200*l.* a year from his mother, all which, though on the plan of retiring into the country, he contrived to dissipate in three years; and applied himself to the study of the law for a maintenance. In losing his fortune he acquired the gout, which rendering it impossible for him to attend the bar, he with a shattered constitution had recourse to many extempore applications of his pen for immediate supplies; until soon after the late rebellion,

he accepted the office of acting justice for Middlesex, an employment much more profitable than honourable in the public esteem. Reduced at length by the fatigues of this office, and by a complication of disorders, he by the advice of his physicians went to Lisbon, where he died in 1754. He wrote a great number of fugitive pamphlets, and periodical essays, but is chiefly distinguished by his *Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, and *History of Tom Jones*. His works have been collected and published, with his life prefixed, by Mr. Murphy.

FIENNES (William) lord viscount Say and Sele, a person of literature, but more distinguished by the active part he took in the civil war against Charles I. was born in 1582. Joining in the measures of Hampden and Pym in the long parliament, the king endeavoured to reconcile him to the court by giving him the mastership of the court of wards in 1641; but this not preventing him from acting openly against the royal cause, he was outlawed and attainted of treason. After the king's death he joined the independents, as he had before done the presbyterians, and became great with Oliver who made him one of his house of lords: nevertheless, on the Restoration, he obtained the honourable offices of lord privy seal, and lord chamberlain of the household; and died in 1662. Mr. Willocke says, he was a person of great parts, wisdom, and integrity; which lord Clarendon does not deny, but supposes them to have been wrongly directed and greatly corrupted. Beside speeches in parliament, he published a tract against the Scots, and two against the principles of the Quakers.

FIENNES (Nathanael) second son of lord Say above mentioned, born in 1608, was in 1640, chosen burgess for Banbury, and as he was the darling of his father, so he adopted all his measures. He was made colonel of a troop of horse under the earl of Essex, and governor of Bristol; but surrendering that

that city too easily to prince Rupert, he was tried by a council of war, and sentenced to lose his head: his father procured a pardon for him, but the shame affected him so much, that he went abroad for some time. When the presbyterians were turned out of parliament, he became an independent, took the engagement, and when Oliver Cromwell declared himself protector, was made one of his privy council, lord privy seal, and a member of his house of lords: and though he had sufficiently shewn his aversion to monarchical government, yet when he saw Oliver aim at it, he grew reconciled to it, and afterward wrote in its favour. He published several speeches and pamphlets, some of which were in defence of his own conduct at Bristol. Colonel Fiennes died in retirement in 1669, and lord Clarendon speaks of his abilities in very high terms.

FIENUS, of Antwerp, 1566, professor of physic at Louvain, wrote *De Viribus Imaginationis, de Formatione Fœtus, &c.* and died 1631.

FIESCHI (John Lewis) a young count of Citta Lavinia, who, envying the power of the family of the Dorias, entered into a conspiracy to make himself lord of Genoa; but as he was going to set the galley-slaves at liberty to make use of their assistance, he fell into the sea and was drowned. The palace was razed, and the family banished.

FINCH (Heneage) earl of Nottingham, the son of Sir Heneage Finch, sometime recorder of London, and of a younger branch of the Winchelsea family, was born in 1621. By his good parts and diligence, he became a noted proficient in the municipal laws; was made solicitor-general by Charles II. on his Restoration, and was very active in the prosecution of the regicides. In 1670, he was appointed attorney-general, about three years after, lord keeper of the great seal, on the removal of the earl of Shaftesbury; and lord chancellor in 1675. He was

created earl of Northampton in 1681, and died the year following, being quite worn out by the fatigues of business. He published several speeches on the trials of the judges of king Charles I. with some few other things; and left behind him Chancery reports in MS.

FINCH (Daniel) earl of Nottingham, son of the former, was born in 1647. He succeeded his father in his honours and estates, and on the death of Charles II. was one of the privy council who signed the order for proclaiming the duke of York; but though his name continued on the list of privy counsellors, he never went to the board, but kept at a distance from the court during that whole reign. When the convention met on king James's abdication, he was the principal manager of the debates in favour of a regent, against the setting up another king; yet observed that if one was made, he would be more faithful to him than those who made him could be, according to their own principles. When William and Mary were advanced to the throne, though he declined the office of lord chancellor, he accepted that of secretary of state, in which station he continued on the accession of queen Anne, when both lords and commons voted him highly deserving the trust her majesty reposed in him. He nevertheless went out of office in 1704, and accepted no other during that reign, though large offers were made him on the change of the ministry in 1710. When George I. succeeded to the crown, he was one of the lords justices for the administration of affairs until his arrival, when he was declared lord president of the council: but in 1716, he finally retired from all public business to a studious course of life, the fruits of which appeared in his elaborate reply to Mr. Whiston's letter to him on the subject of the Trinity. He died in 1730.

FINE (Orontius) a professor of mathematics in the royal college at Paris, a native of Dauphine 1494, was famous for

for his mechanical inventions; but meddled a little with astrology, as most of the geometers and astronomers of that time did.

FIRMICUS MATERNUS (Julius) lived under Constantine's sons, and wrote a treatise *De Profanarum Religionum Erroribus*. He is supposed to be the author of eight books of Astrology, printed by Aldus Manutius.

FIRMILIAN, bp. of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, Origen's disciple in the 3d century, assisted at the council of Iconium in 256, where he maintained, that heretics, who left their errors, ought to be baptised; for which pope Stephen I. deprived him with his followers of his communion.

FIRMIN (Thomas) an eminent citizen of London, born in 1632, who distinguished himself by his public benefactions and extensive charities, as also by some opinions contrary to the received doctrine of the Trinity. The plague in 1665, the great conflagration in 1666, with the arrival of the French protestants in 1680 and 1681, all furnished him with great opportunities of exerting his benevolent disposition. He died in 1697, and was buried in the cloisters of Christ's Hospital, where his virtues are recorded in a monumental inscription.

FISHER (John) in the 16th century, bp. of Rochester, confessor to the countess of Richmond, who persuaded her to erect St. John's and Christ's colleges in Cambridge. He was in favour with Henry VIII. till adhering to the queen and the pope's supremacy, he provoked him so, that he and Sir Thomas More were beheaded to strike terror into the rest.

FITZHERBERT (Sir Anthony) a very learned lawyer in the reign of king Henry VIII. descended from an ancient family, and born at Norbury in Derbyshire. He was made one of the judges of the court of Common-pleas in 1523, and distinguished himself by many valuable works, as well as by such an honourable discharge of the duties of his

office, as made him esteemed an oracle of the law. His writings are *The Grand Abridgment*;—*The Office and Authority of Justices of Peace*;—*The Office of Sheriffs, Bailiffs of Liberties, Escheators, Constables, Coroners, &c.*—*Of the Diversity of Courts*;—*The New Natura Brevium*;—*Of the Surveying of Lands*; and *The Book of Husbandry*. He died in 1538.

FITZ-STEPHEN (William) a learned monk of Canterbury, of Norman extraction, but born of respectable parents in the city of London. He lived in the 12th century, and being attached to the service of abp. Becket, was present at the time of his murder. In the year 1174, he wrote in Latin, *The Life of St. Thomas, Archbishop and Martyr*; in which, as Becket was a native of the metropolis, he introduces a description of the city of London, with a miscellaneous detail of the manners and usages of the citizens: this is deservedly considered as a great curiosity, being the earliest professed account of London extant. Fitz-Stephen died in 1191.

FLACCUS (Caius Valerius) an ancient Latin poet, of whom we have very imperfect accounts remaining; Martial, who was his cotemporary and friend, intimates that he lived at Padua, or at least was born there, as may be collected from an epigram, in which he advises him to quit the beggarly study of poetry, and apply himself to the bar. Flaccus chose the Argonautic expedition for the subject of his poem, of which he did not live to finish the eighth book, dying at about 30 years of age. Quintilian seems to have entertained the highest opinion of his merit by the short elogy he has left of him. It may be proper to add, that John Baptista Pius, an Italian poet, completed the eighth book of the Argonautics, and added two more, from the fourth of Apollonius; which supplement was first added to Aldus's edition in 1523.

FLAMEL (Nicholas) a native of Pontoise in the 14th century, who came

to Paris, where he is reported to have acquired a fortune of 1,500,000 crowns, a prodigious sum in those days, under the finances, and by the plunder of the Jews when they were expelled the kingdom. He founded and endowed several churches and hospitals; but fearing an inquiry into his conduct and great wealth, he pretended to have discovered the grand arcana of the Hermetic philosophy, or what is called the philosopher's stone: accordingly he wrote *A Compendium of Philosophy*; with *A Treatise on the Transmutation of Metals*, printed in 1561. Flamel died at Paris, and was buried with his wife Perronella in the church of the Holy Innocents. As a sequel to this extraordinary story, it may be added for the reader's amusement, that the sieur Paul Lucas, who travelled into the East in the beginning of the present century to collect antiquities, by order of Lewis XIV. countenances the strange reports concerning Nicholas Flamel. He relates, that he found a dervis in Natolia who spoke all languages, and told him that the professors of the Hermetic science were enabled to prolong their lives to 1000 years: that he was one of seven friends who travelled all the world over, but met every 20 years at some place appointed at the previous meeting: and finally, that Flamel and his wife were then living, he having seen them about three years before! He said, that Flamel, at the ordinary term of human life, schemed that his wife should die first, and accordingly buried an image for her in due form, while she conveyed herself out of the kingdom; and that Flamel afterward made his will, and died in like manner, contriving a burial for himself, while he withdrew after his wife. See more on this subject in a small book, intitled *Hermippus Redivivus*, 8vo. London, 2d edition, 1749.

FLAMINES, certain priests chosen by the Romans out of the nobles, ordained by Numa to perform divine service to Jupiter, Mars, and Romulus;

whence the first was called Flamen Dialis, the second Flamen Martialis, and the third Quirinalis, so called from Flama, the mitre which those priests wore on their heads.

FLAMINIUS (Marc Anthony) one of the best Latin poets in the 16th century, of Imola in Italy, son and grandson of very learned men. The pope had chosen him secretary to the council in 1545; but he refused that employment, because favouring the new opinions, he would not employ his pen in an assembly, in which he knew these opinions were to be condemned.

FLAMSTEED (John) an eminent English astronomer in the 18th century, born at Derby, in 1646. He had early read a great deal of civil and ecclesiastical history; but happening to see John de Sacrobosco's book *de Sphæra*, this gave him a turn to astronomy, which study he afterward prosecuted with great vigour. His father finding him in correspondence with several learned men, advised him to go to London, that he might be personally acquainted with them. In 1674 he wrote an *Ephemeris*, in which he shewed the falsity of astrology, and gave a table of the moon's rising and setting, carefully calculated, together with the eclipses and appulses of the moon and planets to fixed stars. This fell into the hands of Sir Jonas More, for whom, at his request, he made a table of the moon's true southings. In 1674, Sir Jonas having informed him that a true account of the tides would be highly acceptable to his majesty, he composed a small *Ephemeris* for the king's use: and when Sir Jonas shewed the king and duke of York our author's telescopes and micrometer, and recommended him strongly, he procured him a warrant to be king's astronomer, with the salary of 100*l.* per ann. on which occasion he was ordained. In 1675, the foundation of the royal Observatory at Greenwich was laid, and during the building he lodged at Greenwich, his quadrant and telescopes being kept in the queen's house there.

there. His *Doctrine of the Sphere* was published 1681, in a posthumous work of Sir Jonas More, intitled, *A new System of the Mathematics*. In 1684 he was presented to the living of Burstow in Surrey, which he enjoyed till he died 1719. His *Historica Cælestis Britannica*, was published at London 1725, in 3 vols. Mr. Flamsteed likewise composed the British Catalogue of the fixed stars, containing about 3000 stars, which is twice the number that are in the catalogue of Hevelius, to each of which he has annexed its longitude, latitude, right ascension and distance from the pole, together with the variation of right ascension and declination, while the longitude increases a degree. This catalogue, together with most of his observations, were printed on a fine paper and character, at the expence of the late prince George of Denmark.

FLATMAN (Thomas) an English poet of some repute, born at London about the year 1633. He studied at the Inner-Temple and became a barrister, but it does not appear that he ever practised; for having a turn for the fine arts, he gave a loose to his inclination that way, and acquired merit both as a poet and a painter. He published in 1682, a third edition of his poems and songs, dedicated to the duke of Ormond, with a print of himself as a frontispiece: he also published a satirical romance in prose, on Richard Cromwell, soon after the Restoration; which took greatly at that turn of affairs. As a painter, we can say nothing of him, but he seems to have been more of a wit than a poet. He died in 1688.

FLAVIAN I. patriarch of Antioch in the 4th age, of noble birth, and eminent virtue. He appeased Theodosius when the inhabitants of that city had thrown down the statue of the empress Placilla, and dragged it about the streets; expelled the Messalian heretics out of his diocese, and died, an.

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Constantinople 447. In his time sprung up the Eutychian heresy, which he condemned in a synod held at Constantinople, for which he was deposed in a pseudo-synod held at Ephesus by Dioscorus of Alexandria, and kicked by him in the assembly to such a degree, that he died of his bruises.

FLAVIGNI (Valerian de) doctor of the Sorbonne, and professor of the Hebrew tongue in the university of Paris. He wrote a censure against Jay's Polyglott-bible, with a great deal of heat.

FLAVITAS, a priest in the 5th century. Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, being dead, Zeno the emperor caused a blank paper to be laid under the altar, desiring God that an angel might write the name of the person who should succeed Acacius: Flavitas having intelligence of it from an eunuch, whom Zeno intrusted with the church, wrote his own name, and was advanced: the cheat was discovered, but death prevented his punishment.

FLECHIER (Esprit) bp. of Nîmes, one of the most celebrated preachers of his age, and the publisher of many panegyrics and funeral orations, was born at Perne in Avignon, in 1632. He was nominated to the bishoprick of Lavaur in 1685, and translated to Nîmes in 1687; at this latter place he founded an academy, and took the presidentship upon himself: his own palace was indeed a kind of academy, where he applied himself to train up orators and writers who might serve the church and do honour to the nation. He wrote *The Life of Theodosius the Great*; and of *Cardinal Ximenes*; beside translating some pieces of Antonius Maria Gratian: and died in 1710.

FLECKNOE (Richard) an English poet in the reign of Charles II. more remarkable for Mr. Dryden's satire on him, than for any works of his own. He is said to have been originally a Jesuit, and to have had good English connexions in the Catholic interest. When Dryden lost

lost the place of poet laureat, on the Revolution, it being conferred on Flecknoe, for whom he had a settled aversion, occasioned his writing the satire intitled *Mac Flecknoe*, which is as well written as any in our language; and from which Pope seems to have taken the hint for his *Dunciad*. Flecknoe wrote some plays, but could never get more than one of them acted, and that was damned.

FLEETWOOD (William) an eminent English lawyer, and recorder of London, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was very zealous in suppressing mass houses, and committing Popish priests; but once rushing in upon mass at the Portuguese ambassador's house, he was committed to the Fleet for breach of privilege; but soon released. Mr. Wood says, "He was a learned man, and a good anti-quary; but of a marvellous merry and pleasant conceit." He was a good popular speaker, and wrote well upon subjects of government; but his occupations prevented him from writing much.

FLEETWOOD (William) a very learned English bp. in the beginning of the 18th century, of an ancient family in Lancashire. He distinguished himself during king William's reign by his *Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge*, by several sermons he preached on public occasions, and his *Essay on Miracles*. He was designed by king William to a canonry of Windsor: the grant did not pass the seals before the king's death, but the queen gave it him, and he was installed 1702. In 1703 he took a resolution to retire, and in 1707 published without his name his *Chronicon Pretiosum*. In 1708 he was nominated by the queen to the see of St. Asaph. The change of the queen's ministry gave him great regret. In 1710 he published a pamphlet, intitled, *The 13th Chapter of the Romans vindicated from the abusive Sense put upon it*. In 1714 he was translated to the bishopric of Ely, and died in 1723, aged

67. He published several other sermons and tracts, and was a man of great learning and exemplary piety.

FLETA, the name given to an unknown writer who lived about the end of the reign of Edward II. and beginning of that of Edward III. and who being a prisoner in the Fleet, wrote there an excellent treatise on the common law of England.

FLETCHER (John) son of Richard Fletcher, bishop of London, was an eminent English poet of the 17th century, educated at Cambridge, and died of the plague in London 1625, aged 40. "He was, says Mr. Edward Philips, one of the happy triumvirate (the other two being John-son and Shakespear) of the chief dramatic poets of our nation in the last foregoing age, among whom there may be said to be a symmetry of perfection, while each excelled in his peculiar way." He wrote first in conjunction with Mr. Beaumont, and after his death, with Ben Johnson, Philip Massinger, Thomas Middleton and James Shirley. Mr. Fletcher meeting once at a tavern to contrive a rude draught of a tragedy, undertook to *kill the king* therein; and his words being overheard, he was seized and charged with high-treason, till it appeared that the plot was only against a dramatic king.

FLEURI (Claude) one of the best French critics and historians of his age, was born at Paris in 1640. He applied himself to the law, was made advocate for the parliament of Paris, and attended the bar nine years: he then entered into orders, and was made preceptor to the princes of Conti. In 1689 the king made him sub-preceptor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berry; and in 1706, when the education of these young princes was completed, the king gave him the priory of Argenteville belonging to the Benedictines in the diocese of Paris. In 1716, he was chosen confessor to Lewis XV. and died in 1723. He was

the author of a great number of French works, all extremely well written.

FLEURI (Andrew Hercules de) bishop of Frejus, preceptor to Lewis XV. grand Almoner to the queen, cardinal, and minister of state, was born in 1653; and died in 1743. The transactions of his ministry are sufficiently known.

FLORA, a lady of pleasure, who having gained great wealth by prostituting herself, made the Roman people her heir, and ordered that the produce of a certain fund should be employed in solemnizing her birth-day by games, which from her name were to be called Floralia. These games were celebrated in a very scandalous manner: and were in some sense the festival of the courtezans. To hide the shameful origin of this festival, the senate made the people believe Flora was a goddess, who presided over flowers, and that in order to have a good crop, it was necessary to honour that goddess every year.

FLORA, a famous Courtezan of Rome, who was tenderly beloved by Pompey, and had so much regard for him, that she would never yield to the pressing entreaties of another lover till Pompey himself desired her to do it. He recommended another lover, who had begged him to speak to Flora in his favour; from that time Pompey no more visited his mistress, which threw her into such a melancholy, that she was ill for a long while. She used in her old age to take a pleasure in talking of Pompey's embraces. Flora was so beautiful, that Cecilius Metellus caused her picture to be drawn, and kept with several others in the temple of Castor and Pollux.

FLORENCE of Worcester, a historian, who died in the reign of Henry I. He compiled in Latin, *A Chronological History of the World*, which he brought down, with a particular and no contemptible account of the affairs of this island, to the year of our Lord 1117.

FLORIO (John) the Resolute, as he used to style himself, descended from the Florii of Sienna in Tuscany, from whence his parents who were Waldenses had fled to London; where he was born at the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. When Edward VI. died, they fled again from the persecution under Mary, until the accession of Elizabeth, when they returned. He was admitted of Magdalen college Oxford, taught the French and Italian tongues in that university; and when James I. came to the crown, was made tutor to prince Henry in those languages, and clerk of the closet to queen Anne, to whom he was also tutor. He was zealous for the protestant religion, devoted to the English nation, and wrote several works. He died of the plague in 1625.

FLORUS (L. Annæus) a Latin historian, lived 200 years after Augustus, and wrote in a very florid style an epitome of the Roman history.

FLUDD (Robert) a famous philosopher born in 1447. He was fellow of the college of physicians in London, and became a most voluminous writer; he doated greatly on the wonders of chemistry, was a zealous brother of the Rosicrucian order, and his books, which are mostly in Latin, are as dark and mysterious in their language as in their matter. He died in 1657.

FOESIUS (Anulius) a very learned and celebrated physician of the faculty of Paris, born at Metz in 1528. He translated into Latin the whole works of Hippocrates, judiciously correcting the Greek text as he went along; and composed a kind of dictionary to him, intitled *Oeconomia Hippocratis*. He translated beside, the Commentaries of Galen upon the second book of Hippocrates; and was the author of some other works. After practising physic a long time with great success and reputation, at Lorrain and other places, he died in 1596.

FOIX (Francis de) bishop of Aire, was a great mathematician, and wrote a commentary upon Euclid. He died at Bourdeaux 1594.

FOIX (Odet de) lord of Lautrech, was made governor of Milan by Francis I. He took Brescia, Verona, and raised the siege of Parma 1521. But losing the battle of Bicoque, fell under the imputation of losing all the Milanese; yet in 1528, being made general of the league against Charles V. he took Pavia, and besieged Naples, where he died the same year.

FOLARD (Charles) an eminent French officer and military writer, born at Avignon in 1669. He served with great honour in Italy under M. de Vendome, and at the battle of Cassano in 1705, where he was deprived of the use of his left hand by a wound; he first conceived the idea of that system of columns, he afterward prefixed to his *Commentaries on Polybius*. He distinguished himself on many other occasions, and afterward applied himself to the theory of war the result of his past experience. Beside the work above mentioned, he wrote *A Treatise of New Discoveries in War*; with another *On the Defence of Places*, &c. and died in 1752.

FOLIETA (Hubert) a most learned Genoese born of a noble family in 1518. The troubles which agitated his country, induced him to undertake a work with a view to the appeasing them; and this was a book *Upon the Distinction between the Noble and Plebeian Families*; but happening to paint the ambition of the nobles in too lively colours, he was banished his country. He then retired to Rome, where he spent the rest of his life under the patronage of cardinal Hippolyte d'Est; and far from resenting his ill usage, meditated and executed several works to the honour of his country: he died in 1581. A collection of his writings was printed at Rome in 4to. in 1579.

FONTAINE (John de la) a very celebrated French poet, and one of the finest geniuses of his age, was born in 1621. That apathy which so many philosophers have vainly affected, was perfectly natural to Fontaine; it discovered itself in every part of his behaviour, and seemed to render him insensible to every thing about him. Many diverting stories are recorded in his life, which illustrate this character of him; but the opinion of the nurse who attended him in his last illness, may be accepted as conclusive: when she observed the fervor of the priest in his exhortations, she said, "Ah good sir do not disturb him so; he is rather stupid than wicked." At another time she declared that "God would not have the heart to damn him." He died in 1695. His works are well known; the most distinguished of them being his *Tales*, and his *Fables*, in both which he is esteemed original and unrivalled. His wit seems unstudied, and so much pleasantry is seldom met with.

FONTE (MODERATA). It was under this name that a Venetian lady published her works. Her true name was Modesta Pozzo. She was author of a poem, intitled, *Il Floridoro*, and of another Italian poem on the passion and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Beside which she published a book in prose, in which she maintains that the female sex is not inferior to the male.

FONTENAY (John Baptiste Blain de) an eminent French painter of flowers and fruit, born in 1554. He was employed by Lewis XIV. and had an apartment in the galleries of the Louvre with a pension. This ingenious artist was nominated counsellor of the academy of painting, and died in 1715.

FONTENELLE (Bernard de) a celebrated French author who died in 1756, when he was above 100 years old. He discharged the trust of perpetual secretary to the academy of sciences,

above forty years with universal applause; and his *History of the Academy of Sciences* throws a great light upon their memoirs, which are very obscure. The eloges which he pronounced on the deceased members of the academy, have this peculiar merit, that they excite a respect for the sciences as well as for the author. In his poetical performances, and *Dialogues of the Dead*, the spirit of Voiture was discernible, though more extended, and more philosophical. His *Plurality of Worlds*, is a work singular in its kind; the design of which was to present that part of philosophy to view in a gay and pleasing dress. In his more advanced years he published *Comedies*, which, though they shewed the elegance of Fontenelle, were little fitted for the stage; and *An Apology for Des Cartes's Vortices*. Mr. Voltaire, who declares him to have been the most universal genius the age of Lewis XIV. produced, says, we must excuse his comedies on account of his great age, and his Cartesian opinions, as they were those of his youth, when they were universally received all over Europe.

FONTINALIA; a festival of the Romans on the 13th of October; celebrated in honour of the nymphs, who presided over fountains and wells. The ceremony was performed by throwing nosegays into the fountains, and crowning the wells with flowers.

FORBES (Patrick) bp. of Aberdeen, was born in 1564, when the affairs of the church of Scotland were in much confusion; to the settlement of which he greatly contributed. As chancellor of the university of Aberdeen, he improved that seat of learning by repairing the fabric, augmenting the library, and reviving the professorships. He published *A Commentary on the Revelations* at London in 1613; and died in 1635.

FORBES (John) the son of Patrick, but of much more extensive learning

than his father; was perhaps excelled by none of his age, which will be allowed by those who read his *Historical and Theological Institutes*: he was bp. of Aberdeen, but was expelled by the Covenanters, and forced to fly beyond sea. He continued in Holland two years, when he returned, and lived private on his estate at Corse, until he died in 1648. An edition of all his works was printed in two vols. folio at Amsterdam in 1703.

FORBES (William) a learned bp. of Edinburgh, born in 1585. His ill health and the anti-episcopal disposition of the Scots, confined him chiefly to a retired life; but when Charles I. in 1633, founded an episcopal church at Edinburgh, he thought none more worthy to fill the see, than Mr. Forbes; who however died three months after his consecration, in 1634. Though very able and learned, he published nothing; but wrote a treatise to pacify controversies, which was printed at London in 1658.

FORBES (Duncan) a learned president of the court of Session in Scotland, after whose death, in 1750 was published a much esteemed tract wrote by him, intitled *Reflections on the sources of Incredulity with regard to Religion*.

FORD (John) a gentleman of the Middle Temple in the reign of Charles I. who wrote dramatic pieces. He published seven himself, and another or two in conjunction with Rowley and Duker. He died about the year 1656.

FORDYCE (David) professor of philosophy in the Marischal college of Aberdeen, known by his *Dialogues concerning Education*, and his *Treatise of Moral Philosophy* published in the *Preceptor*. His studies were directed to qualify himself for the clerical order; and after writing *Theodorus*; a *Dialogue concerning the art of Preaching*, he went abroad to collect fresh stores of knowledge: but after a successful

●essful tour through several parts of Europe, was unfortunately cast away in a storm on the coast of Holland. This elegant tract was published in 1752, by his brother, the Rev. James Fordyce.

FORMOSUS, bishop of Porto in Hetruria after Stephen VI. he crowned Guy of Spoleto, and the emperor Arnulph, who protected him till he died. Stephen VII. had his body taken up again, despoiled him of his pontifical ornaments, and threw him into the Tyber with a stone about his neck, because Formosus had hindered him by his simony from the chair, which he thought his due long before. However John X. condemned these acts of Stephen, confirmed the acts of Formosus, and restored him to a full reputation among the Roman Pontiffs.

FORNACALIA, Roman feasts, instituted by Numa, in honour of the goddess Fornax, who presided over ovens.

FORTESCUE (Sir John) lord chief justice and high chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VI. was descended of an ancient family in Devonshire. He studied the principal laws of England in Lincoln's-inn, of which he was made one of the governors in the 4th and 7th years of king Henry VI.'s reign. His dignity of chancellor is not found recorded in the Patent-rolls, because being with Henry VI. driven into Scotland by the fortune of the wars with the duke of York, he was made chancellor of England while he was there. He published several books upon the law of nature and the laws of England, held in great esteem.

FORTIUS, commonly called Sterk, a good philosopher, mathematician, and Grecian, in great reputation at the court of the emperor Maximilian; who left several treatises behind him.

FOSTER (Dr. James) a most distinguished and popular Dissenting minister, born at Exeter in 1697. He

began to preach in 1718, and strong disputes arising soon after among the dissenters, concerning the Trinity, and subscription to tests, his judgment determining him to the obnoxious opinions, the clamour grew loud against him, and occasioned more than one removal. His talents were hid among obscure country congregations, until 1724, when he was chosen to succeed Dr. Gale in Barbican, where he laboured as pastor above 20 years. The Sunday evening lecture, begun in the Old Jury Meeting-house in 1728, and which he conducted with such uncommon applause for more than 20 years, indisputably shewed his abilities as a preacher: persons of all persuasions and ranks in life flocked to hear him; and Mr. Pope has honoured him with a commendatory couplet in his satires, which his commentator however laboured to destroy the intention of by a frivolous note. In 1746 he attended the unhappy lord Kilmarnock at his execution on Tower-hill, an office which those who lived with him imagined made too deep an impression on his sympathizing spirit; as his vivacity abated from that time. He died in 1753; after having published several valuable compositions and sermons.

FOSTER (Samuel) an ingenious English mathematician of the last century, and astronomical professor in Gresham college; was one of that learned association that met for cultivating the new philosophy during the political confusions, and whom Charles II. established into the royal society. Mr. Foster however died in 1652, before this incorporation took place; but wrote a number of mathematical and astronomical treatises, too many to particularize. There were two other mathematical students of this name: William Foster, a disciple of Mr. Oughtred, who taught in London; and Mark Foster, author of *A Treatise of Trigonometry*, who lived later than the former two.

FOTHERGILL (Dr. George) was born in Westmoreland in 1705, where his family had been long seated on a competent estate that had descended regularly for several generations. After an academical education in Queen's college Oxford, of which he became a fellow, he was in 1751, elected principal of St. Edmund's hall, and presented to the vicarage of Brumley in Hampshire. Having been long afflicted with an asthma, he died in 1760, and was the author of a collection of much esteemed sermons in 2 vols. 8vo. The first volume consists of occasional discourses, published by himself; the second printed from his MSS.

FOTHERGILL (Samuel) of Warrington, brother to Dr. Fothergill physician in London, was an eminent preacher among the Quakers; who possessed great natural abilities, which he improved to the utmost of his power both by books and observation. As a preacher he was superior to most of those among his own fraternity: and travelled much among his friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies, on the most disinterested motives, for the promotion of piety and Christian virtues. He died in 1773.

FOUQUIER (James) a celebrated Flemish landscape painter in the beginning of the 17th century, who is rather distinguished from Titian by name and country than by unequal merit. He worked at Heidelberg for the elector palatine, and afterward at Paris; but though well paid, died there in poverty.

FOWLER (John) an Englishman, who, after being admitted fellow of New College Oxford in 1555, resigned it, and set up printing at Antwerp and Louvain; where he printed the books of Papists against Protestant writers. He reduced into a compendium the theological sums of Thomas Aquinas, and wrote and translated several other things: he died in 1578.

FOWLER (Edward) bp. of Gloucester, was born in 1632. Having

had a presbyterian education, he scrupled for some time to conform at the Restoration, but complying at length, he became a great ornament to the church. He refused to read James's declaration for liberty of conscience, for which, in 1691, he was rewarded with the bishopric of Gloucester. He wrote many excellent works, and died in 1714.

FOX (John) an eminent church-historian in the 16th century, born in Lincolnshire, and bred at Oxford. In his younger years he distinguished himself by his genius for poetry, and wrote several comedies in an elegant Latin style; but afterward applied himself to the study of divinity. Dissatisfied with the state of religion in king Henry VIII's reign, he travelled into Germany, and returned upon this king's death; but queen Mary succeeding, he went and studied at Basil till her death; and at queen Elizabeth's accession he came to England, and published his *Acts and Monuments of the Church*; commonly known by the name of *The Book of Martyrs*. He refused considerable preferments in the church; but though he was a non-conformist, he was a very moderate one, and disapproved much of the heats of the rigid Puritans.

FOX (George) the founder of the sect of English Quakers, was a shoemaker in Nottingham, who being of a melancholy enthusiastic turn, at length conceited himself to be inspired. Under this delusion he shut up his shop in 1650, and with his wife Margaret turned field-preacher. He proposed but few articles of faith, insisting chiefly on moral virtue, mutual charity, the love of God, and a deep attention to the inward motions and secret operations of the spirit: he required a plain simple worship, and a religion without ceremonies, making it a principal point to wait in profound silence the directions of the Holy Spirit. Fox met with that rough treatment he invited by disturbing congregations, and falling foul of preachers in their pulpits; being often imprisoned, and several times in danger

ger of being knocked on the head. But all discouragements notwithstanding, his sect prevailed much, and many considerable men were drawn over to them; among whom were Barclay and Penn: Fox died in 1681. His followers were called Quakers in derision of the ridiculous tremblings and agitations they assumed at their first meetings; but these extravagances are now greatly abated, they even grow tired of their affected precision in dress, and by gradual relaxations approach nearer and nearer to the manners of the rest of mankind.

FRACASTORIUS (Jerome) an eminent poet and physician at Verona, an intimate friend of cardinal Bembo. He wrote, beside poems, several other treatises upon contagious diseases, antipathies and sympathies, &c.

FRACHETTA (Jerome) a native of Rovigo in Italy, gained great reputation by his political works, the most considerable of which, is, *Il Seminario de' Governi di Stato, et di Guerra*.

FRAGUIER (Claude Francis) a polite and learned French writer, born at Paris of a noble family in 1666. He was educated under the Jesuits, and was even admitted into the order, though he afterward quitted it; and being thus at liberty to follow his inclination, he soon after assisted the abbe Bignon in conducting the *Journal des Sçavans*, having all the qualifications for such a work. His works consist of Latin poems, and a great number of very excellent dissertations: he died in 1728.

FRANC (Martin) provost and canon of Lausanne, and secretary to pope Felix V. flourished about the middle of the 15th century. He was one of the best French poets of that age. He wrote a poem against the *Romance of the Rose*, and intitled it, *the Champion of the Ladies*. In it are several lines relating to pope Joan, extracted from the history of that she-pope, in which she is called the Priestess of Priests. He wrote likewise *l'Estrif de fortune* &

de vertu, printed at Paris 1505, which is a mixture of prose and verse.

FRANCESCA (Peter) an eminent Florentine painter of night pieces and battles, employed by pope Nicholas to paint the Vatican. He drew several portraits, and wrote on arithmetic and geometry: he died in 1458.

FRANCIA (Francesca) a celebrated Bolognese painter, born in 1450. He was first a goldsmith or jeweller, afterward a graver of coins and medals, but applying at last to painting, acquired great reputation by his works; particularly by a piece of St. Sebastian, whom he had drawn bound to a tree with his hands tied over his head. He pined himself into a decay by despairing to equal Raphael, and died in 1518.

FRANCIS I. the Great, king of France after Lewis XII. 1515. By the famous battle of Marignan against the Switzers, he added Milan to his empire; took Parma and Piacentia from the pope, who forced the French out of Milan, but Francis regained it; yet routed by the Imperialists, he was taken captive, and kept in Spain till he resigned the counties of Flanders and Burgundy. He then leagued against Charles V. and began a new war with different fortune; the Germans took and plundered Rome; the French besieged Naples, took the Imperial generals, and had taken the city too, had not a great disease prevented them. Francis made himself master of Savoy, and the Germans entered Provence and Picardy. A peace was concluded for nine years, but broken in one; whereupon Francis entered Italy, Luxemburg, &c. and lost the battle of Cerizoles. A peace succeeded, and soon after happened the death of Francis, at the castle of Rambouillet, an. 1547, aged 52, in the 32d year of his reign. He left a great sum behind him, and all his debts paid, notwithstanding his expensive wars and sumptuous way of living. He was a great patron of learning, and founded the royal college at Paris.

FRANCIS II. son of Henry II. born 1543, married Mary Stewart of Scotland, daughter of James V : he was crowned king of France after his father's death, in 1559 ; being yet under age. The duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, managed the affairs of the state as they pleased ; at which Anthony of Bourbon, and the prince of Conde were highly disgusted ; but the king died an. 1560, aged 17 ; and his death ushered in a new scheme of affairs.

FRANCIS, duke of Alençon, Anjou, &c. youngest son of Henry II. king of France ; being refused the employment of lieutenant-general, he made war upon his brother ; at last, he was humoured, and was called into the Low-Countries. He sailed into England on a design to have married queen Elizabeth, but without success. In 1582 he was crowned duke of Brabant at Antwerp, and count of Flanders at Ghent ; and began to destroy those whom he came to protect. But being repulsed from Antwerp, he fled into France, and died at Chateau Thierry, 1584.

FRANCIS, of Lorraine, duke of Guise and Aumale, &c. He gave eminent proofs of his courage on several occasions ; took Calais from the English, and Thionville from the Spaniard ; and coming to have great authority in France, occasioned the conspiracy of Amboise. He foiled the Germans at Renty, and forced the Spaniards to a peace with Paul IV. The French being worsted at the battle of St. Quintin, sent for him, who did wonderful service, for which he was made lieutenant-general of the king's armies in 1557 ; and afterward had the title given him of preserver of his country ; but Charles IX. not shewing him much favour, he left Paris, and joining with some others, in 1562, took Rouen and Bourges, and defeated the Hugonots at the battle of Dreux, laid siege to Orleans, where he was shot, or as others say, assassinated by

John Poltrot Mere, which his children revenged.

FRANCIS, of Assisi, a great saint of the Romish church, and founder of one of the four orders of Mendicant friars, was born at Assisi in Italy 1181. One of the most extraordinary things told of St. Francis of Assisi, is, that Jesus Christ imprinted on him the marks of his five wounds ; and there is a festival in memory of those holy prints, and an office for it. His preaching to the fish to make them Christians, and his conversion of millions of them, is famous ; as is his mercy to worms and lice. The order he founded, and which bears his name, was approved by Innocent III, in 1215, and confirmed by Honorius III. 1223. It has since branched into several others, as Minims, Recolets, Capuchins, &c. called in Roman Catholic countries, *Fratres Minores*.

FRANCIS de Paule, founder of the order of the Minims, approved by Sixtus IV. 1473. He died 1507, and was canonized 1519.

FRANCIS Sonnius bishop of Bois l' Duc, and afterward of Antwerp, a celebrated divine in the 16th century, in the university of Louvaine. He assisted at the council of Trent, and by order of the emperor Ferdinand, had a conference about religion with Melancthon, Flacius Illyricus, and some others. He left several books behind him.

FRANCIS Victoria, an eminent divine, who was a very considerable Dominican, and left several works behind him. He lived in the 15th and 16th centuries.

FRANCIS Xavier, surnamed the Apostle of the Indies, born in the kingdom of Navarre, studied at Paris, and taught philosophy in the university there, where he and Ignatius Loyola formed the design of founding the order of Jesuits. At the request of John king of Portugal, he was sent by pope Paul III. to preach in the Indies, where he converted a great number of infidels,

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fidels, for which he was canonized by Gregory XV. in 1622.

FRANCISCA or **FRANCES**, a devout lady, born at Rome 1384, and canonized 1608. She prevailed with a great number of maidens to leave the secular life, and founded a convent for them in Rome, according to St. Benedict's rule. They were called Oblates, and were of the congregation of the Olivetans. Many miracles were attributed to her in her life, and after her death. An odd story is told of her checking her stimulations of the flesh, by dropping scalding bacon on the pudenda.

FRANKEN (Franciscus) commonly called Old Frank, a famous Flemish painter, supposed to have been born about the year 1544; but though his works are well known, very few circumstances of his life are transmitted down. This master painted historical subjects from the Old and New Testament, and was remarkable for introducing a great number of figures into his compositions, which he had the address to group very distinctly. Vandyck often commended his works, and thought them worthy of a place in any collection.

FRANKEN (Franciscus) distinguished by the name of Young Frank, was the son of the former, born in 1580. He was instructed by his father, whose style he adopted so closely that their works are frequently mistaken. When he found himself sufficiently skilled at home, he travelled to Italy for improvement in colouring; and on his return his works were much coveted. The most capital performances of this painter, are a scriptural subject in the church of Notre Dame at Antwerp; and an excellent picture in a small size of Solomon's idolatry. Young Frank died in 1642.

FRANCUS (Sebastian) an Anabaptist in the 16th century, published several pieces filled with errors. The divines of the confession of Augsburg, assembled at Smalcald 1540, appointed

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Melancthon to refute the chimeras of this man. He published a very satirical piece against the fair sex, which John Frederus and Luther refuted.

FRANS FLORIS, an eminent painter, the son of a sculptor at Antwerp, where he was born in 1520. He was brought up under his father, but went to Liege to learn painting afterward under Lambert Lombard; and from thence to Italy where he studied Michael Angelo's works. On his return to his own country he grew rich and famous; but giving himself up to drinking, died at 50 years of age. He was called the Raphael of Flanders.

FRATRICELLI, heretics who arose in Italy about the end of the 13th century. They performed their devotions in secret places, where they used to assemble in the night; and there, after singing psalms, they put out the candles, when every male dallied with his female, as chance jumbled them together. They exclaimed against separate property, asserted that the faithful ought not to accept of any magisterial dignity; and that the souls of the blessed do not see God till after the resurrection. Some have said, that the Fratricelli did not lie with women to enjoy them, but to triumph over temptation, and give merit to continency.

FRAUWENLOB (Henry) a German author, who died at Mentz in 1317, famous for the manner in which he was buried. Having wrote great encomiums on the fair-sex, the women carried him from his house to the church, weeping and groaning through the streets; after which they poured so great a quantity of wine over his grave, that they quite overflowed the church.

FREDERIC I. Barbarossa, emperor of Germany in 1152; having pacified the affairs in Germany, he took Tortona in Italy, obliged Verona to acknowledge him, and pay him a sum of money; forced Tivoli to submit to the church; besieged Milan, and was crowned by Adrian IV. at Rome.

Rome. He reconciled Arnold bishop of Mayence, and Herman the Palatine. He constrained the king of Poland to sue for a peace; repassed into Italy, took Milan, and had certainly destroyed it then, but that the citizens sued for pardon with their naked swords hanging about their necks. Hearing that the Venetians, the pope, &c. were in confederacy against him, he took Rome, and set up Calixtus instead of Alexander; but the Venetians reduced Frederic into such straits, that they made him sue for a pardon at Alexander's feet. Afterward he defeated Saladin, &c. and was drowned 1190, in the 38th year of his reign.

FREDERIC II. son of Henry VI. was chosen emperor in 1212; Otho his competitor dying, he held an assembly to consult measures for the pacifying of Germany, and was crowned at Rome by Honorius III. gave Spoleto and Tuscany to the holy see, and marched against the Saracens in Asia. He was twice excommunicated, for which he attacked the territory of the church, and invested Rome with the pope in it. Innocent IV. who succeeded Gregory IX. retired into France and excommunicated him there. Frederic writ to Lewis king of France, and complained of the injustice in his proceedings against him, and that all the princes of the earth ought to think themselves concerned in his cause; however, the confederate princes of Italy beat his forces. He became contemptible to his subjects, who chose Henry of Thuringia in his place, whereupon he died of the spleen and dis-appointment in Puglia 1250, in the 57th year of his age. He spoke six languages, had a quick penetrating genius, and a great deal of courage; yet he was a loose prince, and little minded his promises.

FREDERIC II. king of Denmark after Christian III. In 1559 he reduced the province of Ditmarsen, and defended Livonia against the king of

Sweden. The pope desired him to send some one in his behalf to the council of Trent, but he told him neither he nor his father had kept any correspondence with the popes of Rome. He was a great favourer of learned men, and died in the year 1588.

FREDERIC V. elector palatine, in 1613 married the princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. king of England; in 1619 the states of Bohemia offered him the crown of that kingdom, which he accepted, and thus became entangled in enterprises beyond his strength. He was defeated at Prague in 1620, and forced to take refuge in Holland; was stripped of his electoral dominions, divested of his electoral dignity, laid under the ban of the empire; and finally died in exile. His son Charles Lewis was reinstated in the palatinate by the treaty of Westphalia in 1655; and from the princess Sophia his sister, who married Ernest Augustus elector of Hanover, the present royal family of Great Britain are descended.

FREEMAN (John) a good history painter in the reign of Charles II. His life was attempted by poison in the West Indies; but though he survived and came over to England, his genius was so much impaired by that attempt, that his subsequent works failed of their usual perfection. In his latter days he was scene painter to Covent-Garden theatre.

FREHER (Marquard) a very learned German descended from a noble family, and born at Augsburg in 1565. In his 23d year he was chosen among the counsellors of John Casimir prince of Palatine, and the year after made professor of law at Heidelberg: but he soon resigned his professor's chair, being taken into the most important employments by the elector Frederic IV. he made him vice president of his court, and sent him ambassador to several places. In the midst of all these interruptions he still prosecuted his studies, and wrote many works relating

relating to criticism, law, history, and that of his own country in particular; though he died in his 49th year. Thuanus says it would be difficult to find his equal in all Germany.

FREIGIUS (John Thomas) a German born at Friburg, who acquired great reputation by his learned labours in the 16th century. He was made rector of the new college at Altorf, by the senate of Nuremberg, in 1575; when he discharged his duties with great zeal, but died of the plague in 1583, having been before deprived of a promising son and two daughters by the same dreadful disorder. He published a great number of literary performances.

FREIND (John) a most learned English physician and writer in the 18th century, born at Croton in Northamptonshire in 1675. In 1696 he published, in conjunction with Mr. P. Foulkes, an edition of two Greek orations, one of *Æschines against Ctesiphon*, and the other of Demosthenes *de Coronâ*, with a new Latin version. In 1699 he wrote a letter to Dr. Sloane concerning an *Hydrocephalus*, published in the *Philosophical Transactions*; and another letter in Latin to the same gentleman, *de Spasmi rarioris historia*, printed in the same *Transactions*. In 1703 his *Emmenologia* appeared, which gained him great reputation. In 1704 he was chosen professor of chemistry in the university of Oxford. In 1705 he attended the earl of Peterborough to Spain, as physician to the army there; and upon his return in 1707 published an *Account of the Earl's Expedition and Conduct*. In 1709 he published his *Chemical Lectures*. In 1712 he attended the duke of Ormond in Flanders, as his physician. In 1716 he was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians in London. This year he published the first and third books of Hippocrates *de Morbis Popularibus*, with a *Commentary on Fevers*, written by himself. He sat as a member for

the borough of Launceston in Cornwall, in 1722, where he distinguished himself by his opposition to the administration. March 1722, he was committed to the tower on a charge of high-treason, and while he was under confinement, he wrote a Latin epistle to Dr. Mead, *de quibusdam Variolarum Generibus*, and began his *History of Physic*, the first part of which was published 1725, and the second 1726. Upon the accession of George II to the throne, he was appointed physician in ordinary to the queen, who shewed the utmost regard and esteem for him. He died at London in 1728. His works were published together in Latin at London, 1733, in folio, and dedicated to the queen.

FREINSHEMIUS, a learned author, born at Ulm 1608. He made supplements to Livy, Tacitus, and Q. Curtius, in 60 books, printed at Strasbourg 1654. He wrote likewise notes upon Q. Curtius, Florus, Tacitus, and some other Latin authors; and died in 1660.

FRESNE (Charles de) one of the most learned men of his time, was born at Amiens in 1610. He was sworn an advocate to the parliament of Paris in 1631, and practised for some time at the bar; but without intending to make it the business of his life. He returned to Amiens where he devoted himself to study. In 1668 he settled at Paris, where he was employed by M. Colbert to collect a history of France from the various historians of that kingdom, and was furnished with memoirs and MSS. for that purpose: but after De Fresne had employed much time on it, and drew up a preface, he totally declined the undertaking, on his plan being disapproved, and another ordered. Being thus disengaged from a tedious task, he formed a *Latin Glossary* that was much esteemed; and then a *Greek Glossary*, drawn from MSS. very little known: the former was in six, and the

the latter in two vols. folio. He published several other learned works, and died in 1688; leaving four children on whom Lewis XIV. settled good pensions, in consideration of their father's merit.

FRESNOY (Charles Alphonse du) an excellent poet and painter, born at Paris in 1611. He was instructed there by Perrier and Simon Vouet, but did not long adhere to Vouet's manner of colouring; for as soon as he fixed himself at Rome, he made the works of Titian the models for his imitation. He was however more celebrated as a poet than as a painter, and bestowed more attention to the theory than to the practice of the pencil. Accordingly he is better known by his incomparable poem *De Arte Graphica*, than by his performances on the canvas: and on this poem he bestowed so much pains that he died in 1665, before it was published. It was printed afterward with a French prose translation and notes by M. de Piles; and was translated into English by Mr. Dryden, who prefixed to it an original preface containing a parallel between painting and poetry.

FRESNY (Charles Riviere du) page to Lewis XIV. and comptroller of the royal gardens, was born at Paris in 1648. He had a good natural taste for all the fine arts; and quitting the court after some time, resided at Paris, where he devoted himself to his books, and wrote dramatic pieces, and miscellanies of various kinds. He died in 1731, and his works have been collected in six vols. 12mo.

FREWEN (Accepted) educated at Magdalen-college, Oxford, where he was fellow and divinity-reader; was chaplain to John earl of Bristol in Germany and Spain, where he was when the great match between Charles I. then prince of Wales, and the infant of Spain, was in agitation. When the prince came over thither he preached before him on these words: "Why halt ye between two opinions?"

"If the Lord be God, serve him; and if Baal be God, serve him." 1 Kings xviii. 21. Charles upon his accession to the throne, put him into the list of chaplains. He was 18 years president of Magdalen-college, and four times vice-chancellor. In 1644 he was made bishop of Coventry and Lichfield: and upon the restoration of Charles II. he was translated to York, where he died 1664.

FRIART (Rowland) an eminent architect in 1606. His works are a translation of the books of Palladio, and a parallel between modern and ancient architecture.

FRISCHLIN (Nicodemus) born in the dutchy of Wirtemberg 1547, wrote notes upon the eclogues and georgics of Virgil, and upon Persius and Horace's epistles; some comedies; and translated Oppian, Aristophanes, and Callimachus.

FROBENIUS of Franconia, set up a printing-house at Basil and was a famous printer. He understood Latin and Greek well. He died of a fall from a ladder 1527. Erasmus wrote his epitaph.

FROBISHER (Sir Martin) a famous English sailor, born in Yorkshire in the 16th century, discovered the new promontory or cape, which he called the Queen's-foreland 1576. Between this promontory and an island to the south there is a streight now called Frobisher's streight. He found it not in his power to settle in that country, and returned with his ship laden with a metal resembling gold in 1578. Queen Elizabeth knighted him and made him vice admiral under Sir Francis Drake.

FROISSARD (John) a native of Valenciennes in Hainault, in the 4th century. He wrote amorous poems; but his chief work is his *History* extending from 1326 to 1399. He was much esteemed by Philippa of Hainault, queen of England, and dedicated his Chronicle to Edward III. king of England. It has been

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epitomized in Latin by John Sleidan.

FRONTINUS (Sextus Julius) an ancient Roman writer of consular dignity, in high repute under the emperors Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan. He commanded the Roman armies in Britain, was made city prætor when Vespasian and Titus were consuls; and Nerva made him curator of the aqueducts, which occasioned his writing *De Aquæductibus urbis Romæ*. He wrote four books upon the Greek and Roman art of war; a piece *De Re Agraria*, and another *De Limitibus*. These have been often separately printed, but were all collected together in a neat edition at Amsterdam in 1661, with notes by Robertus Keuchenius. He died under Trajan.

FRONTO (Marcus Cornelius) was chosen for his eloquence to instruct the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus in rhetoric, in recompence of which he was promoted to the consulate, and a statue was erected to his honour. He taught Marcus Aurelius not only eloquence, but the duties of kings, and excellent morals. Some say he wrote against the Christians. A sect was formed of those who looked upon him as a model of perfect eloquence, and these were called Frontoniani. The Civilians, whose names are Fronto, mentioned in the Pandects, were very probably descended from him.

FROWDE (Philip) an English poet in the reign of queen Anne, the author of several good Latin poems printed in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*; and of two tragedies, *The Fall of Saguntum*, and *Philotas*. He died in 1738.

FRUMENTIUS, called the apostle of Æthiopia, because he founded christianity there. A Tyrian merchant going into India, put into the Æthiopic shore, and there died, leaving two children behind him, Frumentius and Edeſius, who for their learning were much favoured by the

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king, who dying, trusted them with the education of his son, being a Minor. They by their good behaviour brought the Christian religion into great esteem among the courtiers, and the people of Abyssinia. This foundation being laid, Athanasius ordained him bishop of Æthiopia.

FRYTH (John) an ingenious and learned protestant martyr. He was the son of an innkeeper at Sevenoakes in Kent, was educated at Cambridge, became one of the junior canons of cardinal Wolfey's college at Oxford; but some time before the year 1525 becoming acquainted with William Tindal the reformer, was converted by him; and imprisoned in his college. Being released in 1528, he went abroad, where after being confirmed in his new opinions he returned; and endeavouring to make profelytes, he was seized and sent to the Tower by lord chancellor More. Refusing to recant, he was burned in Smithfield in 1533; leaving several works behind him, which were printed in folio in 1573.

FUGGER (Huldric) born of a very ancient family at Augsburg, a great lover of learning and learned men, was chamberlain to pope Paul III. but afterward turned Protestant; he bought good manuscripts of ancient authors. His friends incensed at him, for laying out his money on books and MSS. brought an action against him, and got him declared incapable of managing his affairs. He retired to Heidelberg, and died there 1584, bequeathing his library, which was very considerable, to the elector Palatine, and a fund for the maintenance of six scholars, and other foundations for the poor.

FULGENTIUS, bishop of Ruspæ in Africa, a great opposer of the Arians, for which he was banished into Sardinia by Thrasimund, where he lived in exile, and wrote several treatises upon predestination and grace. He was counted the St. Augustin of his age, and died 529.

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FULGINAS (Sigismund) is ranked among the learned of the 15th century. He wrote a history of his own times. He was in the service of Julius II. and is one of the chief interlocutors in Bembus's dialogue *De Urbini Ducibus*.

FULK (William) a learned and eminent divine of the church of England, in the 16th century. He was patronized by the earl of Leicester, who in 1571 presented him to the living of Warley in Essex; and soon after to that of Diddington in Suffolk. He attended Leicester, when he went ambassador to France; and on his return was made master of Pembroke-Hall, and Margaret professor of divinity at Cambridge: his works are very numerous, levelled chiefly at the papists; the most considerable of them is his *Comment on the Rhemish Testament*. He died in 1589.

FULLER (Nicholas) prebendary of Salisbury and a learned English critic, who published in 1617 *Miscellanea Theologica* in four books; and afterward two more of *Miscellanea Sacra*. He died in 1623; and there are some MSS. of his remaining in the Bodleian library, that shew his great skill in Hebrew and philology.

FULLER (Thomas) a learned English divine in the 17th century, wrote *The Church-history of Britain, from the Birth of Christ to the year 1648*; and a *History of the Worthies of England*, and several other works. Wonderful stories are told of his memory, as that he undertook once in passing to and fro from Temple-bar to the farthest conduit in Cheapside, at his return to tell every sign as it stood in order on both sides of the way, repeating them either backwards or forward, as he should be desired; which he exactly did, not missing or misplacing one.

FULLER (Isaac) an English painter of good note, who studied many years in France under Perrier, and understood the anatomical part of painting, perhaps equal to Michael Angelo:

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following it so closely, that he was apt to make the muscles too strong and prominent. His composition in historical subjects is thought but mean, as he was inclined to burlesque his subjects, and degrade them by extravagances; but in portraits he had a bold and masterly pencil. The Resurrection in All Soul's college chapel Oxford, that at Magdalen-college chapel, and a history piece at Wadham college in two colours only, are of his performance. He died in 1676.

FULLO (Peter) an heretical bishop of Antioch in the 5th century. He had been expelled his monastery for favouring the Eutychian heresy; but insinuating himself into the favour of Zeno, son-in-law to the emperor Leo, accused the bishop Martyrius of Nestorianism, cited him to Constantinople, and took his see. Here, though he was deposed, his party had the face to assassinate the bishop Stephen at the altar. Zeno restored him to that see, where he propagated a strange heresy, making the three persons of the Trinity to have suffered; though often admonished by the bishops of the church to recant.

FULVIA, a Roman lady, who, Salust tells us, discovered the conspiracy of Catiline. Q. Curius, who had long carried on a criminal correspondence with her, was one of the accomplices: but she had the discretion not to betray her gallant.

FULVIA, wife of Marc Anthony, had no more of her sex but the body; for she breathed nothing but war and public affairs. Female passions had a chief hand in the war which she raised against Octavius. She had two husbands before she married Marc Anthony; the first was Clodius, Cicero's mortal enemy; the second Curio, who was killed in Africa on Cæsar's side, before the battle of Pharsalia. She seconded her cruel husband, during the massacres of the triumvirate, and put several persons to death out of her own head, even people whom her husband

husband did not know. When Cicero's head was brought to Anthony, Fulvia spat on it, drew out the tongue, and pierced it several times with her bodkin. As violent as Marc Anthony was, she made him so tame, that Cleopatra found no great trouble to get the better of him.

FULVII, or Gens Fulvia, the family of the Fulvii, one of the most noble and ancient of Rome. To it this city was beholden for several consuls, who by their victories extended the limits of her empire.

FURETIERE (Anthony) abbot of Chalivoy, obliged the commonwealth of learning by his *Universal Dictionary*, explained the terms in all arts and sciences, though he was not so happy as quite to finish it. He died in 1688, aged 68.

FURIES, in the Heathen mythology, three goddesses named, Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone, whose office was to punish the wicked and torment the consciences of the guilty. They were described with snakes instead of hair; eyes like lightning, carrying whips and iron chains in one hand, and with flaming torches in the other: the latter to discover, and the former to punish crimes. They had a temple at Athens near the Areopagus, and their priests were chosen from the judges of that court.

FURIUS (Bibaculus) a Latin poet, born in the 170th olymp. wrote annals in verse, of which Macrobius recites some fragments. Suetonius also relates some verses of his upon Valerius Cato, in his *Illustrious Grammarians*.

FURSTIUS (Walter) a Swiss of the canton of Uri. He was one of the three that shook off the yoke of the archdukes of Austria, and united the three cantons of Uri, Switz, and Unterwald, in the league that has lasted till this time. This was done in 1308.

FUSCHIUS (Leonard) a German physician, born at Wemdingen in Bavaria in 1501, wrote sundry treatises both in physic and chirurgery.

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GABINIUS governor of Syria and Judæa for the Romans, a little before the birth of Christ. He restored Hyrcanus to the high-priesthood, and settled the peace of Judæa. Afterward he opposed Aristobulus, took him prisoner, and sent him to Rome; restored Ptolemy Auletes to his kingdom, defeated Alexander, who usurped the sovereignty of Judea, and resigned his governments to M. Crassus.

GABRIEL Sionita, a learned Maronite, and professor of the Oriental languages at Rome, whence he was sent for to Paris to assist Mr. Jay in his bible. He brought with him Syriac and Arabic bibles, which he had written with his own hands from the manuscripts in Rome, which were printed the first time in Jay's bible with points; and afterward in the English Polyglott, with a Latin version by Gabriel Sionita. He likewise wrote an Arabic geography called *Geographia Nubiensis*, which was printed at Rome.

GABRIELLE, daughter of Lewis the first of Bourbon. This princess had a great deal of wit, and wrote several tracts; as *The Temple of the Holy Ghost*; *The Girl's Instruction*; *The Penitent's Voyage*, &c.

GABRINI DE RIENZO (Nicholas) a remarkable instance of what a man of parts, industry, and an enthusiastic spirit of ambition, without the aid of birth, fortune, rank, or interest, may sometimes effect by popularity. He was the son of a vintner and a laundress, and was born at Rome in the 14th century. To a natural good understanding he joined great assiduity, and made no contemptible proficiency in ancient literature; having thus formed exalted notions of the justice, liberty, and ancient grandeur of the Romans, words he was perpetually repeating to the people, he at length persuaded not only himself but the populace,

pulace, that he should one day become the restorer of the Roman republic. He declaimed against the vices and tyranny of the Roman nobility, and as such themes are ever grateful to malcontents. Rienzo on Whitsunday 1346, when the holy see was translated to Avignon, made himself master of the capitol; and assuming the title of Tribune of the people, summoned the Romans, and cited princes before him, as chief of Rome, the mistress of the world. He took the title, in all his acts, of Nicolas, deliverer of the city, lover of the world, Tribune August. Some time after being expelled Rome, he was taken and sent to Avignon, where Clement VI. imprisoned him; escaping from thence in 1353, he was received at Rome with general applause; but next year was assassinated on account of his tyrannies.

GABRINUS (Fundulus) took part with the Cavalcabos, who made themselves masters of Milan about the year 1411; but afterward aspiring to the sovereignty himself, invited Charles Cavalcabo, chief of the family, with nine or ten more of his kindred, to a feast at his country-house, where he murdered them all, and then seizing the government, left no cruelty unexercised to preserve himself: but being taken by Philip Visconti, successor to John duke of Milan, he had his head cut off.

GACON (Francis) a French poet very well known by his satirical pieces against Messrs. Bossuet, Rousseau, La Motte, and others, was the son of a miller and born at Lyons in 1667. He became a father of the oratory, obtained the poetical prize at the French academy in 1717, and died in his priory of Baillon, in 1725. This poet's natural propensity to criticism and satire, involved him in all the literary quarrels of his time.

GAFFAREL (James) a learned man, who has been much talked of. He understood the Oriental, and several other languages, and pretended to

know every thing, but chiefly the Cabalistic and occult sciences. Cardinal Richlieu made choice of him for his library-keeper, and sent him into Italy to collect the best manuscripts and books. He published a book, intituled, *Curiositez Innouies, i. e. Unheard-of Curiosities*. It is said cardinal Richlieu designed to employ him in his grand project for the re-union of religions. He died 1681, aged 80. He had been labouring for many years, and had almost finished a history of the subterranean world; containing an account of the caves, grottos, vaults, catacombs, and mines, he had met with in 30 years travels.

GAGNIER (John) a native of Paris, who abjuring the Romish religion, retired to England, about the beginning of the present century, where he was kindly received; and for his great knowledge in the Oriental languages, obtained the office of Arabic professor at Oxford. He assisted Dr. Grabe in the perusal of the Arabic MSS. in the Bodleian library, in order to refute Mr. Whiston's notions relating to the Clementine constitutions. He published an edition of *Ben Gorion's History of the Jews*, in the original Hebrew; and another of Abulfeda's *Life of Mohammed*, in Arabic; with Latin translations and notes to both of them.

GAGUINUS (Robert) a French historian, the reputation of whose parts and learning recommended him to the favour of Charles VIII. and Lewis XII. by whom he was employed in several embassies to England, Germany, and Italy; was made keeper of the royal library, and general of the order of Trinitarians. He was the author of several works, the principal of which is a history *De Gestis Francorum*, from the year 1200 to the year 1500, in eleven books. He died in 1502.

GAINAS, a Goth, who by his valour became general of Arcadius the emperor's army. In 395 he put Rufinus

sinus to death as an usurper. Upon the emperor's favouring Eutropius he became so jealous, that he called the Barbarians out of Asia, and forced Arcadius to deliver up his favourite into his hands, as likewise the heads of several of his faithful ministers. Being an Arian, he demanded a church for the Arians at Constantinople, and had a design to have made himself master of the empire. These insolencies compelled the emperor to proclaim him an enemy to the public; upon which he ravaged all Thrace, but being vanquished by sea in the Hellespont, his head was sent to Constantinople.

GALANUS, a Theatin monk, who having lived long in Armenia, collected all the acts written in the Armenian language, which he translated into Latin, printed at Rome with his Latin translation in 1650, under the title of *A Reconciliation of the Armenian with the Church of Rome*. He likewise wrote *Armeniae Historia Ecclesiastica & Politica*, being a translation out of the Armenian language.

GALATÆA, a nymph and sea-goddess, daughter to Nereus and Doris. Ovid mentions another of that name, with whom Polyphemus was in love.

GALBA, of an ancient Roman family, but no way of kin to the Cæsars, succeeded Nero in the empire. Hearing that Nero had given private orders to put him to death, he began to think of a revolt; and upon the news of Nero's death, assumed the title of Cæsar. But he obtained the empire with more favour and authority than he managed it. For giving himself up to be governed by favourites, he fell into cruelties. Galba adopted Piso, a nobleman of great hopes; but Otho's faction increasing, he was murdered by horsemen sent to dispatch him, not one of those who attended him attempting his defence, except Sempronius Drusus a centurion.

GALE (Dr. John) a learned and eminent minister among the Baptists,

was born at London in 1680. He studied at Leyden, where he distinguished himself very early, and afterward at Amsterdam under professor Limborch. He was chosen minister of the Baptist congregation in Barbican, where his sermons being chiefly practical, were greatly resorted to by persons of all persuasions. He died in 1721, and beside his *Sermons*, in four vols. 8vo. is highly esteemed for his *Reflections on Dr. Wall's History of Infant Baptism*. Dr. Whitby on this subject remarks, that Dr. Gale's very learned letters prove it to be doubtful whether that practice did constantly obtain among the primitive Christians.

GALE (Theophilus) an eminent Nonconformist minister born in 1628. He was invited to Winchester in 1657, and continued a stated preacher there until the re-establishment of the church of England by Charles II. when he rather chose to suffer the penalties of the act of conformity, than submit to it, contrary to his conscience. He was afterward engaged by Philip lord Wharton, as tutor to his sons, whom he attended to an academy at Caen in Normandy; and when this duty was fulfilled, he became pastor over a congregation of private conventiclers in Holborn. He died in 1678, and is principally known by an elaborate work intitled, *The Court of the Gentiles*, calculated to shew that the Pagan philosophers derived their most sublime sentiments from the scriptures.

GALE (Dr. Thomas) a very learned English writer in the 17th century, 1671, published at Cambridge in 8vo. *Opuscula Mythologica, Ethica & Physica* in Greek and Latin. In 1672 he was chosen head master of St. Paul's school in London, and was employed by the city in writing those elegant inscriptions on the monument erected in memory of the conflagration in 1666. He had a correspondence with most learned men both at home and abroad; and left several other learned

works behind him, which are highly esteemed.

GALEN (Claudius) of Pergamus, a city of Asia, a celebrated physician in the reign of Claudian. From Alexandria he went to Rome, and returning, was recalled by the emperors Verus and Antoninus, who dying, he retired to his native country, and prolonged a sickly constitution to the age of 70 by temperance. He died in 140. He begun that method of physic most in vogue till lately. He was the author of 200 volumes, which perished with the Temple of Peace. He was accused of magic on account of the cures he performed.

GALERIUS (Armentarius) born in Dacia near Sardica. Dioclesian made him his partner in the empire, whose daughter he married. Having failed of a victory against the king of Persia, he was but coldly received by Dioclesian at his return. He was so provoked that he returned and routed him. Afterward he reigned with Constantius Chlorus.

GALILÆI (Galileo) a native of Pisa in Italy. He early gave himself wholly to the study of Euclid, and other mathematicians of the best esteem; and made a vast progress almost entirely by the effort of his own genius. In 1592 he was made professor of mathematics in the university of Padua. Cosmo II. duke of Tuscany, called him to Pisa, and afterward to Florence, and gave him the title of principal philosopher and mathematician to his Highness. His assertion of the earth's motion exposed him to the inquisitors, who obliged him to retract that opinion. Having heard that glass was found out in Holland, by means of which objects at a great distance were rendered as visible as if they were near at hand; without ever seeing this instrument he at last invented the telescope, by which he made several important discoveries in astronomy. His diligence in these observations cost him his eyes. He was blind three years before he died,

which happened in 1642, aged 77. He has left several books behind him. He took great delight in architecture and painting, and played admirably on the lute. Many of his works were unfortunately lost by his wife's devotion, who, solicited by her confessor, gave him leave to peruse her husband's manuscripts, of which he tore and took away as many as he said were not fit to be allowed.

GALLAND (Anthony) born of poor parents at Rollo in Picardy in 1646, was a learned antiquary, member of the academy of inscriptions, and professor of Arabic in the royal college of Paris. He was the author of several works, the principal of which are, *An Account of the Death of Sultan Osman, and of the Coronation of Sultan Mustapha.—A Collection of Oriental Maxims and Sayings.—A Treatise on the Origin of Coffee.—and The Arabian Tales.* He died in 1715; while he was employed on a translation of the Koran, and on a system of Mahometan theology, which he did not live long enough to publish.

GALLIGAI (Leonora) was the daughter of a joiner, and of Mary de Medici's nurse. This princess loved her tenderly, and carried her with her into France, when she went to be married to Henry IV. Galligai, under the title of bed-chamber-woman to the queen, governed her just as she pleased. She was excessively ugly, but had a great deal of wit. She married Concino Concini, afterward known by the title of Marshal d'Ancre; a domestic to the queen, and they made a prodigious fortune together. They had fomented the discord between Henry IV. and the queen; and their tale-bearing and artifices made life very bitter to Henry the Great. After his death they found it still more easy to govern the queen; they glutted themselves with places and riches, and became outrageously proud. But the issue of all this was very tragical. She was sent to the Bastille, and afterward

afterward committed to the prison of the parliament; by which court she was tried, and beheaded in 1617, for high-treason against God and the king, and divers other crimes. See CON-CINI.

GALLIENUS, son of Valerian, (who being made prisoner by Sapor, was made emperor) was an effeminate prince. He neglected the enlargement of his father; and when he was told that Egypt was revolted, and Gaul lost, he answered, *What? can't we live without the flax of Egypt, or the jippo's of Arras?* He loitered at home while the Goths and Scythians subdued the Roman provinces in Asia; and therefore his subjects began the anarchy of the 30 tyrants. He was killed by Cecropius, captain of the Dalmatians near Milan. He was however reckoned the best orator and poet of his time.

GALLOIS (John) born at Paris in 1632, was an universal scholar, but chiefly noted for having been, in conjunction with M. de Sallo who formed the plan, the first publisher of the *Journal des Sçavans*. The first Journal was published Jan. 5, 1665, but these gentlemen criticised new works so rigorously, that the whole tribe of authors united and cried it down. De Sallo declined entirely after the publication of the third Number, but Gallois ventured to send out a fourth, on Jan. 4, 1666, though not without a most humble advertisement at the beginning, wherein was declared that the author "would not presume to criticise, but only simply to give an account of books." This, with the protection of M. Colbert, who was greatly taken with the work, gradually reconciled the public to it: and thus began literary journals, which have been continued from that time to this, under various titles, and by various writers. Gallois continued his Journal to the year 1674, when more important occupations obliged him to turn it over to other hands. M. Colbert had taken him into his house to teach him

Latin; and when he lost his patron, in 1683, he was first made librarian to the king, and then Greek professor in the royal college: he died in 1707.

GALLONIUS (Anthony) priest of the oratory at Rome, composed, among other works, a Treatise *de Martyrum Cruciatibus*, which is very curious; describing the forms of the instruments made use of by the Pagans to torture the martyrs of the primitive church. He died in 1505.

GALLUS, the favourite of Mars, whom he ordered to keep guard while he caressed Venus, lest Apollo should catch them. But Gallus falling asleep, the sun discovered them, and told Vulcan, who caught them in his net, and made a show of them to divert the gods; for which Mars turned Gallus into a cock, who has ever since been so diligent, that the sun cannot rise but he gives warning of him.

GALLUS (C. Vibius Trebonianus) succeeded Decius, and made his son Volusius partner in the empire; but making peace with the Scythians on this strange condition, that the Romans should pay a yearly tribute to the Barbarians; he was deposed from the empire, and almost from the title of emperor.

GALLUS (Cornelius) an ancient Roman poet, born at Forum Julium, now called Frejus, in France. He was a particular favourite with Augustus Cæsar, who made him governor of Egypt, where his mal-administration occasioned his banishment, and loss of estate: for grief of which he put an end to his life, a. r. 728. He writ four books of love elegies; and Virgil has complimented him in many places.

GAM (David) a brave Welch captain in the English army at the battle of Agincourt, who being sent by king Henry to reconnoitre the enemy, brought back this memorable report, that "there were enough to be killed, enough to be taken prisoners, and enough to run away." The king

knighted him while dying of the wounds he received in this battle.

GAMBARA (Laurence) born at Brescia in Italy, was a good Latin poet of the 16th century. He composed a work, wherein he lays the poets under a severe restriction; for he will not allow them to meddle with the heathen fables.

GANYMEDE, in the ancient mythology, son of a king of Troy, was the most beautiful boy in the world. Jupiter was charmed with him, and made him his cup-bearer in the room of Hebe. Some say he caused him to be carried away by an eagle, and others affirm he was himself the ravisher under the form of that bird. He deified this youth, and made a present to his father of some of those very swift horses, that the gods rode upon.

GARAMONT (Claude) a very ingenious Parisian engraver, and letter founder, who first distinguished himself about the year 1510, by founding Roman types instead of the Gothic black letters, of so great variety of sizes, and so neat, as not to be excelled by any of his successors. He, by the special command of Francis I. founded three species of Greek types for the use of the famous Robert Stephens, who printed all his beautiful editions of Greek authors, and of the New Testament, with them. Garamont died in 1561; and all his fine types came into the hands of M. Fournier the Elder.

GARASSE (Francis) a remarkable jesuitical writer, the first author of that irreconcilable enmity that still subsists between the Jesuits and Jansenists, in the church of Rome, was born at Angoulesme in 1585; and entered the Jesuits college in 1600. As he had a quick imagination, a strong voice, and a peculiar turn to wit, he became a popular preacher in the chief cities of France; but not content with this honour, he distinguished himself still more by his writings, which were bold, licentious, and produced much controversy. The most considerable in its

consequences, was intituled *La Somme Theologique des veritez Capitale de la Religion Chretienne*, which was first attacked by the abbot of St. Cyran, who observing in it a prodigious number of falsifications of the Scriptures and of the fathers, beside many heretical and impious opinions, conceived the honour of the church required him to undertake a refutation. Accordingly he published a full answer to it; while Garasse's book was also under examination of the doctors of the Sorbonne, by whom it was afterward condemned. Garasse replied to St. Cyran; but the two parties of Jesuits and Jansenists, of whom these were respectively the champions, grew to an implacable animosity against each other, that is not even now likely to subside. The Jesuits were forced to remove their brother to a distance from Paris, where probably weary of his inactive obscurity, when the plague raged at Poitiers in 1631, he begged leave of his superior to attend the sick, in which charitable office he caught the disorder and died.

GARCILASSO de la Vega, a celebrated Spanish poet, born of a noble family at Toledo, in 1500. He was educated near the emperor Charles V. who had a particular regard for him, and whom he attended in all his military expeditions; acquiring as much renown by his courage as by his poetry. In Provence he commanded a battalion, and was killed in the 36th year of his age, by a stone thrown at his head by a countryman from a turret. He had strong natural talents for poetry, and not only extended the bounds, but introduced new beauties, into that of the Spanish language. We must not confound this poet with another person of the same name, a native of Cusco, who wrote in Spanish, a History of Florida, and that of Peru and the Incas.

GARDINER (Stephen) bishop of Winchester, and lord chancellor of England, born at Bury St. Edmunds in Suffolk, natural son to Richard Woodville, brother to queen Elizabeth, wife to Edward

Edward IV. was learned in the canon and civil laws, and in divinity. He signed the divorce of king Henry VIII. from Catharine of Spain, abjured the pope's supremacy, and writ *De vera & falsa Obedientia*, in behalf of the king; yet in Edward's reign he opposed the Reformation, and was punished with imprisonment; but queen Mary coming to the throne, she enlarged him. He drew up the articles of marriage between the queen and Philip II. of Spain, which were very advantageous to England. He was violent against the Reformers; but on his death-bed was dissatisfied with his life, and often repeated these words, *Erravi cum Petro, sed non flevi cum Petro*. He died in 1555.

GARNET (Henry) memorable in history for having countenanced by his authority, the well known shocking conspiracy, called the Gunpowder Plot; was born in England, but went to Rome where he took the Jesuit's habit in 1575. He returned to England in 1586, where he incessantly laboured to raise some disturbance, in order to effect a revolution. When he was applied to, as principal of the order, to resolve this case of conscience, if conscience can indeed be allowed any share in it, "Whether for the sake of promoting the Catholic religion, it might be permitted, should necessity so require, to involve the innocent in the same destruction with the guilty?" This righteous casuist replied without hesitation, "That if the guilty should constitute the greater number, it might." This infernal determination gave birth to that horrible plot to destroy the king, royal family, and both houses of parliament, at one stroke! As complete a scheme of destruction as perhaps was ever contrived. But the design being providentially disconcerted, Garnet was apprehended, convicted, and executed for high treason, at the west end of St. Pauls, May 3, 1606.

GARNIER (Robert) a dramatic writer, born at Ferte Bernard in 1534, whose tragedies were held in high esteem in France, until the latter end of the 15th century, when a better taste began to prevail. He had more than poetic good fortune in obtaining several considerable employments; and died in 1590: beside plays, he wrote several poems of a miscellaneous nature, which have been collected and published at Paris in 1582; and at Rouen in 1616.

GARRARD (Mark) an eminent Flemish painter, born at Bruges in 1561. He was sometime painter to queen Elizabeth, and afterward to queen Anne, consort of James I. He was both a good history, and portrait painter, and some of his pieces are still extant among us: he died at London in 1635.

GARTH (Sir Samuel) an excellent English poet and physician, descended of a good family in Yorkshire. He was admitted into the college of physicians in London 1693. He at that time zealously promoted and encouraged the erecting the Dispensary, for the relief of the sick poor, by giving them advice gratis, and medicines at low rates. This work of charity having exposed him and many other physicians to the envy and resentment of several persons of the same faculty, as well as apothecaries, he ridiculed them with a peculiar spirit and vivacity in a poem, called the *Dispensary*, in six cantos, highly esteemed. He was one of the most eminent members of the famous society, called the Kit-Kat-Club, which consisted of noblemen and gentlemen, distinguished by their excellent parts, and affection to the house of Hanover. Upon the accession of George I. he was knighted, and made physician in ordinary to his majesty, and physician general to the army. Mr. Pope styles him, *the best natured of men*.

GASCOIGNE (Sir William) lord chief justice of the court of King's-Bench, in the reign of Henry IV. was

descended from a noble and ancient family in Normandy, one of whom came into England with William the Conqueror. He was born about the middle of the reign of Edward III. in 1350, and was made chief justice in 1401. Beside the integrity and great weight of his decisions on the bench, he was engaged in regulating and reforming many other public affairs, pursuant to the directions of parliament; and is memorable for his resolution in sending the dissolute prince Henry to prison for insulting him in open court. On this occasion, the king, so far from being displeased, returned thanks to God, "that had given him a judge that knew how to administer, and a son who could obey, justice." He died in 1413.

GASSENDUS (Peter) of Provence, and the boast of his nation, born 1592, and died 1655, writ three volumes of Epicurus's philosophy, and six others of his own, with astronomical works, lives, and epistles. All the learned men of his time courted his friendship, and the cardinal of Lyons procured him a chair of royal professor of the mathematics.

GASTRELL (Francis) bishop of Chester, was born in 1662; appointed preacher to the society of Lincoln's-Inn, in 1694, and made bishop of Chester in 1714. He preached a course of sermons for Boyle's lectures, engaged in the Trinitarian controversy with Mr. Collins and Dr. Clarke, and published two excellent pieces, the one intitled *Christian Institutes*, and the other, *A Moral Proof of a future State*. He vindicated the rights of the university of Oxford, against the abp. of Canterbury, in the appointment of the warden of Manchester college, and opposed the violent proceedings against bp Atterbury in the house of Lords, though he disliked the bp. as a man of arbitrary principles: he died in 1725.

GATAKER (Thomas) a very pious and learned English writer in the 17th

century, of an ancient family in Shropshire. In 1619 he published his *Discourse of the Nature and Use of Lots*; and in 1624 a treatise against transubstantiation. The earl of Manchester offered him, in consequence of his usefulness in the assembly of divines, the mastership of Trinity-college in Cambridge; but he refused it, his health greatly declining. He continued however to prosecute his studies; for, while confined to his bed-chamber, he wrote *De Nomine Tetragrammato*; and his discourse *De Diphthongis sive Bivocalibus*. He declined ecclesiastical dignities and court-preferments, and was a person of exemplary charity as well as piety. He justly received from foreigners the character of the best of critics; none being superior to him in the talent of explaining authors.

GAUDEN (Dr. John) son of John Gauden, vicar of Mayfield in Essex, was born there in 1605. At the commencement of the civil war, he was chaplain to Robert earl of Warwick, who taking part with the parliament against the king, was followed by his chaplain. Upon the establishment of the presbyterian model of church government, he complied with the ruling powers, and was nominated one of the assembly of divines who met at Westminster in 1643. and took the covenant; yet having offered some scruples and objections to it, his name was afterward struck out of the list. Nor did he espouse the parliament cause any longer than they adhered to their first avowed principles of reforming only, instead of destroying, monarchy and episcopacy. In this spirit he was one of those divines who signed a protestation to the army, against the violent proceedings that affected the life of the king: and a few days after his execution published the famous *Εἰκὼν Βασιλικήν*, *A Portraiture of his sacred Majesty in his solitude and sufferings*; which ran through fifty editions in the course of a year. This he published as the king's private

private meditations; and the result of the long controversy on this point is, that all the evidence tends to fix the imposition on Dr. Gauden, while the style of them only is thought to prove them king Charles's own production. Upon the return of Charles II. he was promoted to the see of Exeter, and in 1662 was removed to Worcester, much to his regret; having flattered himself with the hopes of a translation to Winchester: and his death happened the same year. He wrote many controversial pieces suited to the circumstances of the times, and to his own views from them.

GAY (John) an excellent English poet in the 18th century, of an ancient family in Devonshire. He had a small fortune at his disposal; but far from being able to support him in that independent condition of life, to which the freedom of his spirit adapted his desires. In 1712 he was made secretary to the dutchess of Monmouth. He went to Hanover with the earl of Clarendon in 1714, upon whose death he returned to England, and lived in the highest esteem and friendship with persons of the first quality and genius. In 1724 his tragedy, intitled, *The Captives*, was acted. In 1726 he published his *Fables*, dedicated to the duke of Cumberland. In 1727 he wrote several other works of humour with great success, particularly *The Shepherd's Week*, *Trivia*, the *What d'ye call it*, and the *Beggars Opera*. His *Opera* intitled *Polly*, which was designed as a sequel to the former, was prohibited by the lord chamberlain from being represented on the stage, when every thing was ready for the rehearsal of it; but it was soon after printed. He wrote several other poems, printed at London in 2 vols. in 12mo, *The Wife of Bath*, *Three Hours after Marriage*, and *Achilles*, an *Opera*. He died at the duke of Queensbury's house of a fever, in 1732, and was interred in Westminster-abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory by the duke and dutchess of Queensbury,

with an epitaph by Mr. Pope, who had the warmest friendship for him.

GAZA (Theodore) a very eminent man at the time of the resurrection of letters, born at Theffalonica in Greece in 1398. His country being invaded by the Turks, he retired to Italy, where he supported himself by transcribing ancient authors, an employment the learned had frequent recourse to before the invention of printing. His works consist both of original pieces and translations; and his learning is spoken of in high terms: he died in 1478.

GEDDES (James) born of a respectable family in Tweeddale, in Scotland, 1710; was educated for, and practised at, the bar, for several years, but died of a consumption before he arrived at forty. He published *An Essay on the Composition, and Manner of Writing of the Ancients*; and left behind him several other tracts.

GELASIUS, born in Africa, succeeded Felix III. excommunicated Anastasius the emperor for favouring Aca-cius, expelled the Manicheans out of Rome, anathematized the king of the Vandals an Arian, and died 496, having sat somewhat above four years.

GELASIUS II. succeeded Paschal II. in 1118, in a troublesome pontificate, which he enjoyed but one year and a few days; in which time he was twice expelled Rome, once by Cinci Frangipani, for madness that a creature of his own was not chosen. The second time by the emperor Henry V. who set up Gregory VIII. against him: so that being forced to fly into France, he died at the abbey of Cluny, in 1119.

GELDENHAUR (Gerard) abp. of Utrecht, embraced the reformation of Luther, and retired into Germany, where he wrote the histories of the Low-Countries, and of the bishops of Utrecht, and was killed by the plague in 1542. He is better known by the name of his country than by that of his family; being usually called Gerardus Noviomagus; and Erasmus in his letters to him, gives him no other name.

GELENIUS (Sigismund) a learned and excellent man, born of a good family at Prague, about the year 1498. Erasmus conceiving an esteem for him at Basil, recommended him to John Frobenius as a corrector for his printing-house; which laborious charge he accepted, and had a great number of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin books, to correct; he also translated many works himself from the Greek into Latin; and published a dictionary in four languages, Greek, Latin, German, and Slavonian. Profitable and honourable employments were offered him in other places, but nothing could tempt him to quit his peaceful situation at Basil.

GELLI (John Baptist) an ingenious and learned taylor, born at Florence in 1498. He worked all his life at his trade, devoting Sundays and festivals to literature; he wrote philosophical dialogues, two comedies, and dissertations on the poems of Dante and Petrarch. The city of Florence shewed their regard to him by chusing him a burges, and he was elected a member of the academy there: he died in 1563.

GELLIBRAND (Henry) a laborious astronomer of the last century, was born in 1597. Though he was not without good views in the church, yet he became so enamoured with mathematical studies, that on the death of his father the same year, he became a student at Oxford, he contented himself with his private patrimony, and devoted himself solely to them. On the death of Mr. Gunter, he was recommended by Mr. Briggs to the trustees of Gresham college, for the astronomical professorship there, to which he was elected in 1627. His friend Mr. Briggs dying in 1630, before he had finished his *Trigonometrica Britannica*, it was finished by Gellibrand at his request: he wrote several other things, chiefly tending to the improvement of navigation; and died in 1636.

GELLIUS (Aulus) or as he is sometimes called, Agellius, a celebrated grammarian, who lived in the 2d cen-

tury under Marcus Aurelius, and some succeeding emperors. He wrote a collection of observations on authors for the use of his children, and called it *Noctes Atticae*, because composed in the evenings of a winter he spent at Athens. The chief value of it, is for preserving many facts and monuments of antiquity not to be found elsewhere: critics and grammarians have bestowed much pains on this writer.

GEMISTUS (George) a Platonic philosopher and mathematician, in great esteem at the court of Florence, in the 15th age. He wrote a commentary on Zoroaster's magic, and several other pieces.

GENII, certain spirits amongst the old Heathens, believed to be guardians, of which every man had two; one good and another bad. They are supposed a middle sort of beings, between gods and men. The Heathens commonly offered wine, flowers, and frankincense, and sometimes a pig to them. The Romans used to swear by the genius of their emperors; and the punishment of perjury in this case was very ignominious.

GENSERIC, king of the Vandals in Spain, defeated Hermenric king of the Suevians. He forced Valentinian to desire peace; who being killed by Maximus, his widow Eudoxia, whom Maximus married by force, called Genseric into Italy to revenge her husband's death; upon which Genseric took Rome, and plundered it for fourteen days together. He carried away Eudoxia and her two daughters, married the mother himself, and gave one of the daughters to his son Huneric. After he had ravaged all the West, he invaded Illyrium, Peloponnesus, Greece, and the islands of the Archipelago, which last he destroyed entirely. The emperor Leo, in 468, raised an army of 100,000 foot, and a fleet consisting of 1000 ships against him, under Basilicus; who being corrupted by him, this gallant army perished. Historians extol him for taking the two most renowned

powned cities of the universe in his time, Rome and Carthage. He died in 476.

GENTILESCHI (Horatio) an eminent Italian painter, born at Pisa in 1563. After having acquired reputation in Italy, he was invited by Charles I. to the court of London, where he had a considerable appointment, and was employed in the palace of Greenwich and other public places. His most esteemed piece abroad, was the portico of cardinal Bentivoglio's palace at Rome; and those in England, were the ceilings at Greenwich and York-house. He made several attempts at face painting, but with little success; his talent lying altogether in history with large figures. He died in England in 1647; leaving behind him a daughter Artemisa Gentileschi, who excelled her father in portrait painting, and was but little inferior to him in history. She lived the greatest part of her time at Naples in much splendor; and was as famous for her gallantries, as for her talents in painting.

GENTILIS (John Valentine) a native of Cosenza in the kingdom of Naples, left his country on account of religion, about the middle of the 16th century, and retired to Geneva, where several Italian families had already formed a church. Amongst those Italian refugees some would needs subtilise about the mystery of the Trinity, and the words essence, person, coessential, &c. Gentilis engaged in these disputes, and not a little contributed to encourage those innovators. This occasioned the articles of faith, which were drawn up in the Italian consistory the 18th of May, 1558. Gentilis subscribed them; yet propagated his opinions clandestinely; but at last confessed and abjured his errors: in consideration whereof the magistrates sentenced him only to throw his writings into the fire with his own hand, and not to stir out of the city without permission. However, he fled, but upon Calvin's death he returned to Bern; where being convicted of having

contrary to his oath, attacked the mystery of the Trinity, he was condemned to lose his head.

GENTILIS (Albericus) professor of civil law at Oxford, an Italian by birth. He had quitted Italy with his father on account of religion. He wrote several works; three books in particular *De Jure Belli*, which have not been unserviceable to Grotius. He died at London in 1608.

GENTILIS (Scipio) brother to the former, and as celebrated a civilian as he, forsook likewise his native country, that he might openly profess the Protestant religion. He was counsellor of the city of Nuremberg, and professor of law with great reputation till he died 1616. He was a great humanist; and in his lectures, as well as books, mixed the flowers of polite learning with the thorns of the law.

GENTILLET (Innocent) a native of Vienne in Dauphine, in the 16th century, published some books of controversy, which displayed much learning, and gained him great esteem from the Protestant party. He was a civilian by profession, and an advocate in the parliament of Toulouse.

GEORGE I. king of Great Britain, was the eldest son of Ernestus Augustus, elector of Brunswic Lunenburg, or Hanover, by the princess Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector Palatine and king of Bohemia, and of Elizabeth eldest daughter of king James I. He was born in 1660, he succeeded his father as elector of Hanover in 1698; and on the death of queen Anne, August 1, 1714, ascended the British throne. The year following, a rebellion broke out in Scotland, by the earl of Mar setting up the Pretender's standard in the Highlands; who soon after arrived there himself, but was quickly forced to leave the country, where his adherents were reduced, and some of them executed. Soon after the duration of Parliaments was prolonged from three to seven years; and that clause in the act of settlement which withheld

withheld the king from going abroad without the consent of parliament, was repealed. The year 1720 was remarkable for the famous South-sea scheme, when great part of the nation turned stock-jobbers; some few made amazing fortunes at the expence of numbers who were ruined, and the estates of the directors were applied to the relief of the sufferers. In 1725, the king revived the order of the Bath, which had long remained dormant; and died at Osnabrug, June 11, 1727, in the 13th year of his reign. He was succeeded by his eldest son, George II.

GERBIER (Sir Balthazar) a painter of Antwerp, born in 1592. He painted small figures in distemper, and Charles I. was so pleased with his performances, that he invited him to England; where the duke of Buckingham recommended him so zealously, that the king knighted him, and made him his agent at Brussels. He resided there a long time, discharging his commission with probity and credit.

GERMANICUS (Cæsar) the son of Drusus and Antonia, Augustus's niece, was adopted by the emperor Tiberius, his uncle by the father's side. He was questor five years before the laws allowed it, and presently after made consul. Being sent to the army in Germany, when the legions, upon the news of Augustus's death, would have made him emperor, he prevented their revolt; and soon after vanquishing the enemy, had the honour of a triumph allowed him. Being sent into the East, he overthrew the king of Armenia, and reduced Cappadocia into a province. He died at Antioch of a lingering disease, not without suspicion of poison given him by the fraudulent connivance of Tiberius himself.

GERMANUS (John) bishop of Nevers, and afterward of Chalon, upon the Saone, was one of the most eminent prelates in the 15th century. Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, procured him his bishopric, and made

him chancellor of his own order of the golden fleece.

GERVASE of Tilbury, an Englishman in the 13th century. He was nephew to king Henry II. of England, and very much in favour with the emperor Otho IV. He wrote somewhat of the history of England, and likewise the history of the Holy Land, a treatise of the original of the Burgundians, and another called *Mirabilia Orbis*.

GERYON, son of Chrysaorus, was king of the three islands on the coast of Spain, now called Majorca, Minorca, and Yvica, which gave the poets occasion to feign that he had three bodies. But there are other idle conjectures about this fable.

GESNER (Conrade) of Zurich in Swizerland, was surnamed the Pliny of Germany; for he applied himself chiefly to natural history. But he has left many learned works behind him; and died in 1565, aged 49.

GETHIN (lady Grace) an English lady of uncommon parts, daughter of Sir George Norton of Abbots Leigh in Somersetshire, and born in 1676. She had all the advantages of a liberal education, and married Sir Richard Gethin of Gethin Grott in Ireland; but died in 1697, and was buried in Westminster-abbey; where there is a handsome monument to her memory, and where a sermon is established to be preached yearly on Ash-wednesday for her commemoration. She left behind her a MSS. work afterward published under the title of *Reliquiæ Gethinianæ: or, some Remains of the most ingenious and excellent Lady, Grace lady Gethin, lately deceased. Being a collection of choice Discourses, pleasant Apophthegms, and witty Sentences. Written by her for the most part, by way of Essay, and at spare hours*, 4to. 1700.

GEVARTIUS (John Gaspar) a very learned critic, born at Antwerp in 1593. He was better known by the name of Gaspar than Gevartius, was town-

town-clerk of Antwerp, published several critical pieces and poems, and died in 1666.

GHILINI (Jerome) an Italian writer born at Mouza in Milan, in 1589, who wrote several works, but is chiefly known for his *Theatro d'Humini Letterati*; which nevertheless is not esteemed either correct or judiciously written.

GHIRLANDAIO (Domenico) a Florentine painter born in 1449, who is ranked among the best masters of the time, though his manner was Gothic and dry: his reputation is not so much fixed by his own works, as by his having had the celebrated Michael Angelo for his disciple. He left three sons who were all of them painters.

GIBELINS; see GUELPHS.

GIBSON (Dr. Edmund) bishop of London, was born in Westmoreland in 1669. He applied himself early and vigorously to learning, and displayed his knowledge in several writings and translations, which recommended him to the patronage of Dr. Tenison, afterward abp. of Canterbury. He was made bp. of Lincoln in 1715, and in 1720, was promoted to the see of London; to the duties of which important diocese, his talents, which were not limited to matters of mere speculation, seemed peculiarly suited. He procured an ample endowment from the crown for the regular performance of divine service in the royal chapel of Whitehall, by a succession of ministers from the two universities: but his vigilance on some occasions, particularly in opposing those licentious assemblies called masquerades, effectually excluded him from all farther favours at court. He died in 1748.

GIBSON (Richard) commonly called the dwarf, was an eminent portrait painter in the time of Sir Peter Lely, whose manner he copied to admiration: his paintings in water colours were well esteemed, but the

copies he made of Lely's portraits gained him the greatest reputation. He was page of the back stairs to Charles I. was but three feet ten inches high, married a wife of his own size; and king Charles who honoured this uncommon wedding with his presence, gave the bride away. They both lived to old age, and had nine well proportioned children, five of which attained to maturity, and were of the usual stature. Waller wrote a poem on this marriage, and Sir Peter Lely painted the couple.

GIFANIUS (Hubertus) a learned civilian and critic, born at Buren in Guelderland in 1534. He taught the civil law at Strasburg and other places; and forsaking the protestant for the catholic communion, was invited to the Imperial court, and honoured with the employment of counsellor to the emperor Rodolph. Beside notes and comments on authors of antiquity, he wrote several pieces on the civil law; and was universally allowed to be a very great, if not a very good man: he died in 1604.

GIGES or GYGES, king of Lydia, formerly in the service of Candaules, who boasting of his wife's incomparable beauty, would needs have Giges to see her naked. The queen provoked at this abuse, bid Giges either dispatch the king, or prepare to die himself. He chose the first, married the queen, reigned forty nine years, and founded the dynasty of the Mermnades, which lasted to the fall of Cræsus.

GILBERD (William) a learned physician of the 16th century, who first discovered several of the properties of the loadstone. He was elected a fellow of the college of physicians about the year 1573, was chosen physician in ordinary to queen Elizabeth, and received a pension from her to encourage him in his studies. He considered and examined the properties of the loadstone in an experimental way; and in 1600, published *De Magnete magnetisque*,

meticiſque, corporibus, et de magno magnete tellure, phyſiologia nova. He alſo left behind him at his death, in 1603, a MSS. treatiſe, which was printed at Amſterdam in 1651, under the title of *De mundo noſtro ſublunari philoſophia nova.* As he was never married, he left his library, inſtruments, with a cabinet of minerals, to the college of phyſicians.

GILBERT of Sempringham, was born at Lincoln in the 12th century, and founded the order of the Gilbertine monks in England.

GILBERT (William) an eminent Engliſh philoſopher and phyſician in the 16th century. He was the firſt who invented the two inſtruments for ſeamen to find out the latitude of any place, without ſeeing of the ſun, moon, or ſtars.

GILDON (Charles) an Engliſh critic and poet, born in 1666; and principally known as the writer of *The Complete Art of Poetry*. He died in 1723, and Mr. Boyer in his *Political State*, characteriſes him as “ a “ perſon of great literature, but of “ mean genius; who having attempted “ ſeveral kinds of writing, never “ gained much reputation in any. “ Among other treatiſes he wrote the “ Engliſh Art of Poetry, which he had “ practiſed himſelf very unſucceſſfully “ in his dramatic performances.” Mr. Pope, in reſentment of ſome ill treatment from him, has recorded him in his *Dunciad*.

GILPIN (Bernard) a very worthy and exemplary pariſh prieſt born of an ancient and honourable family in Weſtmoreland, in 1517. As he was bred in the catholic religion, ſo he defended it againſt the reformers, and at Oxford held a diſputation with Hooper afterward bp. of Worceſter and martyr for the proteſtant faith; but was ſtaggered in another diſputation with Peter Martyr, and began ſeriously to examine the conteſted points by the beſt authorities. Thus being preſented to the vicarage of Norton in the dioceſe of Durham, he ſoon re-

ſigned it and went abroad to conſult eminent profeſſors on both ſides: and after three years abſence returned a little before the death of queen Mary, ſatiſfied in the general doctrines of the reformation. Tonſtal, bp. of Durham, who was his mother's uncle, gave him ſome preferments, and protected him againſt ſome accuſations for hereſy; he ſettled him in the rich living of Houghton le Spring, but his enemies carrying their complaints to Bonner bp. of London, orders were ſent to apprehend him. Luckily however he broke his leg on the journey, which protracted his arrival until the news of the queen's death freed him from all farther apprehenſions. Upon the deprivation of the popiſh biſhops, he was offered the ſee of Carlisle, which he declined, and confining his attention to his rectory, lived there with ſo much hospitality, that it was humourouſly ſaid, if a horſe was turned looſe in any part of the country, it would immediately direct its courſe to the rector of Houghton. Thus by an unwearied attention to his parochial duties, by his humanity and courteſy, he gained the affections of his pariſhioners without any meaneſs or ſervile compliances: in ſhort he merited, and he obtained, the deſirable titles of father of the poor, and apoſtle of the north. He built and endowed a grammar ſchool near his houſe, which was ſo much reſorted to, that he was obliged to fit up part of his own houſe to receive ſome of the children: he would even make trial of the capacity of poor boys he met on the road, and provide for the education of ſuch as pleaſed him. While he grew infirm by age, in croſſing the market-place at Durham, an ox ran at him, and threw him down ſo violently, that he never fully recovered the conſequences of it; but died in 1583. To the foregoing inſtances of his worth and piety, it is to be added, that he was ſkilled in all parts of learning then in eſteem.

GIORGIONE, so called from his comely aspect, was an illustrious Venetian painter born in 1478. He received his first instructions from Giovanni Bellino, but studying afterward the works of Leonardo da Vinci, he soon surpassed them both: being the first among the Lombards who found out the admirable effects of strong lights and shadows. Titian became his rival in this art, and was so careful in copying the life, that he excelled Giorgione in discovering the delicacies of nature; by tempering the boldness of his colouring. The most valuable piece of Giorgione in oil is that of Christ carrying his cross, now in the church of San Rovo at Venice; where it is held in extraordinary veneration. He died of the plague young, in 1511.

GIOSEPPINO, an eminent painter, so called by way of contraction from Gioseppe d'Arpino, the town of Naples where he was born in 1560. Being carried to Rome very young, and employed by painters then at work in the Vatican, to grind their colours, he soon made himself master of the elements of design, and by degrees grew very famous. His wit and humour gained him the favour of popes and cardinals who found him business in plenty; Gregory XIII shewed him great respect, and Lewis XIII of France, made him a knight of the order of St. Michael. By the force of a happy genius he acquired a light and agreeable manner of designing; though it is remarked by De Piles, that he degenerated into a style, that neither partook of refined nature, nor of the antique. His Battles in the Capitol are the most esteemed of all his pieces. He died at Rome in 1640.

GIOTTO, an ingenious painter, sculptor, and architect of Florence, born in 1276. He was the disciple of Cimabue, but far superior to his master in the air of his heads, the attitude of his figures, and in the tone of his colouring; but could not express live-

liness in the eyes, tenderness in the flesh, or strength in the muscles, of his naked figures. He was principally admired for his works in mosaic; the best of which is over the grand entrance of St. Peter's church at Rome. The observation of Alberti on that piece is, that in the ship of Giotto, the expression of fright and amazement of the disciples at seeing St. Peter walk on the sea, is so excellent, that each of them exhibits some characteristic sign of his terror. His death happened in 1336, and the city of Florence honoured his memory by a statue of marble over his tomb.

GIRALDI (Lilio Gregorio) an ingenious critic and one of the most learned men modern Italy has produced, was born at Ferrara in 1479. He was at Rome when it was plundered by the army of the emperor Charles V. and having thus lost all he had, and being tormented by the gout, he struggled through life with ill fortune and ill health: he wrote nevertheless seventeen performances, which were collected and published at Basil, in two vols. folio. 1580; and at Leyden in 1696. Authors of the first name have bestowed the highest eulogies on Giraldus; particularly Casaubon and Thuanus.

GIRALDI (John Baptist Cintio) an Italian poet, of the same family with the foregoing Lilio, was born in 1504. He was secretary to the duke of Ferrara, and after his death, professor of rhetoric at Pavia; he died in 1573. His works, which consist chiefly of tragedies, were collected and published at Venice by his son Celso Giraldi, in 1583; and as little as this Giraldi seems to be known, some scruple not to rank him among the best tragic writers Italy has produced.

GIRALDUS (Sylvester) usually called Giraldus Cambrensis, was born at Tenby in Pembroke-shire in 1145. He was nephew to David, bishop of St. David's which see he afterward obtained himself; he acted as secre-

tary to king John in Ireland, and composed *A topographical description of England, Wales, and Ireland*. Having travelled to Jerusalem, he wrote *De Mirabilis Sanctæ Terræ*, and lived to above 70: he was a great enemy to monks; and it was a frequent saying with him "A monachorum malitia libera nos, Domine:" from the malice of monks, good Lord deliver us.

GLADIATORS, in antiquity, persons who fought generally in the arena at Rome, for the entertainment of the people. The gladiators were usually slaves who fought from necessity, though sometimes freemen engaged in the profession for gain, like our prizefighters. The Romans adopted this cruel diversion from the Asiatics; and we find that the very priests had their ludi pontificales, and ludi sacerdotales. From slaves and freed men this brutal sport extended to persons of rank, as we find in Nero's time; Domitian exhibited combats of women in the night time; and we read of dwarfs encountering with each other. Constantine the Great first prohibited these combats in the east, but the practice of them was not wholly suppressed in the west before the time of Theodoric king of the Ostrogoths, a. d. 500. See MYRMILLONES, and RETIARII.

GLANDORP (Matthias) a learned physician born in 1595, at Cologne, in which town his father was a surgeon. After receiving a doctor's degree at Padua, and visiting the principal towns in Italy, he settled at Bremen in 1618, where he practised physic and surgery with so much success, that he was made physician to the republic, and to the abp. He published at Bremen *Speculum Chirurgorum: Methodus Medendæ Paronychiæ: Tractatus de Polypo narium affectu gravissimo: and Gazophylacium Polypusum Fontivissimo*: which four pieces were collected and published, with his life prefixed, at London in 4to. 1729. Glandorp died young, and it must

suggest a high opinion of his abilities, that notwithstanding the great improvements in all branches of science, his works should be deemed worthy a republication 100 years after his death.

GLANVIL (Joseph) a learned, ingenious, but fanciful, and credulous, writer in the 17th century, born at Plymouth 1636, bred at Oxford; became a great admirer of Mr. Baxter, and a zealous person for a commonwealth. After the Restoration he published *The vanity of dogmatizing*, was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and taking orders, 1662, was presented to the vicarage of Frome-Selwood in Somersetshire. This same year he published his *Lux Orientalis*; and in 1665, his *Scep sis Scientifica*; and in the year following *Some Philosophical Considerations touching the being of Witches and Witchcraft*; and other pieces on the same subject. In 1668 he published *Plus ultra: or the Progress and Advancement of Knowledge since the days of Aristotle*. He likewise published a *Seasonable Recommendation and defence of Reason*; and a *Philosophia Pia: or, A Discourse of the religious Temper and Tendencies of the Experimental Philosophy*. In 1678 he was made a prebendary of Worcester. He used to reflect upon his university-education with regret and dissatisfaction, declaring that his being trained up in that trite and beaten road was one of his greatest unhappinesses that had ever befallen him. He died 1680.

GLICAS (Michael) of Sicily, lived in 1250, and wrote annals from the creation of the world to Alexius Comnenus, who died in 1118, to which Leuenclavius added a 5th part, that came down almost to the taking of Constantinople.

GLISSON (Francis) a learned English physician in the 17th century, sometime regius professor of physic in Cambridge, who published several works. The world is obliged to him for the discovery of the *Capsula communis* or *Vagina*

Vagina Portæ, and other anatomical discoveries. He died at London in 1677.

GNOSTICS, the name of a class of heretics in the 2d century, so called from pretending to extraordinary knowledge and illumination. Their principles led them to a licentious course of life, as they maintained it not only lawful but commendable to indulge all their appetites: they had many apocryphal books in which their principles were contained; Dr. Hammond believes their opinions commenced in the time of the Apostles, and that St. Paul alludes to them, 1. Tim. vi. 20. They spread over great part of Christendom, and lasted almost to the end of the 4th century.

GOBRIAS, one of the seven conspirators among the Persians with Darius, to expel the Magi. The Persians designing to invade the Scythians, the latter sent them a bird, a rat, a frog, and five arrows, which riddle Gobrias thus explained: "Ye Persians, unless you retire with the speed of birds, or fortify yourselves in moorasses like frogs, or run into holes like rats, we shall certainly dispatch you with these arrows."

GODDARD (Jonathan) an eminent physician and chemist, and one of the first promoters of the royal society, was born about the year 1617. He was elected a fellow of the college of physicians in 1646, and appointed reader of the anatomical lecture in that college in 1647. As he took part against Charles I. accepted the wardenship of Merton college Oxford, from Oliver Cromwell when chancellor, and sat sole representative of that university in Cromwell's parliament; he was removed from his wardenship in a manner disgraceful to him by Charles II. He was however then professor of physic at Gresham college, to which he retired, and continued to attend those meetings that gave birth to the royal society; upon the first establishment of which, he was nominated one of the council. Being fully persuaded

that the preparation of medicines was no less the physician's duty than prescribing them, he constantly prepared his own; and in 1668, published a treatise recommending his example to general practice. This performance was received with applause, but meeting with such discouragements, as may well be supposed, he pursued his subject in *A Discourse setting forth the unhappy condition of the practice of physic in London*: but was at last far from succeeding in his endeavours. He died of an apoplectic fit in 1674, and his memory was preserved by the drops that bore his name, otherwise called *guttæ Anglicanæ*, the secret of which he sold to Charles II. for 5000 l. and which Dr. Lister assures us was only the volatile spirit of raw silk, rectified with oil of cinnamon or some other essential oil. But he claims more particular regard, if what bp. Seth Ward says be true, that he was the first Englishman who made that noble astronomical instrument the telescope.

GODEAU (Anthony) bishop of Grasse and Vence in France, was born at Dreux in 1605, and having a genius for divine poetry he made his fortune by it. He was a very voluminous writer both in prose and verse; but the present age will be satisfied by the mention of one in each way as most worthy of notice. The first is his *Ecclesiastical History* three vols. folio, containing the eight first centuries only, as he never finished more: the other is his *Translation of the Psalms into French verse*; which was so well approved that even those of the reformed religion preferred it to that of Marat. He died in 1671.

GODFREY of Bouillon, prince of Lorraine, shewed great bravery in Germany and Italy under the emperor Henry IV. and was chosen general of the expedition which the Christians undertook for the recovery of the Holy Land, and sold his dukedom to prepare for this war. In 1099 he took Jerusalem, and was made king of

of Judæa; and refusing a crown of gold where his saviour was crowned with one of thorns, he chose one of the same. The sultan of Egypt afterward sent a terrible army against him, which he defeated with the slaughter of above 100,000 of the enemy. He died in 1100.

GODOLPHIN (John) an eminent English Civilian in the 17th century, of the ancient family of Godolphin in Cornwall, was at first puritanically inclined; but afterward took the engagement. At the Restoration he was one of his majesty's advocates. He was esteemed as great a master of divinity, as of his own faculty, and published several works, as *The Holy Limbec, and Holy Arbour*. He died in 1678.

GODWIN (Thomas) a learned bp. of Bath and Wells, born in 1517. During the time that measures for reforming religion were pursuing, he kept retired as master of the free-school at Brackley in Northamptonshire; and to avoid persecution under queen Mary, he applied himself to the practice of physic. On the accession of Elizabeth, he entered the church, was made chaplain to the bishop of Lincoln, Lent preacher to the queen, dean of Canterbury, and finally bishop of Bath and Wells. He incurred the displeasure of the queen by a second, if not a third marriage, when he was near 70, though it was a suitable union and made for conveniency; yet the old prelate was desquieten for it, and despoiled of one of his best manors, by which his spirits were dejected, and he died soon after.

GODWIN (Francis) son of the former, successively bishop of Landaff and Hereford, was born in 1567. He was eminent for his wit and abilities; being a good mathematician, an excellent philosopher, a pure Latinist, and an accurate historian. He understood the true theory of the moon's motion, a century before it was generally known, he first started those hints afterward pursued by bp. Wilkins, in his *Secret and Swift messenger*, and

published *A Catalogue of the Lives of English Bishops*. He has nevertheless been accused as a great simoniack, for omitting no opportunity of disposing of preferments in order to provide for his children.

GODWIN (Thomas) a learned English writer in the 17th century, was master of the free-school at Abingdon in Berkshire, where he educated a great many youths, who became eminent both in church and state. His works shew him to have been a man of great learning, such as *Historia Romanæ Anthologia. Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum. Moses & Aaron. Florilegium Phrasicon, &c.* He died in 1642.

GOEZ (Damian de) an eminent Portuguese writer of the 16th century, brought up in the court of king Emanuel as his valet de chambre. Having a strong passion for travelling, he contrived to get a public commission, and travelled through most of the countries of Europe; contracting an acquaintance with all the learned as he went. He was recalled by John III. to write the history of his own country; and the favours he was loaded with, created so much envy that his tranquility was thereby destroyed: a public accusation was even lodged against him, of which, though he cleared himself, he was confined to the city of Lisbon, where he was one day found dead in his own house; and it was doubtful whether he died of an apoplexy or was strangled by his enemies. He did not write the Portuguese language in its purity, which may be accounted for by his spending so many years abroad.

GOFF (Thomas) an English clergyman and dramatic writer born in 1592. In 1623, he was preferred to the living of East Clandon in Surrey, where unfortunately he married the widow of his predecessor; whose intolerable tongue and temper, seconded by the children of her former husband, his mild disposition was so unequal to, that they abridged his days. He died in

1627, having writ several pieces, among which are five tragedies, which met with a good reception; but toward the latter part of his short life he turned his attention entirely from the stage to the pulpit.

GOLDAST (Melchior Haiminsfeld) a famous Swiss civilian and historian born in 1576. He was always poor, having no other means of subsistence than what he acquired by the publication of books; and his method was, when he had published any work, to send copies of it to the magistrates and principal persons, from whom he received something more than the real value: and his condition was such, that his friends thought they did him vast service by helping him to carry on this miserable traffic. He was a man of a capricious temper and his want of integrity has been complained of; he shifted his habitation often, and died in 1635. The greatest part of his writings were not his own productions, but reduced by him into a body, or published from MSS in libraries; and even by this he did great service, and appears to have been one of the most indefatigable men in the world.

GOLIUS (James) professor of mathematics and Arabic in the university of Leyden, was born at the Hague 1596, of an ancient family. He was extremely well acquainted with the sciences and customs of the Arabs. He attended the ambassador sent by the United Provinces to the king of Morocco, and received from him particular marks of favour. In that country he made curious collections of MSS. He made afterward a journey to Aleppo, made some excursions toward Mesopotamia, and came by land to Constantinople. He returned to Leyden loaded with MSS, was as much respected for his piety as for his learning, and died 1667.

GOLIUS (Theophilus) professor of Ethics at Strasburg, where he was born 1528. He wrote in Latin a short scheme of morality, extracted from the

books of Aristotle *ad Nichomachum*; and wrote a Greek Grammar. He died in 1600.

GOLTZIUS (Henry) a famous engraver and painter, born in 1558, at Mulbrec in the dutchy of Juliers. His ill health induced him to travel, and to prevent his being known, passed for his man's servant, maintained by him for his skill in painting; by which stratagem he enjoyed the pleasure of hearing what was said of his works without being known. Travelling restored his health for a while, but he relapsed and died at Haerlem in 1617. Mr. Evelyn has given a strong testimony of his merit as an engraver. As his works are very numerous, his execution must have been remarkably ready.

GOLTZIUS (Hubert) a learned German born at Venlo in the dutchy of Gueldres in 1526. His father was a painter, and himself was bred to the art under Lambert Lombard; but he did little at painting, or at least his pictures are very scarce: for having a peculiar turn to antiquities, he devoted himself to the study of medals. He travelled through Germany, France, and Italy, to make collections; as well as to draw from thence all the lights he could toward clearing up ancient history: he was the author of several excellent works, in which he was so accurate and nice, that he had them printed at his own house, under his own correction, and even engraved the plates of medals with his own hand. His veneration for Roman antiquities was so great, that he gave all his children Roman names; and married for his second wife the widow of the antiquarian Martinus Smetius, probably more for the sake of Smetius's medals and inscriptions, than for his own sake; and was punished accordingly by her plaguing him all his life, if she did not shorten it. He died in 1583.

GOMARUS, a famous divine and professor in the university of Leyden, who disputed obstinately against Arminius.

GOMBAULD (John Ogier de) one of the best French poets in the 17th century. He was one of those few learned men whose meetings gave rise to the French academy; and was a Protestant. Queen Mary of Medicis had a particular esteem for him; none had a more free access to her. He was one of those who were most constantly at the assemblies formed by Mary of Medicis and Ann of Austria, during the regencies of these two princesses. But he went with more pleasure to M. Rambouillet's house, the delicious meeting (as the author of the preface to his letters and treatises calls it) of all the persons of quality and merit then living. Some authors pretend he excelled chiefly in sonnet-writing; others extend his qualifications farther. He died in 1666 at the age of 99.

GONDI; see RETZ.

GONGORA (Lewis de) a Spanish poet, and one of the greatest geniuses that nation ever produced, was born at Cordova in 1561. He studied at Salamanca, was made chaplain to the king, and prebendary of the church of Cordova, in which station he died in 1627. Though he was known to have a talent for poetry, he could never be prevailed on to publish any thing: his works therefore are all posthumous, and the Spaniards have honoured him with the title of prince of the Spanish poets.

GONTAUT (Armand de) baron of Biron, was the person, who, after Henry III's death, chiefly contributed to secure the crown to Henry IV; wherefore the latter of these two princes was extremely grieved when this great man was killed at the siege of a town in Champagne. He was rather a Protestant than a Catholic, and was doomed to be murdered on St. Bartholomew's day. But as he lodged at the Bastille, being great master of the ordnance, he knew how to disappoint their wicked designs. He was a very universal scholar; and used to

carry a pocket-book, in which he wrote down every thing that appeared remarkable, which gave rise to a proverb very much used at court. When a person happened to say any thing uncommon, they told him, *you have found that in Biron's pocket-book.*

GONZAGA (Cecilia) reckoned amongst the most virtuous and learned maidens that lived in the 15th century. She made a wonderful progress in the *Belles Lettres* under Victorine de Feltri. Her mother Paula Malatesta, a lady illustrious for her virtue, learning, and beauty, inspired her with a contempt for the world, and persuaded her to be a nun, in which resolution she persisted notwithstanding all that could be urged against it.

GONZAGA (Eleonora) the daughter of Francis II. marquis of Mantua, and wife of Francis-Maria de la Rovere, duke of Urbino, in the 16th century, was remarkably severe against lewd women; would not have the least familiarity with those ladies of quality against whom there had been the least rumour or suspicion that they had tainted the honour of their sex, and banished several of them from her territories.

GONZAGA (Isabella) the wife of Guy-Ubaldo di Montefeltro, duke of Urbino, deserves to be ranked amongst the most illustrious ladies. She was of a wonderful chastity; for it is asserted, that after she had lived two years with her husband, who all that while performed nothing of what is called conjugal duty, she was nevertheless persuaded that there was nothing wanted in her marriage. Her husband confessed his impotency; she never complained, but comforted him; and nothing could prevail upon her to have her marriage declared void. His death made her almost desperate, and she passed the rest of her life in widowhood.

GONZAGA (Julia) dutchess of Trajetto and countess of Fondi, was the wife of Vespasian Colonna. After her

her husband's death she took for her device an Amaranthus, which the herbalists call the love-flower, with this motto, *non moritura*, i. e. it shall never die, hinting thereby, that her love should be immortal. The wonder is, that her husband was very old, and she in the prime of her age, and so celebrated for her beauty, that Soliman, emperor of the Turks, longed to see her. He sent a powerful army under Barbarossa, king of Algiers, to besiege Fondi, the place of her residence; but though Barbarossa stormed the city and took it, yet the beautiful and chaste Julia did not fall into the hands of this savage. She had made her escape upon hearing the first noise. The greatest lords in Italy courted her, but could not persuade her to marry again. She was esteemed for her learning, and suspected of Lutheranism.

GONZAGA (Lucretia) was one of the most illustrious ladies of the 16th century, and much celebrated for her learning by the wits of that time. Hortensio Lando wrote a beautiful panegyric upon her, and dedicated to her his *Dialogue of moderating the Passions*. Her beautiful letters have been collected with the utmost care. She was unhappy in her marriage with John Paul Manfrone, whom she married with reluctance, when she was but fourteen years of age, and who was not rich enough to deserve a woman like her. Her husband's conduct grieved her extremely. The duke of Ferrara caused him to be tried, and he was found deserving to be capitally punished. Our Lucretia did all in her power to procure his liberty. She endeavoured to move the duke of Ferrara's compassion by a moving letter. She could not prevail; for he died in prison, where she was never permitted to see him, and could have no correspondence with him but by letters. She refused obstinately to marry again. All that came from her pen was so much esteemed, that a collection was made even of the notes she wrote to

her servants. Her reproofs to lewd, covetous, or haughty persons were admired, as likewise those she addressed to a priest, who indulged himself in the pleasures of love.

GONZALES of Cordova, a famous captain; he was at the conquest of Grenada, and took several places from the Moors. Ferdinand V. king of Arragon, made him commander of the army which he sent to share the kingdom of Naples with the French. The French and Spaniards quarreling, he defeated duke Aubigny and duke of Nemours, utterly ruined the residue of the French, and settled the kingdom of Naples under the dominion of the Spaniards. It is thought he designed at the sovereignty of Naples; but Ferdinand made a journey to Naples, and forced him to follow him into Spain, where he died.

GOODMAN (Gabriel) was born at Rythin in Denbighshire, and became dean of Westminster. He was a great benefactor to the public; the Bible was translated into Welch at his cost, and Camden performed his perambulation at his expence: he founded a school at the place of his birth; and was one of the executors of the lord treasurer Burleigh.

GORDIANUS, senior son of Metius Marullus, and by his mother descended from Trajan the emperor, was a person of great magnanimity, eloquence, justice, and continency. Being proconsul of Africa, he won so many friends that he was made emperor, together with his son; but Cappellianus, who bore him a grudge, got up a knot of Moors, and marched directly for Carthage. The emperor sent out his son to oppose him, who was slain; and Gordianus, afraid to fall into the hands of Maximinus, killed himself. In his youth he writ the lives of Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Antoninus, in curious verse.

GORDIANUS Tertius, in the 16th year of his age, at the people and soldiers request, was proclaimed Cæsar

in the senate house. He quelled the sedition of Sabinianus, married the daughter of Mithras an excellent philosopher, and changed the face of the empire. He vanquished Sapor, retook Antioch, and drove the Persians out of the Roman empire. He was cut off by the fraud of Philip, surnamed the Arabian, who having got himself to be joined with him co-partner in the empire, commanded Gordian to be murdered.

GORDIUS, king of Phrygia, and father of Midas, was a poor husbandman, with two yokes of oxen, with which he plowed his land, and drew his wain. An eagle sitting a long while upon one of his oxen, he consulted the soothsayers; a virgin bid him sacrifice to Jupiter in the capacity of king. He married the virgin, who brought forth Midas. The Persians instructed by the oracle to set the first person they met in a wain upon the throne, met Gordius, and made him king. Midas for this blessing dedicated to Jupiter his father's cart. The knot of the yoke they say was so well twisted, that he who could unloose it was promised the empire of Asia; hence the proverb of the Gordian knot had its original. Alexander the Great, when he found that he could not untie it, cut it asunder, that he might either fulfil or frustrate the prediction.

GORDON (Thomas) noted for his translations and political writings, was born at Kircudbright in North Britain; he came young to London, where he supported himself by teaching languages, until he procured employment under the earl of Oxford in queen Anne's time, but in what capacity is not now known. He first distinguished himself in the defence of Dr. Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy; which recommended him to Mr. Trenchard, in conjunction with whom he wrote the well known *Cato's Letters*, upon a variety of important public subjects. These were followed by another periodical paper under the title of *The*

Independent Whig; which was continued some years after Mr. Trenchard's death, by Gordon alone, against the hierarchy of the church; but with more acrimony than was shewn in *Cato's Letters*. At length Sir Robert Walpole retained him to defend his ministration, to which end he wrote several pamphlets; and died first commissioner of the wine licences in 1750. There are two other collections of tracts of his writing. *The Cordial for Low Spirits*, and *The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken*: in his translations of *Sallust* and other works, he places the verbs at the ends of sentences, according to the Latin idiom, in a very stiff and affected manner.

GORGONS, three sisters, daughters of Phorcus and Ceta, whose names were Medusa, Euriale, and Sthenio. They dwelt near the Hesperian gardens, and turned into stones all people that looked in their faces. Perseus vanquished them, and killed Medusa by Minerva's assistance. All this is understood by the mythologists, of Fortitude, which overcomes the greatest of dangers.

GORLÆUS (Abraham) born at Antwerp 1549, gained a great reputation by his care in collecting medals, and other antiquities of that kind; seals and rings of the ancients in particular, as appears by the work he published in 1601, intitled, *Dactyliotheca, &c.* He lived and died at Delft. If we may depend upon the *Scaligerana*, it is not safe to trust his medals. His heirs sold his collection to the prince of Wales.

GOROPIUS (John) born in Brabant, physician to the queens of France and Hungary, a good linguist and philosopher, but delighted in paradoxes. He affirmed that Adam spoke High-Dutch. He wrote *Origines Antwerpianæ*.

GOSELINI (Julian) born at Rome 1525, was at the age of 17 secretary to Ferdinand Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily. He continued in the same post when

when this viceroy was made governor of Milan, and enjoyed it under the governors of that state after Gonzaga's death. Amongst the good qualities ascribed to him, he is called the pacifier of disputes. His employments which he enjoyed above 40 years, did not hinder him from publishing several works of different kinds, pieces of history, letters, and discourses.

GOTHOFRED or GODFREY (Denis or Dionysius) an eminent civil lawyer born of an illustrious house at Paris in 1549. Finding his country involved in the confusion of the leaguers, he accepted of a professor's chair at Geneva, until he was patronized and employed by Henry IV. but being afterward stripped of his employments as a huguenot, he at length retired to Heidelberg, from whence no offers were able to detach him. He was however disappointed of his intention to end his days there, for the disturbances that broke out in the Palatinate, obliged him 1621 to take refuge in Strasburg, where he died the following year. He wrote a great number of books, but his principal work was the *Corpus Juris Civilis cum notis*.

GOTHOFRED (Theodore) son of the former was born at Geneva in 1580. As soon as he had finished his studies he quitted his parents and went to Paris, where he conformed to the Romish religion, and applied with indefatigable industry to the study of history, that of France particularly, wherein he became very eminent, as appears by his works. In 1632, the king honoured him with the title of one of his historiographers; with a stipend of 3000 livres; and in 1636 he was sent to Cologne to assist at the treaty of peace negotiating there on the part of France by the cardinal of Lyons. This treaty being removed to Munster, Gothofred was sent thither, where he drew up memoirs on the subject; and continued in that city in the king's service to his death in 1649. His principal work is his *Account of*

the Ceremonials of the kings of France.

GOTHOFRED (James) brother of the preceding, was born at Geneva in 1587. Applying himself to the study of the law, he obtained the professor's chair there, was made counsellor of the city, and was several times employed in France, Germany, Piedmont, and Switzerland, to negotiate their affairs in the name of the republic. He died in 1562, and his chief work is his *Codex Theodosianus cum perpetuis commentariis, &c.*

GOTHOFRED (Denis) son of Theodore above mentioned, was born at Paris in 1615. He studied history after his father's example, became as eminent in that department of knowledge; and obtained the reversion of his father's place of historiographer royal, from Lewis XIII. when he was but 25 years of age. He published his father's *Ceremonial of France*; finished his *Memoirs of Philip de Commines*; and was preparing a *History of Charles VIII.* when he died in 1681; which was published by his eldest son Denis, in 1684.

GOUDIMEL (Claudius) one of the most excellent musicians in the 16th century, was barbarously murdered at Lyons in 1572, because he was of the reformed religion. His greatest crime was that he had composed the most beautiful airs for the psalms of Marot and Beza.

GOVEA (Andrew) a native in Beja in Portugal, was principal of the college of St. Barbara at Paris in the 16th century. John III. king of Portugal, made him return to his dominions to establish a college at Coimbra, and he took with him some learned men, capable of instructing the youth. George Buchanan and Patrick Buchanan were of that number. The Public enjoys several of his works, both on philosophical subjects and the law.

GOVEA (Manfred) son of the preceding, was a very good writer both in prose and verse, understood the Belles Lettres, civil and canon laws

very well, and was much esteemed by the duke of Savoy, who honoured him with the employment of counsellor in the senate of Turin. He died 1613. He published *Consilia*; notes on the works of Julius Clarus; poems; and a funeral oration on the death of Philip II. king of Spain.

GOULART (Simon) a native of Senlis, and minister of Geneva, was one of the most indefatigable writers of these latter times. He was very well acquainted with all the particulars relating to authors and books; and it was for this reason that Henry III. sent on purpose to Geneva, to know from him who the author was that concealed his name under that of Stephanus Junius Brutus, to publish some very republican maxims. But Goulart, who knew the whole secret, would never reveal it.

GOURNAI (Mary de Jars, lady of) Montagne's daughter by alliance, and famous for her learning. She was concerned in some books in favour of the Jesuits, and against the Anti-Coton, a satire against the Jesuits. She complained to the cardinal du Perron, that in a pamphlet, intitled, *The Defence of the Butter-women*, she had been called a prostitute who had served the public. He advised her for her vindication to prefix her picture to her book. Marolles has immortalized the fidelity of her cat.

GOWER (John) an eminent English poet in the 14th century, in the time of Richard II. to whom he dedicated his works; was cotemporary with Chaucer, and was his scholar and successor in the laurel. He was blind some time before his death, and lived to an advanced age. He was interred in the church of St. Mary Overies in Southwark, to which he had been a benefactor: over his tomb is a statue of him, under the feet of which are represented three of his principal works, *Speculum medicantis*, *Vox Clamantis*, and *Confessio Amantis*.

GRAAF (Regnier de) a celebrated physician born at Schoonhaven in Hol-

land, in 1641. He studied physic at Prussia. He was educated in Leyden, where he acquired great honour by publishing a treatise *De Succo Pancreatico*. He also published three pieces upon the organs of generation both male and female; upon which subject he had a controversy with Swammerdam. He died young in 1673; and his works, with his life prefixed, were published at Leyden in 1677, in 8vo.

GRABE (John Ernest) a very learned writer in the beginning of the 18th century, a native of Koninsberg in Prussia. He was educated in the Lutheran religion; but the reading of the fathers led him into doubts. He presented to the electoral consistory at Sambia in Prussia a memorial containing his doubts. The elector gave orders to three eminent divines to answer them. Their answers shook him a little in his resolution of embracing the Roman Catholic religion, and one of them, Spener, advised him to go to England. He went, and king William gave him a pension, which was continued by queen Anne. Here he spent the rest of his life in publishing several valuable works, well known to the learned. He was ordained a priest of the church of England, and honoured with the degree of doctor of divinity by the university of Oxford; upon which occasion Dr. George Smalridge pronounced two Latin orations, which were afterward printed.

GRACCHUS (Titus Sempronius). Being prætor he subdued Gaul, and while consul reduced the Celtiberians, took Ilurgis, which he rebuilt and called it Gracchuris. The second time he was consul he totally subdued Sardinia, and brought with him a vast company of slaves; the auction of which lasted so long that it gave rise to the proverb *Sardi venales*. He married Cornelia a chaste and learned lady, by whom he had Tiberius and Caius of admirable parts and eloquence, but

too covetous of applause, which occasioned their ruin. They took part with the common people, and revived the Agrarian laws, the perpetual fewel of seditions. Tiberius was killed while he was haranguing to the people, by Pub. Nafica; and Caius two years after that, when he had possessed the capitol; was slain by the order of the consul Opimius.

GRACCHUS (Sempronius) of another family, in the reign of Augustus, a person illustrious and wickedly eloquent. He vitiated Julia the daughter of Cæsar, for which he was banished into the island of Cercina, where he continued 14 years in exile, and after Julia was murdered, had his head struck off by persons sent on purpose.

GRACES, in Latin Gratia, by the Greeks called Charites, were said to be the daughter of Jupiter and Venus, being three in number; Aglais, signifying beauty; Euphrosyne, gladness; and Thalia, youth or mirth; all referring to the fertility of the earth. They were painted naked and with smiling countenances, to shew we ought to oblige our friends chearfully and without dissimulation.

GRADONICUS (Peter) duke of Venice, elected in 1290. By his prudence he discovered the conspiracy of Bajamont Teupolus, and prevented the fatal consequence that might have befallen the city. In memory of their preserver the republic ordered St. Catherine's day, on which he was elected, to be solemnly observed.

GRÆVIUS (John George) one of the most learned writers in the 17th century. In the 24th year of his age the elector of Brandenburg made him professor at Duisbourg. In 1658 he was invited to Deventer to succeed his former master Gronovius. In 1661 he was appointed professor of eloquence at Utrecht, and twelve years after he had the professorship of politics and history conferred on him. He fixed his thoughts here, and refused several advantageous offers. He had however

the satisfaction to be sought after by divers princes, and to see several of them come from Germany to study under him. He died in 1703, aged 71. His *Thesaurus Antiquitatum & Historiarum Italiæ*, &c. and other works, are well known.

GRAHAM (Sir Richard) lord viscount Preston, eldest son of Sir George Graham of Netherby in Cumberland Bart. was born in 1648. He was sent ambassador by Charles II. to Lewis XIV. was master of the wardrobe, and secretary of state, under James II. but when the Revolution took place was tried and condemned, on an accusation of attempting the Restoration of that prince; though he obtained a pardon by the queen's intercession. He spent the remainder of his days in retirement, and published an elegant translation of *Boetius on the consolation of Philosophy*. He died in 1695.

GRAHAM (George) clock and watch-maker, the most ingenious and accurate artist in his time, was born in 1675. After his apprenticeship Mr. Tompion received him into his family purely on account of his merit; and treated him with a kind of parental affection as long as he lived. Beside his universally acknowledged skill in his profession, he was a complete mechanic and astronomer; the great mural arch in the observatory at Greenwich, was made for Dr. Halley under his immediate inspection, and divided by his own hand: and from this incomparable original, the best foreign instruments of the kind, are copies made by English artists. The sector by which Dr. Bradley first discovered two new motions in the fixed stars, was of his invention and fabric: and when the French academicians were sent to the north, to ascertain the figure of the earth, Mr. Graham was thought the fittest person in Europe to supply them with instruments; those who went to the south were not so well furnished. He was for many years a member of the royal society,

society, to which he communicated several ingenious and important discoveries; and regarded the advancement of science more than the accumulation of wealth. He died in 1751.

GRAIN (Baptist le) master of the requests in ordinary to Mary de Medicis q. of France's household, wrote *The history of Henry the Great*, and of *Lewis XIII.* from the beginning of his reign to the death of the marshal d'Ancre in 1617. This history is reckoned to be wrote with impartiality, and the spirit of a true patriot; and contains many things not to be found any where else. He vigorously asserts the edict that had been granted to the reformed.

GRAMOND (Gabriel Bartholomew de) president in the parliament of Thoulouse, and son of the senior counsellor in the same parliament. He wrote a history which is esteemed, containing the transactions of France from the death of Henry IV. to 1629, in 18 books. He had published before, in 1623, a particular history of the war which Lewis the Just carried on against his Protestant subjects.

GRANDIER (Urban) curate and canon of Loudun; was a good preacher, which drew upon him the envy and hatred of the monks of Loudun, especially after having strongly urged in a sermon the necessity of confessing to the curate at Easter. He was first accused, being a handsome man, of criminal conversation with women in the church of which he was curate; condemned to resign all his benefices, and to live in penance. Three years after some Ursuline nuns of Loudun were thought by the vulgar to be possessed with the devil. Grandier's enemies soon spread the report that he was the author of that possession. And in order to make the charge succeed, they, by the means of father Joseph their fellow Capuchin, who had great credit with the cardinal Richlieu, persuaded the cardinal, who could never forgive any libel wrote against him,

that Grandier was the author of a libel, intituled, *The Woman shoemaker of Loudun*, which was very injurious to the cardinal's person and family. The cardinal wrote immediately to Mr. Laubardemont, counsellor of state, his creature, to make a diligent inquiry into the affairs of the nuns, and gave him sufficiently to understand, that he desired to destroy Grandier. He was arrested in 1633, and being tried by very credulous judges, chosen on purpose, was condemned to be burnt alive. He suffered his punishment with great resolution, and like a Christian.

GRANT (Francis) lord Cullen, an eminent lawyer and judge in Scotland, born about the year 1660. When he commenced advocate, he made a distinguished figure at the Revolution by opposing the opinion of the old lawyers who warmly argued on the inability of the convention of estates to make any disposition of the crown. The abilities he shewed in favour of the Revolution recommended him to an extensive practice, in which he acquitted himself with so much honour, that when the union between the two kingdoms was in agitation, queen Anne unexpectedly and without application, created him a baronet, with a view of securing his interest in that measure: and upon the same principle, she soon after appointed him a judge, or one of the lords of session. From this time, according to the custom of Scotland, he was styled from the name of his estate, lord Cullen, and discharged that high office with the same good principles that acquired it, for 20 years; dying in 1726. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of his business at the bar, and his judicial avocations, he found time to write various treatises on different and important subjects.

GRASSIS (Paris de) greatly blamed for his imposition upon the antiquaries. He composed the epitaph of a mule, caused it to be engraved on a piece

piece of marble, and hid it under ground in his vineyard. It was dug up as it were by chance, and was not much minded at first, but became famous afterward, and passed with a great many persons for an antique; so that Thomas Porcacchi inserted this epitaph in a book as a genuine piece. His *Ceremonial* has been published and is esteemed.

GRASWINCKEL (Theodore) a native of Delft, a very learned Civilian in the 17th century, well skilled in matters relating to polite literature and Latin poetry. He was promoted to considerable employments at the Hague, and the republic of Venice made him a knight of St. Mark. His chief work was *De Jure Majestatis*, dedicated to the queen of Sweden, maintaining principles the most favourable to kings, and the most opposite to Buchanan's republican maxims. He asserted the claim of the republic of Venice against the duke of Savoy, in their controversy about precedency; and before that maintained the right of the Venetians to govern themselves and their subjects.

GRATAROLUS (William) a learned physician in the 16th century, born at Bergamo in Italy, who wrote curious books of restoring, preserving, and improving memory, and of foretelling of men's genius and inclination by the observation of the parts of the body, and several other treatises.

GRATIAN, son of Valentinian I. by his first wife, was declared Augustus by his father at the city of Amiens in 365, and succeeded him in 367, a prince extolled for his wit, eloquence, modesty, chastity, and zeal against heretics. He associated Theodosius with him in the empire, and advanced Ausonius the poet to the consulship. He made a vast slaughter and overthrow of the Germans near Strasburg, and was hence surnamed Alamanicus. He was the first emperor who refused the title of Pontifex Maximus, upon the score of its being a

Pagan dignity. Maximus debauched a part of his army into a revolt, and by the treachery of Merobaudus defeated the emperor at Paris, who soon after this misfortune fell into an ambuscade at Lyons, and was assassinated by Andragathius in 375.

GRATIAN, a private soldier, proclaimed emp. by the revolted Roman legions in Great-Britain, who set him up against Honorius in 407; but this usurpation was but of short continuance; for the same rebels knocked him down, and set up Constantine another usurper in his room, four months after.

GRATIAN, a Benedictine monk in the 12th century, who wrote a book to reconcile the seeming contradictions of the canons, published in 1151, after he had been 24 years about it.

GRATIUS, an eminent Latin poet, supposed to have been cotemporary with Ovid; and of whose writing we have a poem intitled *Cynegeticon*, or, the art of hunting with dogs: but this poem being imperfect at the end, can only be esteemed a fragment. The style of it is esteemed pure, but not elevated; the poet having been more solicitous to instruct, than to please his readers.

GRAUNT (Edward) a man of eminent learning in the 16th century, who published, in 1575 *Græcæ linguae spicilegium*; and in 1597, *Institutio Græcæ Grammatices compendiarie in usum Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis*; he was master of Westminster-school; and died 1601.

GRAUNT (John) author of a curious and celebrated book, intitled, *Natural and Political Observations made upon the Bills of Mortality*. He was by trade a haberdasher of small wares. He laid down his trade and all public employments on account of his religion: he was educated a puritan, afterwards professed himself a Socinian, yet in the latter part of his life he declared himself of the Roman Catholic religion. He was a member of the royal society, and died 1674.

GRAVES-

GRAVESANDE (William James) was born of an ancient and honourable family at Delft in Holland, in 1688. He studied the civil law at Leyden, but mathematical learning was his favourite amusement. When he had taken his doctor's degree in 1707, he settled at the Hague and practised at the bar, in which situation he cultivated an acquaintance with learned men, with a society of whom, he published a periodical review intitled *Le Journal Litteraire*, which was continued without interruption from the year 1713 to the year 1722. The most considerable of his works are *A Treatise on Perspective*;—*An Introduction to the Newtonian Philosophy*, or *a Treatise on the elements of Physics confirmed by Experiments*;—*A Treatise on the elements of Algebra, for the use of young Students*;—and *A Course of Logic and Metaphysics*. He had intended to have presented the public with a System of Morality, but his death prevented the execution. The ministers of the republic consulted him on all occasions, wherein his talents were requisite; and his skill in calculation was often of service to them: as was his address in decyphering, for detecting the secret correspondence of their enemies. As professor of mathematics and astronomy at Leyden, none ever applied the powers of nature with more success, or to more useful purposes.

GRAVINA (John Vincent) an eminent scholar and illustrious lawyer of Italy born at Roggiana in 1664. He was professor of canon law in the college of Sapienzi at Rome; and though many foreign universities made proposals to draw him to them, he never quitted that city, but died there in 1718. His works are both curious and useful; the greatest of them is *De ortu et progressu Juris civilis*: a collection of his works was printed in 4to at Leipzig in 1737, with the notes of Mascovius.

GRAVINA (Peter) an Italian poet, much esteemed by the great general

Gonsalvo and Prosper Colonna; he wrote in a pure Roman style discourses on matters relating to the law and the Belles Lettres, as well as poems. He died in 1527.

GRAVIUS (Henry) of Louvain, a learned printer, in such esteem with pope Sixtus V. that he conferred upon him the care of the library and printing-house in the Vatican. He died in 1591, and cardinal Baronius wrote his epitaph.

GRAY (Thomas) an admired English poet was the youngest and only surviving son of a reputable citizen of London, and was born in Cornhill in 1716. He was educated at Eton, where he contracted a friendship with Mr. Horace Walpole, and with Mr. Richard West son of the lord chancellor of Ireland. Mr. West and Mr. Gray were both intended for the bar; but the former died early in life, and the latter was diverted from that pursuit by an invitation to accompany Mr. Walpole in his travels; which he accepted without any determined plan for his future life. During Mr. Gray's travels, he wrote a variety of letters to Mr. West and to his parents, which are printed with his poems; and when he returned, finding himself in narrow circumstances, yet with a mind indisposed for active employment, he retired to Cambridge, which was his chief place of residence during the remainder of his life; and devoted himself to study. Soon after his return his friend West died, and the melancholy impressed on him by this event may be traced in his admired *Elegy wrote in a Country Church Yard*, which is thought to have been composed about that time; though being long handed about in MSS. it was not printed until the year 1751. Mr. Gray's poetical abilities gained him more respect than his mode of address, he being considered at Cambridge as an effeminate, reserved, conceited man, with a great deal of learning and very fine talents; and the valuable part of his

his character procured him in 1768, the professorship of modern history at that university which rendered his circumstances more easy than they were before. He died in 1771, and an edition of his *Poems*, with memoirs of his life and writings, were published in 4to 1775, by Mr. Mason.

GREAVES (John) a very learned English writer in the 17th century. He was chosen professor of geometry in Gresham college 1630. Then he took a resolution to travel, went first to Leyden and Paris, and then into the Eastern countries, after having visited Italy. He measured the pyramids at Grand Cairo, very exactly, and made a curious collection of Greek, Arabic and Persian MSS. with a great number of gems and other antiquities. Returning to Rome, he measured the elevation of the pole; and from thence he returned to England. He was chosen Savilian-professor at Oxford; and in 1645 proposed a method for reforming the calendar, by omitting the intercalary day for forty years to come. In 1646 he published his *Pyramidographia; or a Description of the Pyramids in Egypt*: and 1647 his *Discourse of the Roman foot and denarius; from whence, as from two principles, the measures and weights used by the Ancients may be deduced*. He was ejected by the parliament visitors from his professorship 1648, and obliged to quit the university. On this account his chests were broke open by the soldiers, and part of his papers lost. He retired to London, where he prosecuted his studies with vigour, as appears by the writings he published and left in MS. He died 1652, aged 50.

GREGORY, surnamed the Great, born at Rome of a patrician family, discovered such abilities in the exercise of the senatorial employments, that the emperor Justin the younger appointed him prefect of Rome. Pope Pelagius II. sent him nuncio to Constantinople to demand succours against

the Lombards. When he thought of enjoying a solitary life, he was elected pope by the clergy, the senate, and people of Rome. Beside his learning and diligence in instructing the church, by both preaching and writing, he had a very happy talent of winning over princes in favour of the temporal as well as spiritual interest of religion. He undertook the conversion of the English, and sent some monks of his order thither under the direction of Augustin their abbot. His morality with respect to the chastity of churchmen was very rigid, asserting that a man who had ever known a woman ought not to be admitted to the priesthood, and he always caused the candidates for it to be examined on that point. He likewise exerted himself vigorously against such as were found guilty of calumny. He flattered the emperor Phocas, while his hands were yet reeking with the blood of Mauritius the emperor, and of his three children that had been butchered in his sight. He likewise flattered a very wicked queen of France, Brunehaut. He is accused of destroying the noble monuments of the ancient munificence at Rome, that those who visited Rome might not attend more to the triumphal arches than to holy things; and burnt a numberless multitude of heathen books, Livy in particular. He died 604.

GREGORY VII. was named Hildebrand before he was raised to the see of Rome. Of all the popes who have boldly laboured to increase the power of the pontificate, none succeeded so well as he. Upon his accession in 1072 he resolved to divest the emperors of the privilege of giving the investiture to the bishops; and in the first council held by him at Rome, declared to be excommunicated both him who should receive the investiture of any benefice from a layman, and the person who should bestow it. The emperor submitted, received absolution, and assured Gregory by letter, that

that he would for ever pay him the most profound submission. But for all this he would not suffer the legates to call a council, and still kept such of his ministers as the pope had excommunicated. The pope cited him to appear in the approaching synod of Rome. The emperor laughed at his menace, and called a council at Worms, in which cardinal le Blanc acted as the accuser of Gregory. This assembly annulled the election of the pope; who pronounced solemnly the sentence of anathema against the emperor, and excommunicated a great number of German and Lombard prelates. But the latter, so far from being afraid, assembled in Pavia, and excommunicated him. To strengthen himself he prompted the Saxons to rebel, and made a league with the duke of Suabia. The league, which was formed in his favour in Germany, was so powerful, that it was declared by them, that they should elect another emperor by the pope's authority, who should give him the Imperial crown. The emperor was obliged to wait upon the pope in person, to desire absolution from him, and was forced to submit to the most unheard of indignities before he could obtain it. He discovered afterward, in order to recover the favour of the Lombards, an eager desire to revenge the injuries which had been done him: for which reason the pope, divested him anew of his Imperial dignity. This last thunder-clap carried things to the utmost extremity. The emperor summoned an assembly, first at Mentz, and afterwards at Brixen, where Gregory was declared to have forfeited the pontificate; and they elected in his stead Guibert of Parma, abp. of Ravenna, who assumed the name of Clement III. The emperor after success in Germany, resolved to settle his anti-pope at Rome; and forced his enemy to fly from Rome to Salerno, where Gregory VII. died in 1085.

GREGORY of Nazianzen, surnamed the Divine, was one of the

most illustrious ornaments of the Greek church in the 4th age. He was made bishop of Constantinople in 397; but finding his election contested by Timotheus, abp. of Alexandria, he voluntarily resigned his dignity about 382, in the general council of Constantinople. His works are extant in two volumes, printed at Paris 1609.

GREGORY bishop of Neo-cæsarea, called Thaumaturgus from his working of miracles about the year 234. He was Origen's scholar, under whom he studied five years. He was present at the council held at Antioch in 265, against Paulus Samosætendus. There are several works of his extant.

GREGORY of Tours, a learned prelate, born of a noble family at Auvergne in the 6th age. He wrote the history of the kings of France, in ten books, beside other pieces.

GREGORY (James) born in Scotland, was an eminent mathematician in the 17th century; professor of mathematics at St. Andrew's in Scotland. In 1663 he published his *Optica promota*. And in 1667, at Padua, his *Vera Circuli & Hyperbolæ Quadratura*. Some other curious pieces of his were published in the *Philosophical Transactions* 1668, relating to the controversy about the motion of the earth between Stephano de Angelis and John Baptista Riccioli, and upon Mr. Huygens's animadversions upon his *Quadratura*. In 1668 he published his *Exercitationes Geometricæ*; and in 1672 a small treatise, intitled, *The great and new Art of weighing Vanity*, which was pretended to be written by the archbedel of the university of St. Andrews. He died, not 40, 1675.

GREGORY (David) nephew of the preceding, was born at Aberdeen in Scotland, and educated there and at Edinburgh, where he was professor of mathematics. In 1684 he published, *Exercitatio Geometrica de dimensione Figurarum*. Coming to England afterward, he became a master commoner of Baliol-college. The same year

year he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He distinguished himself to great advantage by his *Astronomiæ Physicæ & Geometricæ Elementa*, printed at Oxford 1702, and by his other writings. He died 1708.

GRESHAM (Sir Thomas) an opulent merchant of London, descended from an ancient and honourable family of Norfolk, was born in 1519. He was, as his father had been before him, appointed king's agent at Antwerp, for taking up money of the merchants; and in 1551, removed to that city with his family. This employment was suspended on the accession of queen Mary, but on proper representations was restored to him again: queen Elizabeth conferred the honour of knighthood on him, and made him her agent in foreign parts. It was at this time he thought proper to provide himself with a mansion house in the city suitable to his station and dignity; in which intention he built that large house on the west side of Bishopsgate-street afterwards known by the name of Gresham college. His father had proposed a scheme for building a house or exchange for the merchants to meet in, instead of walking in the open street: but this design remained for the son to accomplish. Sir Thomas went beyond his father; he offered, if the citizens would provide a proper piece of ground, to build a house at his own expence: which being accepted, he fulfilled his promise after the plan of the exchange at Antwerp. When the new edifice was opened, the queen, Jan. 29. 1570, came and dined with the founder, and caused a herald with a trumpet to proclaim it by the name of the *Royal Exchange*. In pursuance also of a promise to endow a college for the profession of the seven liberal sciences, he made a testamentary disposition of his house in London for that purpose: leaving one moiety of the royal exchange to the corporation

of London, and the other to the mercer's company for the salaries of seven lecturers in divinity, law, physic, astronomy, geometry, music, and rhetoric, at 50*l.* each *per annum*. He left several other considerable benefactions; and died in 1579.

GRETSER (James) a very learned jesuit born at Marcdorf in Germany about the year 1561. He was 24 years professor at Ingolstadt, teaching philosophy three, morality seven, and school divinity fourteen: which employments did not prevent him from composing a multitude of works, wrote in defence of his order, and against the protestants. He died in 1625; and Du Pin says he was certainly a man of vast abilities, and had laboured a great deal both in ecclesiastical and prophane antiquity: his works were printed at Ratisbon in 1739, in 17 vols. folio.

GREVILLE (Fulk) lord Brooke, an eminent courtier and ingenious writer, descended from the ancient and noble families of the Nevils, Willoughbys, and Beauchamps, was born in 1554. During the reign of Elizabeth he frequently represented the county of Warwick in parliament; and continued a favourite of the queen as long as she lived. At the coronation of James I. he was made a knight of the Bath; the office he had before enjoyed of secretary to the council of the court of marches of Wales, was confirmed to him for life; and in 1620, he was created a baron, by the title of lord Brook of Beauchamp court. He continued in the privy council of Charles I. about the beginning of whose reign, he founded a historical lecture in the university of Cambridge. At last he fell a sacrifice to the rage of a discontented old servant in his family, who stabbed him at Brookhouse in Holborn in 1628; in a quarrel respecting the omission of his name among the legatees in his service. He had an elegant taste for all kinds of polite literature, but his genius led him

him particularly to history and poetry, as appears by his works.

GREVIUS (John George) one of the greatest critics of the 17th century, born in 1632, at Naumbourg in Saxony. He was professor of eloquence, politics, and history, at Davenport for 30 years with great reputation; and died in 1703: he did considerable service to literature, not so much by any compositions of his own, as by procuring good editions of authors, and enriching them with notes and prefaces.

GREW (Nehemiah) a learned English writer in the 17th century, had considerable practice as a physician in London, and succeeded Mr. Oldenburgh, in the office of secretary to the royal society. In this capacity, pursuant to an order of council, he drew up a catalogue of the natural and artificial rarities belonging to the society, under the title of *Musæum Regalis Societatis*, &c. 1681. He died suddenly in 1711. He wrote several works, which are greatly esteemed, particularly his *Cosmologia sacra*, in which there are excellent observations upon providence, and God's government of the material, animal, and rational world, and the excellency of the Bible.

GREY (Jane) called also lady of Suffolk, proclaimed queen of England in 1553, was the daughter of Henry duke of Suffolk, and grand-daughter of Mary, sister of Henry VIII. She married lord Guildford Dudley, and was 17 years of age when Edward VI. declared her heir to the crown at his death. She was proclaimed queen accordingly by some of the nobility; but the greater part, through their hatred to the duke of Northumberland, whom they suspected to have hastened king Edward's death, sided with Mary, Henry VIII.'s daughter, and seized and imprisoned Jane Grey, her husband, and father-in-law, who were all three beheaded in one day, in 1553.

GRIBALDUS (Matthew) a learned civilian of Padua in the 16th century, who left Italy to make a public profession of the Protestant religion; but who, like some other Italian converts, was deemed heterodox, even by the party he went over to, for his antitrinitarian opinions. For these he was ill treated in Switzerland; and had he not been snatched away from Calvin and other persecuting Protestants, by the plague, in 1564, would certainly, like Servetus, have been put to death for heresy. He wrote several esteemed works.

GRIERSON (Constantia) born of poor parents in the county of Kilkenny in Ireland, was one of the most learned women on record, though she died at the age of 27, in 1733. She was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, and understood history, divinity, philosophy, and mathematics. She proved her skill in Latin, by her dedication of the Dublin edition of Tacitus, to lord Carteret, and by that of Terence to his son; to whom she also addressed a Greek epigram. She wrote many elegant English poems, several of which were inserted by Mrs. Barber among her own. When lord Carteret was lord lieutenant of Ireland, he obtained a patent for Mr. Grierson her husband to be the king's printer; and to reward the uncommon merit of his wife, caused her life to be included in it.

GRIMALDI (John Francis) a painter of Bologna, born in 1606. He studied under the Caracci to whom he was related; was a good designer of figures, but was chiefly distinguished for his landscapes. When he arrived at Rome, Pope Innocent X. did justice to his merit by employing him to paint the Vatican and other places: and cardinal Mazarin sent for him by order of Lewis XIII. to embellish the Louvre. He was as amiable in his disposition as skilful in his profession; and died in 1680.

GRINDAL (Edmund) born in 1519. Ridley, bishop of London, to whom

whom he was chaplain, recommended him to king Edward VI.; but this prince dying soon after, Grindal travelled into Germany to avoid the persecution under queen Mary. Queen Elizabeth promoted him to the see of London in 1560, and in 1575 he was made abp. of Canterbury. He was employed among others in reforming the liturgy, and beside some sermon- and other writings, assisted Fox in his Martyrology; wherein is a dialogue of his composition between Custom and Truth, against the corporeal presence in the sacrament. He died in 1583.

GRISANT (William) an English physician and mathematician in the 14th century, wrote several considerable treatises, as *De Quadratura Circuli*; *De Qualitatibus Astrorum & de significationibus eorum*; *De Magnitudine Solis*, &c.

GROCYN (William) a man eminently learned in his time, was born at Bristol in 1442. After studying at Oxford, where he was reckoned a great master of the Greek and Latin languages, he went to Italy and studied some time under Demetrius Chalcondylas, and Politian. When he returned in 1491, he fixed himself in Exeter college Oxford, where he taught the Greek language, and introduced a better pronunciation than had been known in this island before: and assisted Erasmus in this part of knowledge. While his friend Colet was dean of St. Paul's, he read the divinity lecture in that cathedral. He died in 1522. There is nothing extant of him but a Latin epistle to Aldus Manutius, prefixed to Linacre's translation of Proclus de Sphæra, printed at Venice in 1494: Erasmus says he was of so nice a taste, that he had rather write nothing than write ill. Some other tracts are mentioned however by Bale and Leland.

GRONOVIVS (John Frederic) a very learned critic in the 17th century, born at Hamburg, who having travelled through Germany, Italy, and

France, was made professor of polite learning at Daventer, and afterward at Leyden in 1658. His critical writings are very well known by the learned.

GRONOVIVS (James) son of the preceding, and a very learned man, was educated first at Leyden, then went over into England, where he visited the universities, consulted the curious MSS. and formed an acquaintance with several learned men. He was chosen by the grand duke to be professor at Pisa, with a considerable stipend. He returned into Holland after he had resided two years in Tuscany, and consulted the MSS. in the Medicean library. In 1679 he was invited by the curators of the university to a professorship, and his inaugural oration was so highly approved of, that the curators added four hundred florins to his stipend, and this augmentation continued to his death. He refused several honourable and advantageous offers. His works are well known to the curious. He was compared to Schioppius for the virulency of his stile; and the severity with which he treated other great men, who differed from him, exposed him to the just censure of all persons of humane and generous minds.

GROSTHED (Robert) bishop of Lincoln in 1235, a person of great learning and exemplary piety, was excommunicated for refusing to comply with the Pope's unreasonable exactions in the churches of his diocese, which censure he bore up against with boldness, and appealed to our Saviour's tribunal. He left several learned works behind him.

GROTIUS (Hugo) or more properly Hugo de Groot, one of the greatest men in Europe, was born at Delft in 1583. He made so rapid a progress in his studies, that at 15 he had attained a great skill in philosophy, divinity, and civil law, and yet a greater proficiency in polite literature, as appeared by his commentary he had made at that age on Martianus Capella. He

He accompanied, in 1598, the Dutch ambassador into France, and was honoured with several marks of esteem by Henry IV. He took his degree of doctor of laws in that kingdom, and at his return to his native country, devoted himself to the bar, and pleaded before he was 17 years of age. He was not 24 when he was appointed attorney-general. In 1613 he settled in Rotterdam, and was nominated syndic of that city. The same year he was sent to England on account of the divisions that reigned between the traders of the two nations, on which he had written a treatise. He had so great a concern in the affairs which proved the ruin of Barnevelt, that he was seized and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, in 1619, and to forfeit all his goods and chattels. He made his escape by the assistance of his wife, retired into France, and there met with a gracious reception from that court, which settled a pension upon him. Here Grotius applied himself assiduously to his studies. First he published an apology for the magistrates of Holland, who had been removed from their employments. He left France, after having resided eleven years in that kingdom, and in 1634, queen Christina appointed him one of her counsellors, and sent him ambassador to Lewis XIII. He returned after having discharged this employment about eleven years, to give an account of his embassy. He passed through Holland, and received great honours at Amsterdam. He was introduced to the queen of Sweden at Stockholm; and begged her to grant him his dismissal. This he obtained with difficulty, and the queen gave him many marks of her esteem, though he had many enemies in this court. He was cast away on the coast of Pomerania, and continued his journey by land; but his indisposition forced him to stop in Rostock, where he died in a few days, in 1645. His body was carried to Delft, and interred in the sepulchre of his ances-

tors. His work *De Jure Belli & Pacis* is a master-piece that has been received by the public with peculiar honour. It was printed at Paris in 1625, and dedicated to Lewis XIII. There have been since many editions of it, and many voluminous commentaries upon it.

GROVE (Henry) a learned presbyterian minister, born at Taunton in Somersetshire, in 1683. Upon the death of his tutor Mr. Warren he was chosen to succeed him in the academy there; and preached for 18 years to two small congregations in the neighbourhood: but though he had several invitations from London and other parts, which his merit as a preacher procured him, nothing could induce him to quit his settlement. He died in 1738. Several papers of his writing are to be found in the *Spectator*, vol. 8. namely No. 588, 601, 626, and 635. Beside several other works and sermons, he published a volume of *Miscellanies in prose and verse*; and after his death his *Posthumous works*, 4 vols. 8vo. appeared, with a list of near 700 subscribers.

GRUTER (Janus) a learned philologist, and one of the most laborious writers of his age, was born at Antwerp 1560. He travelled much, and read lectures in the university of Rostock. He had afterward the charge of the library at Heidelberg, which was carried to Rome some time after. This employment suited him well, and enabled him to publish a great many commentaries. One of the most useful of his works is a large collection of *Inscriptions*.

GRYLLUS, son of Xenophon, was mortally wounded in a battle against the Thebans; yet gave a mortal wound to Epaminondas the Theban general. Xenophon hearing of his death, threw off his garland of flowers; but being told, that he had killed the enemies general before he fell, he took it up again, saying, that his death ought to be celebrated with joy, rather than lamented with sorrow.

GRYNÆUS (Simon) son to a peasant of Suabia, born 1493, was Greek professor at Heidelberg 1523. He took a tour into England, and received great civility from the lord chancellor Sir Thomas More, to whom Erasmus had recommended him. He was a learned and laborious man, and did great service to the commonwealth of learning. He was the first who published the *Almagest* of Ptolemy in Greek.

GRYPHIUS (Sebastian) a famous printer at Lyons in the 16th century, who received great applauses from the learned. Conrad Gesner dedicated one of his books to him. One of his most beautiful editions is a Latin Bible in two volumes in folio. He printed the Hebrew in the utmost perfection, employed able correctors, and was himself a learned man.

GRYPHIUS (Anthony) his son, exercised honourably the same profession in the same city.

GUADAGNOLO (Philip) reader of Arabic and Chaldee in the college della Sapienza at Rome, in the 17th century, was one of the first who was employed in translating the scriptures into Arabic; after the congregation *De Propaganda fide* resolved to comply with the desires of some Eastern prelates, who had presented a petition to pope Urban VIII. for that purpose. The abp. of Damascus, and father Guadagnolo were ordered to undertake this translation; but, some time after, the latter only continued this weighty work. He published a treatise in defence of the Christian religion against the objections of Ahmed Ben Zin Alabedin, a Mahometan doctor, in Latin, at Rome, an. 1631; and afterward in Arabic 1637.

GUARINI (Battista) born in Ferrara 1538, known by his tragi-comedy, intitled, *Pastor Fido*, of which there have been innumerable editions and translations. He could never, for all the reputation he had got by this poem, endure the title of a poet. He devoted himself successively to Vincenzo de

Gonzaga, to Ferdinand de Medicis, grand duke of Florence, and Francis Maria de Feltri, duke of Urbino; but the only advantage he reaped from those masters was, great encomiums on his wit and compositions. One Auber-tus Miræus has ranked our author among the ecclesiastical writers, in the *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*, on account of his *Pastor Fido*, which he imagined to be a book of devotion, shewing the duty of pastors.

GUARINI or Guarino, a Theatine friar and mathematician to the duke of Savoy, was born in Modena, and flourished in the 17th century. His *Placita Philosophica*, was printed at Paris in the year 1666, and his *Cœlestis Mathematica* at Milan, in 1683, at which time he was dead.

GUDIUS (Marquard) a learned and eminent critic of Holstein in Germany, who accepted an offer procured him by John Frederic Gronovius, of attending Samuel Schas, a rich young literary gentleman, as tutor, in a tour of Europe; which employment he entered on in 1659. He easily found admittance to all the learned wherever they went, by means of recommendatory letters from his friends in Holland: and though he had at parting desired them to look out for a settlement for him against his return; yet his pupil inviting him to a second tour, he preferred that to any thing that others could get him. In 1671 he was made librarian and counsellor to the duke of Holstein; and in 1675 his pupil Schas died and left Gudius his estate. He died himself in 1689; and though it was constantly expected from him, never published any thing of consequence: his MSS. however with his own collations, he communicated to Gronovius, Grævius, Heinsius, and others, who all considered him as excellent in philology and criticism.

GUELPHS, and GIBELINS, two famous contending factions that distracted Italy, so that the history of that country for two centuries, is little more

than a detail of their mutual violences and slaughters. According to the generality of authors, they arose about the year 1240, upon the excommunication of the emperor Frederic II. by pope Gregory IX. when the Gibelines adhered to the emperor against the pope; but we have very obscure accounts of the origin of their names. Maimburg says, that the two factions of Guelphs and Gibelines, arose from a quarrel between two ancient and illustrious houses on the confines of Germany; that of the Henrys of Gibelings, and that of the Guelphs of Adorf.

GUERCINO, so called from a cast in one of his eyes, though his proper name was Francesco Barbiero da Cento, was a celebrated Italian painter, born near Bologna in 1590. He studied in the Caracci academy where he made a great proficiency, designing gracefully and with correctness. He was famous for the freedom of his pencil, for the relieve and boldness of his figures, and as an admirable colorist. Queen Christina of Sweden, in her passage through Bologna, made him a visit, and would not be satisfied till she had taken him by the hand; "that hand, said she, which has painted 106 altar pieces, 144 pictures for people of the first quality in Europe, and had beside composed 10 books of designs." He was knighted by the duke of Mantua, and died very rich in 1666. Neither Christina nor the kings of England or France, could draw him from Bologna.

GUEVARA (Anthony de) successively bishop of Guadix in Granada, and of Mondonedo in Galicia, a noted, if not a respectable, Spanish writer, toward the latter end of the 15th century. He was originally a Franciscan monk, who became preacher and historiographer to Charles V. and was much admired for his great parts, eloquence, and politeness; but pretending to write history, made himself ridiculous to good judges, by the licence he took of falsifying facts; and by indulging his own

fancies of converting his works into romances. Of this, his *Dial of Princes, or Life of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, is the most notorious instance; having been translated into all the languages of Europe; the judgement of Vossius on this work is, that "it has nothing in it of Antoninus, but is all a fiction, and the genuine offspring of Guevara himself." Mr. Bayle had such a contempt of him as an author, that he thinks "the eagerness of foreigners in translating some of his works, cannot be sufficiently admired." He died in 1544.

GUEVARA (Louis Velez de) a Spanish comic poet, who recommended himself at the court of Philip IV. by his humour and pleasantries. He was the author of several comedies, and of a humorous piece intitled *El diablo cojudo, novela de la otro vida*. He died in 1646.

GUICCIARDINI (Francis) of one of the most noble and ancient families in Florence, was author of a history of the transactions in Italy from 1494 to 1532, greatly esteemed. He was employed in several embassies; was appointed by Leo. X. governor of Modena and Reggio; and was governor of Bologna at this pope's death. He performed very signal services to the house of Medicis, and would not listen to the offers made him by Paul III. who wanted to engage him in his service. He died in 1540.

GUIDI (Alexander) an eminent Italian poet, born at Pavia in 1650. Having a desire to see Rome, he there attracted the notice of queen Christina of Sweden, who retained him at her court; he beside obtained a good benefice from pope Innocent XI. and received a pension from the duke of Parma. For a good office he did the state of Milan with prince Eugene, he was enrolled among the nobles and decurions of that town; and died in 1712. Nature had been kinder to his intellects than to his exterior form; his body was small and crooked, his head was large, and he was blind of his right eye. A collection

lection of his works was published at Verona in 1726.

GUIDO RENI, an illustrious Italian painter, born at Bologna in 1575. In his early age he was the disciple of Denis Calvert, a Flemish master of good reputation, but afterward entered himself in the school of the Caracci: he first imitated Ludovico Caracci, but fixed at last in a peculiar style of his own, that secured him the applause of his own time and the admiration of posterity. He was much honoured, and lived in splendor, but an unhappy attachment to gaming ruined his circumstances; the reflection on which brought on a languishing disorder that killed him in 1642. There are several designs of this great master in print, etched by himself.

GUIGNARD (John) a Jesuit, and professor of divinity in the college of Clermont, was executed at Paris, in 1595, for high-treason. He was found guilty of writing a book filled with rebellion and fury against Henry III. and Henry IV. He has been applauded as a martyr by the apologist for John Chastel.

GUILLELMA of Bohemia, the foundress of an infamous sect, which started up in Italy, in the 13th century, and which under the mask of devotion, practised all manner of lewdness. She played her part so well during her life, that she was revered as a saint for a considerable time after her death; but her delusions having been at last discovered, her body was dug up and burned. Several female enthusiasts started up in different places about that time, which occasioned a certain writer to say, that the devils had plotted together to bring religion under petticoat government.

GUILLIM (John) of Welch extraction, was born in Herefordshire, about the year 1565. Having completed his education at Brazen-nose-college Oxford, he became a member of the college of arms in London; and was made Rouge Croix pursuivant, in which post he died in 1621. He published

in 1610, a celebrated work intitled *The Display of Heraldry*, folio, which has gone through many editions: to the fifth, which came out in 1679, was added *A treatise of Honour, Civil and Military*; by captain John Loggan.

GUISE (Renatus de) duke of Lorraine, married Margaret de Harcourt, heiress of Tankerville; but cruelly divorced her without restoring her possessions, and married the duke of Guelderland's sister, in his first wife's lifetime. His second wife brought him, among her children, Anthony, who succeeded him, and

GUISE (Claudius) duke of Lorraine, who, being born after the death of Margaret de Harcourt, pretended, that, as Anthony was born in that lady's lifetime, he ought to be reputed as a bastard, and consequently incapable of succeeding his father. But having failed in his attempt, he left his country and settled in France. Being a man of great bravery and exalted merit, he gained prodigious esteem, married a princess of the blood, and was raised to very high employments. It was in his honour that the earldom of Guise gave title to a duke and peer. This Claudius of Lorraine became so powerful, that he founded a family which had like to have dethroned the lawful successors. He died 1550, leaving six sons and four daughters; the eldest of which married James Stuart V. king of Scotland.

GUISE (Francis of Lorraine) duke of, eldest son of the preceding, was one of the greatest captains of his age. He did important services to the government by his defending Metz against the emperor Charles V. by taking Calais, and on several other occasions. However, it may truly be affirmed, that the evils he caused to France were much greater in proportion than the advantages he procured to it by his valour and conduct. His ambition, and that of cardinal Charles of Lorraine his brother, which was still more exorbitant, brought a dreadful desolation on the kingdom; beside, the bloody spirit with

which they were animated against the Protestants, occasioned the civil wars, which so often brought France to the brink of ruin. In all probability, the taking of Orleans would have enabled him to exirpate the Protestant religion, had he not been assassinated by Poltrot. He died of his wound in 1563, in the 44th year of his age.

GUISE (Henry of Lorraine) duke of, eldest son of the foregoing, had a certain mixture of good and bad qualities, which made him very fit for overthrowing a government. On one side, he had abilities sufficient to find out arts for that purpose, and wickedness enough to execute them. He suffered his aspiring and ambitious temper to go such lengths, that after having brought numberless calamities on the whole kingdom, he himself was involved in its ruin. The manner in which Henry III. got him dispatched, and the cardinal of Guise, in the castle of Blois, is universally known. The duke of Guise's party was so powerful, that notwithstanding their chief was executed in Blois, they supported themselves with such vigour, that they forced Henry IV. to forsake his religion.

GUISE (Charles of Lorraine) duke of, eldest son of the preceding, was born 1571. He was seized with many others, on the day of the execution of Blois, and continued in prison till August 1591, when he escaped. The partisans of the league made rejoicings in all parts of the kingdom, and the pope gave public thanks to God for it. He was received with great acclamations at Paris; and not only the common people, but also the nobility concerned in the league, flocked out to meet him. But his great prosperity proved the ruin of the party, by the jealousy it raised in the duke of Mayenne, who set himself up as head or chief of the league, and in this quality exercised a power which differed very little from that of monarchs: he was made governor of Provence when he submitted to Henry IV.

1594. He held some employments both by sea and land under Lewis XIII. but by the politics of cardinal Richlieu he was not suffered to grow too powerful, and was even forced to leave France. He retired into Florence, and died at Cuna in the Siennese, in 1640.

GUISE (Henry of Lorraine) duke of, son to the preceding, was born in 1614, and was one of the most gallant and best accomplished men in all France. He was designed for the church, a very great number of abbeyes were bestowed on him, and he was even nominated to be abp. of Rheims. But having promised to marry princess Anne of Mantua, cardinal Richlieu found means to deprive him of all his benefices; upon which he retired to Brussels, where he married the countess de Bossu; but left her soon after, and returned to France. Falling a second time into disgrace, he withdrew to Rome, where he endeavoured to get his marriage annulled. From thence he went to Naples to command the army of the people, a little after which he was taken prisoner and carried into Spain. He recovered his liberty, in 1652, at the solicitation of the prince of Condé; and the court of Spain consented to it the more willingly, because they hoped, that, at his return to France, he would create new factions and divisions in that kingdom. But when he came back to France, instead of forming cabals, he spent his life in amorous intrigues. He died in 1664, at Paris.

GUISE (Lewis of Lorraine) cardinal of, There were three cardinals of this name, the first being brother to Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise; and the second was son to the same duke. This third was son to Henry of Lorraine, duke of Guise, killed in Blois, and born in 1575. He was of so martial a temper, that he breathed nothing but war, though he was an ecclesiastic, a cardinal, and abp. of Rheims. He followed the king in his expedition to Poitou in 1621, and signalized himself among the bravest and most intrepid in the

the army at the attack of a suburb in the siege of St. John d'Angeli. Falling sick some days after, he ordered himself to be carried to Saintes, and died there in 1621. He declared on his death-bed his repentance for his licentious life. It hath been observed, that the descendants of the same prince of Condé, whom Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise, endeavoured to destroy, are become heirs to the descendants of that duke, in no longer time than about an hundred and thirty years.

GUISE (William) a very learned English divine in the 17th century, descended of a good family near Gloucester, born in 1653. He was eminent for his skill in the Oriental languages and learning. After his death Dr. Edward Bernard, Savilian-professor of astronomy, published a book, which Mr. Guise translated into Latin, and illustrated with a commentary, viz. *Misnæ pars; Ordinis primi Zeraim tituli septem*; to which is prefixed, Dr. Edward Pocock's Latin version of Moses Maimonides' *Præfatio in Seder Seraim*. He was engaged in preparing for the press an edition of Abulfeda's Geography, when he died in 1683.

GUNNING (Peter) bishop of Ely, was the son of Peter Gunning of Hoo in Kent, where he was born in 1613. He became fellow of Clare-Hall in Cambridge, and an eminent preacher; but was deprived of his fellowship for refusing to take the covenant. On the Restoration, he was restored, created doctor in divinity by the king's mandate, made master of Corpus Christi college, and gratified with other preferments: in 1669, he was created bishop of Chichester, and was translated to Ely in 1674. He was one of the committee to review the liturgy, when it was reformed to its present state, and was principally concerned in the Savoy conference with the dissenters. He wrote some tracts in divinity and controversy, and died in 1684. His character has been variously drawn, according to the principles and parties of

those who mention him; but all agree in allowing him to be a learned divine, and of an unblameable and charitable life: he left valuable legacies as benefactions to every place he had been connected with.

GUNTER(Edmund) an eminent English mathematician in the 17th century, bred at Oxford, went into holy orders, was chosen professor of Astronomy in Gresham-college, and distinguished himself there by his lectures and writings. He died 1626. His writings are *Canon Triangulorum. Of the Sector and Cross-staff, and other Instruments*.

GUSTAVUS, Adolphus II. styled the Great, born at Stockholm in 1594, succeeded his father in 1611. Fortune smiled on him in the very beginning of his reign. He regained from the Danes what they had taken from him, and so pushed on his success, that he made that crown to tremble; till he was reconciled by the mediation of the king of England. Having made several considerable conquests in the Muscovian territories, he forced the grand duke to sue for peace, which was concluded advantageously for Sweden. He married the elector of Brandenburg's sister; and in his own defence made war upon Poland, wherein he found great difficulty; yet he over-ran most of that kingdom, till stopt by the imperial assistance, he hearkened to king Charles of Great Britain and the French king. Next he turned his thoughts toward Germany, as a theatre worthy of his valour; but did not resolve upon a war, till first he had travelled over Germany incognito, carefully observing the strength of the empire. He then with the consent of all his states, accepted the invitation of the German Protestants; and having entirely settled his state, with an army of 20,000 men landed in the isle of Rugen, whence he drove the enemy: and victory still finally declared for the Swedish hero, who was assisted with money from England and Holland, with men and money

by the duke of Muscovy, and was joined by the German Protestants. The battle of Leipzig was obstinate and cruel, where the Imperialists with the victory lost 10,000 men on the spot, and 7000 prisoners, with all their baggage and cannon. After this great success of the Swedes near Leipzig, on the 15th of November 1632, was fought a second battle, where our heroic king gained the victory with the loss of his life, to the unspeakable sorrow of his friends and subjects, after he had lived 37 years, 10 months, and 17 days. He was of a comely personage, strong of body; vigilant, liberal, pious, easy of access, of a solid judgment, and extraordinary memory: he was skilled in the sciences, and spoke Latin, Italian, French, and High-Dutch, most naturally. Wallenstein the emperor's general esteemed him the greatest general in the world.

GUY (Thomas) was the son of Thomas Guy lighterman and coal-dealer in Horsleydown, Southwark. He was put apprentice in 1660, to a bookseller in the porch of Mercer's chapel, and set up trade with a stock of about 200*l.* in the house that forms the angle between Cornhill and Lombard-street. The English Bibles being at that time very badly printed, Mr. Guy engaged with others, in a scheme for printing them in Holland and importing them; but this being put a stop to, he contracted with the university of Oxford for their privilege of printing them, and carried on a great bible trade for many years to considerable advantage. Thus he began to accumulate money, and his gains rested in his hands; for being a single man, and very penurious, his expences could not be great when it was his custom to dine on his shop counter with no other table covering than an old newspaper: he was moreover as little scrupulous about the style of his apparel. The bulk of his fortune however was acquired by purchasing seamen's tickets during queen Anne's wars, and by South-Sea-stock

in the memorable year 1720. To shew what great events spring from trivial causes, it may be observed that the public owe the dedication of the greatest part of his immense fortune to charitable purposes, to the indiscreet officiousness of his maid servant in interfering with the mending of the pavement before the door. Guy had agreed to marry her, and preparatory to his nuptials had ordered the pavement before his door, which was in a neglected state, to be mended, as far as to a particular stone which he pointed out. The maid, while her master was out, innocently looking on the pavements at work, saw a broken place that they had not repaired, and mentioned it to them: but they told her that Mr. Guy had directed them not to go so far. Well, says she, do you mend it, tell him I bid you, and I know he will not be angry. It happened however that the poor girl presumed too much on her influence over her careful lover, with whom a few extraordinary shillings expence turned the scale totally against her: the men obeyed, Guy was enraged to find his orders exceeded, his matrimonial scheme was renounced, and so he built hospitals in his old age. In the year 1707 he built and furnished three wards on the north-side of the outer-court of St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, and gave 100*l.* to it annually for eleven years preceding the erection of his own hospital: and some time before his death erected the stately iron gate, with the large houses on each side, at the expence of about 3000*l.* He was 76 years of age when he formed the design of building the hospital contiguous to that of St. Thomas's, which bears his name, and lived to see it roofed in; dying in the year 1724. The charge of erecting this vast pile amounted to 18,793*l.* and he left 219,499*l.* to endow it; a much larger sum than had ever been dedicated to charitable uses in this kingdom by any one man. He erected an almshouse with a library at Tamworth

in Staffordshire, the place of his mother's nativity, and for which he was representative in parliament, for 14 poor men and women; and for their pensions, as well as for the putting out poor children apprentices, bequeathed 125 *l.* a year. Lastly, he bequeathed 1000 *l.* to every one who could prove themselves in any degree related to him.

GUYET (Francis) an eminent French critic, born of a good family at Angers in 1575. The time of his birth however came to be known only by his heirs; for he concealed his age with as much solicitude, as an antiquated virgin: and indeed is said hardly to have had a confident in any other thing. He was taken into the house of the duke d'Epemon as tutor to the abbot de Granselve, who was made cardinal de la Valette in 1621. His pupil conceiving a great esteem for him, carried him to Rome, and procured him a good benefice; but Guyet, being returned to Paris, preferring a private life to the house of a cardinal, pitched upon Burgundy college for his residence, where he devoted the remainder of his life to his studies. He applied himself principally to a work calculated to shew that the Latin tongue was derived from the Greek, and that all the primitive words in the latter were monosyllables: this however came to nothing; for the papers after his death were found without order or coherence. The most complete article found among his papers proved to be his notes upon Terence, which were afterward printed. He died in 1655, and was so happy as to acquire the credit of learning without publishing any thing.

GUYON (Johanna Mary Bouriers de la Mothe) a French lady, memorable for her writings and for her sufferings in the cause of Quietism, was descended from a noble family, and born at Montargis in 1648. She gave some extraordinary symptoms of illumination from her earliest infancy, and tried to take the veil before she was of age to

dispose of herself; but her parents obliged her to marry a gentleman to whom they had promised her. She was a widow at the age of 28, when distinguishing herself in, and making many converts to, the way of contemplation and prayer, known by the name of Quietism, complaints were made of her spiritualism; and she was confined by order of the king, and severely examined for eight months. She was discharged, but afterward involved in the persecution of the abp. of Cambray, and thrown into the Bastile, where she underwent many rigorous examinations; but nothing being made out against her, she once more obtained her liberty, and lived private to her death in 1717. She spent her latter years in mystical reveries, covering her tables, ceilings, and every thing that would receive them, with the fallies of a visionary imagination. Her pious verses were collected after her death in 5 vols. intituled *Cantiques Spirituels ou d'Emblemes sur l'Amour Divin*. Her publications were, the *Moyen court et tres facile de fair Oraisons*; and *Le Cantique des Cantiques de Salomon interpretes, selon le Sens Mystique*: which were condemned by the abp. of Paris.

GYMNOSOPHISTS. Thus the Greeks have called those philosophers, who used to go naked. There were some of them in Africa; but the most celebrated lived in India. The former dwelt on a mountain of Æthiopia pretty near the Nile, without house or cell. They were not united into a body, nor did they offer up sacrifices together, as those of India did; each of them had a little retreat for himself, in which he studied, and performed his devotions privately. These philosophers led a very frugal life, for they lived only upon such fruits as the earth produces without any tillage. The Gymnosophists of India were divided into Brachmans and Germanes and the more considerable of these last went under the name of Hylobians, because they dwelt in woods; they abstained from wine

and women; and it was by them that kings worshipped and prayed to the Deity. Next to them the physicians were esteemed, who did not lead a solitary life; but pretending, amongst other things, to have remedies for barrenness, people were glad to give them a lodging. Some of them pretended to predictions, and to great knowledge of the state of the dead. The Gymnosophists, generally speaking, have been an honour to their profession. The maxims and discourses which historians ascribe to them favour of nothing that is rude and savage; on the contrary, they abound with a great many very reasonable observations, which shew a deep meditation. They kept up their dignity, for they would not even go to meet kings; but whoever wanted them was obliged to come or to send messengers to them. Their method of education is much celebrated by Apuleius. The doctrine of transmigration obliged them to eat nothing that had life, and made them extremely indifferent with regard to life themselves. To be sick was a shameful thing amongst them; so that to avoid this disgrace the sick used to burn themselves.

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HABBAKKUK, whose name signifies a Wrestler, was the 8th of the minor prophets. He must have prophesied before Zedekiah's reign, either in the first days of Manasseh, when right and justice were, as he complains, gone out of the land; or in the days of Amon, who worshipped the idols his father Manasseh had served in the beginning of his reign; for he predicted the ruin of the Jews by the Chaldeans. Accordingly he is placed between the prophecy of Nahum, contemporary with Manasseh, and that of Zephaniah, who lived under Josiah.

HABERT, bishop of Vabres, whom cardinal Richlieu made choice of to

confute Janfenius, wrote several books upon *Grace*, and translated the ceremonial of the Eastern church. Of his family was

HABERT (Susanna) the wonder of her age for her profound learning; who having lost her husband Charles du Jardin when she was but 24, continued a widow, and spent her time in learning Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Spanish, and Italian philosophy and divinity; so that she grew famous among the learned. She died in 1633, in the nunnery of the lady of Grace in Ville l'Eveque, where she had lived near 20 years.

HABINGTON (William) a famous English historian in the 17th century, educated at St. Omers and Paris. After his return he was instructed in history by his father. He died in 1654, and left several MSS. behind him. His printed works are poems under the title of *Castara*; *The Queen of Arragon*, a Tragi-comedy; *Observations upon History*; and *The History of Edward IV. King of England*, published at the desire of king Charles I.

HACKET (John) bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, was born in 1592. In 1623, he was made chaplain to James I. and prebendary of Lincoln: and soon after obtained the rectory of St. Andrew Holborn, with that of Cheam in Surrey; his patron telling him he intended Holborn for wealth and Cheam for health. In 1642 he was presented to a prebendary and residentiary, but was deprived of the enjoyment of them, as well as of St. Andrews, by the ensuing troubles. He then lived retired at Cheam with little disturbance, until he recovered his preferments by the restoration of Charles II. by whom he was preferred to the see of Litchfield and Coventry in 1661. Finding the beautiful cathedral of Litchfield almost battered to the ground, he in eight years finished a complete church superior to the former, at his own expence of 20,000 *l.* excepting 1000 *l.* he had from the dean and chapter, with what he could procure from private benefac-

benefactors. He laid out 1000*l.* on a prebendal house, his palaces at Litchfield and Eccleshall having been demolished during the civil wars: and beside these acts of munificence, left several other benefactions at his death in 1670. He published before he entered into orders, a comedy intituled *Loyola*, which was twice acted before king James I. and only one sermon afterward; but after his death there appeared *A Century of his Sermons on several remarkable subjects*, in folio, and *The Life of archbishop Williams*, in folio; which was abridged in 1700, by Ambrose Phillips.

HACKET (William) a famous English fanatic, who, after having committed the greatest debaucheries and villanies, set up for a prophet, and was joined by Edmund Coppinger and Henry Arthington, two men of some learning, the former under the title of the *Prophet of Mercy*, and the latter under the title of the *Prophet of Judgment*. This happened in 1592. They were summoned before the judges, and tried and condemned. Hacket was hanged and quartered; Coppinger starved himself in prison, and Arthington was pardoned. Hacket entertained a violent hatred against queen Elizabeth, and confessed to the judges that he had run a dagger through the heart of that queen's picture.

HADDON (Dr. Walter) a great restorer of the learned languages in England, was born in 1516. He distinguished himself particularly by writing Latin in a fine style, which he acquired by a constant study of Cicero. He was a strenuous promoter of the reformation under king Edward, and was therefore thought a proper person to succeed bp. Gardiner in the mastership of Trinity-hall Cambridge, on his deprivation. He lay concealed during the reign of queen Mary; but acquired the favour of Elizabeth, who constituted him one of the masters of the court of requests, and sent him one of the three agents to Bruges in 1566,

to restore commerce between England and the Netherlands. He was also engaged with Sir John Cheke, in drawing up in Latin, that useful code of ecclesiastical law, published in 1571 by the learned John Fox under the title of *Reformatio Legum ecclesiasticarum*: his other works are collected and published under the title of *Lucubrations*. He died in 1572.

HADRIAN (Publius Ælius) a Roman emperor, son to Ælius Hadrianus Afer. Trajan was one of his guardians, and he accompanied Trajan in his expeditions against the Daci. He commanded afterward the army in Pannonia with such good conduct, that he was made consul. After the siege of Atræ in Arabia, Trajan being sick, left him the command of the army. He had already given him the government of Syria, and finding that his death grew near, he adopted him at last. Hadrian having received at Antioch almost at the same time the news both of his adoption and of Trajan's death, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, in 117. One of the first things he did was to yield up all Trajan's conquests, being content that the river Euphrates should be the boundary of the empire. He came to Rome 118. The senate decreed him a triumph, and honoured him with the title of Father of his country; but he refused both, and required that Trajan's image should triumph. His remission to the people amounted to an immense sum. There are medals in which Hadrian is represented holding a flambeau in his hand to set fire to all those bonds which he had made void. He examined diligently into the conduct of governors, and left proofs of his liberality in all places. He visited the Gauls, Germany, and Britain, in which last country he caused a wall to be built. He went into Africa in 129, and travelled over Asia, where several kings came to pay their respects to him. He was seized with a dropsy, which vexed him to such a de-

a degree, that he became almost raving mad. A great number of physicians were sent for, and to the multitude of them he ascribed his death. He died at Baixæ in the 63d year of his age, having reigned 21 years. The Latin verses he addressed to his soul have been much criticized and variously interpreted. There are some fragments of his Latin poems extant, and there are Greek verses of his in the Anthology. He had great wit and an extensive memory. He understood the sciences perfectly well, but was very jealous of those that excelled in the arts. He was also cruel, envious, and lascivious. He built several temples to himself as he passed through Asia. It is not in the least probable that he designed them for Jesus Christ. Antoninus obtained his apotheosis, and prevented the rescission of his acts, which the senate once intended.

HADRIAN, cardinal priest, of the title of St. Chrysogonus, was a native of Cornetto in Tuscany. Innocent VIII sent him nuncio into Scotland, and into France; and after he had been clerk and treasurer of the apostolic chamber, pope Alexander VI. whose secretary he had been, honoured him with the cardinal's hat. His life was a continued scene of odd alterations. He narrowly escaped death the day Alexander VI. poisoned himself by mistake. Afterward he drew upon himself the hatred of Julius II. so that he was obliged to go and hide himself in the mountains of Trent. Having been recalled by Leo X. he was so ungrateful, that he engaged in a conspiracy against him. The pope pardoned his fault; but the cardinal durst not trust to this; he made his escape, and it could never be known exactly what was become of him. He was one of the first that effectually reformed the Latin style. He studied Cicero with great success, and made a great many excellent observations on the propriety of the Latin tongue. The treatise he composed *de Sermone La-*

tino is a proof of this. He had begun a Latin translation of the Old Testament. He wrote *De vera Philosophia*. This treatise was printed at Cologne 1548.

HADRIAN IV. pope in the 12th century, was the only Englishman who ever had the honour to sit in the papal chair. He was born at Langley in Hertfordshire, and his proper name was Nicholas Brekespere: being refused by the abbot when he desired to take the habit in the monastery of St. Albans, he went to Paris, where he applied to his studies with great assiduity, and made a suitable proficiency. He became abbot of the monastery of St. Rufus in Provence; and pope Eugenius III. created him cardinal bishop of Alba in 1146. Eugenius sent him legate to Denmark and Norway, where by his fervent preaching he converted those barbarous nations to the Christian faith, and erected Upsal into an archiepiscopal see: he was received on his return with great honour; and Anastasius, who succeeded Eugenius, happening to die at this time, he was unanimously chosen to the holy see, 1154. When a deputation was sent to congratulate him by our Henry II. he granted considerable privileges to the monastery of St. Albans, particularly an exemption from all episcopal jurisdiction, excepting to the see of Rome. When Frederic king of the Romans, concluded a peace with Hadrian, he held the pope's stirrup while he mounted his horse; and his holiness placed the Imperial crown on his head in St. Peter's church. He built and fortified several castles, and left the papal dominions, when he died in 1159, in a more flourishing condition than he found them.

HADRIAN VI. pope, was born at Utrecht in 1459. His father was not able to maintain him at school, but he got a place at Louvain in a college in which a certain number of scholars were maintained *gratis*. It is reported that

that he used to read in the night-time by the light of the lamps in the churches or streets. He made a considerable progress in all the sciences; led an exemplary life; and there never was a man less intriguing and forward than he was. He took his degree of doctor of divinity at Louvain; was soon after made canon of St. Peter's, and professor of divinity at Utrecht, and then dean of St. Peter's and vice-chancellor of the university. He was obliged to leave an academical life to be tutor to the archduke Charles. This young prince made no great progress under him: however, never was a tutor more considerably rewarded; for it was by Charles V.'s credit he was raised to the papal throne. Leo X. had given him the cardinal's hat in 1517. After this pope's death several cabals in the conclave ended in the election of Hadrian, with which the people of Rome were very much displeased. He would not change his name, and in every thing he shewed a great dislike for all ostentation and sensual pleasures, though such an aversion had been long ago out of date. He was very partial to Charles V. and did not enjoy much tranquillity under the triple crown. But though he owed his preferment to learning, he was not very favourable to men of letters. He lamented much the wicked morals of the clergy, and wished to establish a reformation of manners among them.

HAGGAI, whose name signifies Joy, the 10th in order of the smaller prophets. He began to prophecy in the second year of king Darius; but what Darius is uncertain. Most interpreters assert it was Darius son of Hydaspes, who reigned 532 years before Christ.

HALLAN (Bernard de Girard) after having made an early figure as a poet and a translator, he applied to writing history with such success, that Charles IX. made him historiographer

of France in 1571. His history extends from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. There had never been published before a complete history of France in the French tongue. Henry III. in recompense for this history, with which he was highly pleased, bestowed considerable favours on him. He promised to Henry IV. to continue his history, but did not. He was very much criticized, and gave haughty answers to his censurers.

HAINES (Joseph) a person eminent toward the close of the last century, as a low comedian, and for his great facetiousness and ready wit. The place or time of his birth are not recorded; but he was educated in the school of St. Martin's in the fields, where his quick parts procured him the notice of some gentlemen who sent him to Queen's college Oxford. Here he gained the esteem of Sir Joseph Williamson, who being appointed secretary of state, took Haines as his Latin secretary; but taciturnity not being among his virtues, he lost that employment for suffering the secrets of his office to transpire. Sir William nevertheless recommended him to the heads of the university of Cambridge, where he was kindly received; he however soon threw away his cap and band to join a company of strollers at Stourbridge fair: his merit on the stage quickly promoted him to the theatre in Drury-lane; and his humour to the best of company. He was even taken to France by one of our ambassadors whose name is not mentioned, as a companion; where he assumed the title of count, which his companions continued to him on his return; he then continued on the stage until his death in 1701. He wrote a comedy called *The Fatal Mistake*, which was quite devoid of that humour which enlivened his conversation; nor are his prologues and epilogues on paper entitled to that applause his own delivery procured them.

them. The reader will find him celebrated in the works of his kindred genius Tom Brown.

HAKLUYT (Richard) prebendary of Westminster and famous for his knowledge in the naval history of England, was born in Herefordshire in 1553. He turned his thoughts early to geographical studies, so that he was chosen to read public lectures in them at Oxford; and was the first man there who introduced maps, globes, and other instruments of that sort into the public schools. In 1582 he published a small *Collection of Voyages and Discoveries*; and going two years after as chaplain to Sir Edward Stafford our ambassador to France, he met with and published there, a MS. containing *The notable History of Florida*; by captain Loudouniere, and other French adventurers. He returned in the memorable year 1588, when he applied himself to collect, translate, and digest, all the voyages, journals, letters, instructions, &c. that he could procure; which he published in one vol. folio, in 1589, dedicated to Sir Francis Walsingham, who was the principal patron and promoter of the undertaking: and to this he afterward added two other volumes. He died in 1616, and his MSS. remains, which might have filled a fourth volume, falling into the hands of Mr. Purchas, were incorporated by him in his collection.

HALDE (John Baptist du) a learned French jesuit born at Paris in 1674. He was extremely well versed in Asiatic geography, and we have of his compilation a work intitled *Grand Description de la Chine & de la Tartarie*, from original memoirs of the jesuitical missionaries, in 4 vols. folio. He was also concerned in a collection of letters begun by father Gobien, called *Des Lettres Edifiantes*, in 18 vols. and published some Latin poems and orations. He died in 1743.

HALE (Sir Matthew) lord chief justice of the king's-bench in the reign

of Charles II. was reformed from the levities of his youth by Mr. John Glanvill, serjeant at law. He applied to the study of the law, and entered into Lincoln's-inn. Noy, the attorney-general took early notice of him, and directed him in his studies. Mr. Selden took much notice of him, and it was this acquaintance that first set Mr. Hale on a more enlarged pursuit of learning, which he had before confined to his own profession. During the civil wars he behaved so well as to gain the esteem of both parties. He was employed in his practice by all the king's party; and was appointed by the parliament one of the commissioners to treat with the king. The murder of king Charles gave him very sensible regret. However, he took the engagement, and was appointed, with several others, to consider of the reformation of the law. In 1653 he was by writ made serjeant at law, and soon after appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas. Upon the death of Oliver Cromwell he refused to accept of the new commission offered him by Richard his successor. He was returned one of the knights of Gloucestershire in the parliament which called home Charles II. Soon after he was made lord chief baron of the exchequer; and in this post he continued eleven years with great applause. In 1671 he was advanced to be lord chief justice of the King's bench. Four years and a half after this promotion his health obliged him to resign this post, and he died the December following. He wrote several books, moral, physical, and divine, justly esteemed.

HALES (John) one of the most learned and judicious divines of the church of England, seldom mentioned without the title of *ever memorable*, was bred at Oxford, and chosen fellow of Merton-college in 1605. In 1612 he was appointed Greek professor. In 1618 he went into Holland chaplain to Sir Dudley Carlton, ambassador from

from king James I. to the United Provinces, at the time of the synod of Dort. The letters which he wrote on this occasion to Sir Dudley, who sent him to Dort to inform him of what passed in that assembly, have been published. In his younger years he was a Calvinist; but upon hearing Episcopius reason, he bid adieu to John Calvin. He entertained principles of peace and concord about church matters, as appeared chiefly in a *Traët*, which he wrote at the request and for the use of his friend Mr. Chillingworth, *concerning Schism*. Abp. Laud, was displeased with several things in it, yet had so high an opinion of him, that he used his assistance in preparing the second edition of his answer to Fisher the Jesuit, and did not oppose his preferment to a canonry of Windsor. When the king and court resided at Windsor, his polite conversation was much sought after by noblemen and courtiers. After the civil war broke out he was ejected from his canonry at Windsor, and was obliged to sell his library, which cost him 2500*l.* for 700*l.* which money he shared with several ministers, scholars, and others, who had been deprived of their subsistence. He accepted of a small salary to instruct the son of Mrs. Salter, who lived near Eaton. At last Dr. King, the suffering bishop of Chichester, together with several of his relations, retiring to the house of this gentlewoman, they formed a kind of college there, and had the prayers, sacraments, &c. according to the orders of the church of England, in which Mr. Hales officiated as chaplain. Afterward a declaration being published prohibiting all persons from harbouring malignants, i. e. Royalists, he left that family, and retired to Eaton, where he lodged in the house of a widow whose husband had been his servant. In this obscure retreat he was reduced to extreme want, and died in 1656, aged

72. Several pieces of his have been published since his death.

HALES (Dr. Stephen) a celebrated philosophical divine, was born of a good family in Kent, his grandfather having been created a baronet by Charles II. The bent of his genius to natural philosophy appeared very early; botany was his first study, in which he took infinite pains; and made a good progress in chemistry: he constantly attended Vigain's lectures in the cloisters of Queen's college Cambridge, and went himself through the process of most of Boyle's experiments. But what made him most remarkable at the university was the invention of a machine of brass to demonstrate the planetary motions, nearly the same with the orrery afterward invented by Mr. Rowley. His skill in science soon distinguished him in the learned world, he obtained a doctor's degree, became a member of the royal society, and soon after received the thanks of that learned body for experiments communicated to them on the nature of vegetation. In the year 1741 he first published his invention of ventilators, to clear foul air out of prisons, ships, and other close places, the utility of which to prevent infection is now well known: and many other schemes of his for the benefit of mankind, are to be found in the Philosophical Transactions, which he chose for his vehicle of communication to the public. Dr. Hales spent the latter part of his life chiefly at his parsonage at Teddington near Hampton court; where he was honoured with the friendship of some of the greatest men in the nation: the late prince Frederic would often take a pleasure in surprising him in his laboratory. He died at 84 years of age in 1761.

HALI-BEIGH, first Dragoman or interpreter at the Grand Seignior's court in the 17th century, was born a Christian in Poland. But having been taken by the Tartars when he was young,

young, they sold him to the Turks, who brought him up in their religion in the seraglio. His name, in his native country, was Bobowski. He learnt many languages, and Sir Paul Ricaut owns he was indebted to him for several things which he relates in his *Present state of the Ottoman Empire*. He held a great correspondence with the English, who persuaded him to translate some books into the Turkish language; and he had a mind to return into the bosom of the Christian church, but died before he could accomplish this design. Dr. Hyde published his book *Of the Liturgy of the Turks, their Pilgrimages to Mecca, their Circumcision and visiting of the Sick*. He translated the Catechism of the church of England, and the Bible into the Turkish language. The MS. is lodged in the library of Leyden. He wrote likewise a Turkish grammar and dictionary.

HALL (Joseph) one of the most illustrious prelates that were in England in the 17th century, was first professor of rhetoric in the university of Cambridge, and then successively, rector of Halsted, dean of Worcester, bishop of Exeter, and lastly of Norwich. His works testify his zeal against popery, and are much esteemed. He lamented the divisions of the Protestants, and wrote something concerning the means of putting an end to them. July 1616 he attended the embassy of lord Doncaster into France, and upon his return was appointed by his majesty to be one of the divines who should attend him into Scotland. In 1618 he was sent to the synod of Dort with other divines, and pitched upon to preach a Latin sermon before that assembly. But being obliged to return from thence before the synod broke up, on account of his health, he was by the states presented with a gold medal. Among other writings of his there is a piece dedicated to the nobility of England, against travelling,

as it is commonly undertaken by the gentlemen of our nation. His *Mundus idem & alter*, is an ingenious learned fiction, in which he describes the wicked morals of several nations.

HALLE (Peter) professor of canon-law in the university of Paris, was born at Bayeux in Normandy in 1611. Beside the *Canonical Institutions*, which he published in 1685, he wrote for the use of his pupils several tracts upon the civil and canon laws; as concerning councils, the pope's authority, the regale, simony, usury, censures, regular persons, ecclesiastical benefices, matrimony, last wills and testaments, &c. He had published in 1655 a collection of Latin poems and orations. He died in 1689.

HALLEY (Dr. Edmund) a most eminent English astronomer and philosopher, born at London in 1656. He obtained of Charles II. a recommendation to the East India company to supply him with an opportunity of going to the island of St. Helena to make a catalogue of the southern stars that do not rise above our horizon. On this voyage he embarked in 1676, and returning in two years, presented his observations to the king. In 1679 he was deputed by the royal society to go to Dantzick to determine a dispute between Mr. Hevelius the consul there, and Mr. Hook about the preference of plain or glass sights in telescopic instruments. In 1683 he published his *Theory of the variation of the magnetical Compass*, wherein he supposes the globe of the earth to be one great magnet, having four magnetical poles or points of attraction. To obviate the objections this theory was liable to, he obtained of king William the command of a vessel, and made several voyages to observe the variations of the compass, and for other scientific purposes. He lost the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford in 1691, because he would not profess his belief of the Christian religion;

ligion; though he obtained that of geometry in 1703. In 1713 he was appointed secretary to the royal society, but succeeding Mr. Flamstead in the royal observatory at Greenwich in 1719, he soon after resigned the former employment. He died in 1742.

HAMADRYADES, in the heathen mythology, nymphs, whose fate depended on some trees, with which they were born and died. It was chiefly with the oaks that they had so near a relation.

HAMBDEN (John) of an ancient family at Hambden in Buckinghamshire, was born in 1594. From the university he went to the inns of court, where he made a considerable progress in the study of the law. He was chosen to serve in the parliament, which began at Westminster Feb. 5, 1626; and served all the succeeding parliaments during the reign of Charles I. In 1636 he became universally known by his refusal to pay ship-money, as an illegal tax; upon which he was prosecuted; and his carriage throughout this agitation gained him a great character. When the long parliament began, the eyes of all men were fixed upon him as their *Pater Patriæ*. January 3d, 1642, the king ordered articles of high-treason and other misdemeanors to be prepared against lord Kimbolton, Mr. Hambden, and four other members of the house of commons, and went to that house to seize them, but they were then retired; Mr. Hambden afterward made a speech in the house to clear himself of the charge against him. In the beginning of the wars he commanded a regiment of foot, and did good service to the parliament at the battle of Edge-hill. He received a mortal wound in an engagement with prince Rupert in Chalgrave-field in Oxfordshire, and died in 1643. He is said to have had the art of Socrates to a great degree, of interrogating, and under the notion of doubts insinuating objections; so that he infused his own

opinions into those from whom he pretended to learn and receive them. He was a very wise man, and of great parts, and possessed with the most absolute spirit of popularity, to govern the people, that ever was in any country. He was master over all his appetites and passions, and had thereby a great power over other men's. He was of an industry and vigilance not to be tired out; of parts not to be imposed upon by the most subtle; and of courage equal to his best parts.

HAMEL (John Baptiste du) a very learned French philosopher and writer in the 17th century. At 18 he wrote a treatise in which he explained in a very simple manner Theodosius's three books of Spherics; to which he added a tract upon trigonometry extremely perspicuous, and designed as an introduction to astronomy. Natural philosophy, as it was then taught, was only a collection of vague, knotty, and barren questions; when our author undertook to establish it upon right principles, and published his *Astronomia Physica*. In 1666 Mr. Colbert proposed to Lewis XIV a scheme, which was approved of by his Majesty, for establishing a royal academy of sciences, and appointed our author secretary of it. He has published a great many books. He died at Paris in 1706, of mere old age, being almost 83. Such reverence had his excellent character gained even among strangers, that while he was in England, the English Roman Catholics used to say, *Let us go to hear mass said by the holy priest*. He was regius professor of philosophy, in which post he was succeeded by Mr. Varignon. He wrote Latin with purity and elegance.

HAMMOND (Dr. Henry) one of the most learned divines of the 17th century, bred at Oxford, from which he proceeded doctor of divinity in 1638. In 1643 he was named one of the assembly of divines, but he did not sit among them. He adhered zealously to the royal family. At the opening

of the year 1660, when every thing visible tended to the Restoration of the royal family, the doctor was desired by the bishops to repair to London, to assist there in the compofure of the breaches of the church, his station in which was designed to be the bishopric of Worcester; but on the 4th of April he was seized by a fit of the stone, of which he died on the 25th of that month, aged 55. He had a great esteem for the works of Grotius, and made great use of them in his own, which are highly esteemed and useful.

HANDEL (George Frederic) an illustrious master of music born at Halle in upper Saxony in 1684. His father intended him for the study of the civil law, but his native genius for music not being to be checked was at length cherished. He travelled for improvement and signalized himself very early; but having a strong spirit of independency, he refused the greatest offers, to keep himself free from being cramped by particular attachments. At length he accepted a pension from the elector of Hanover, but on a second visit to England the solicitations of our nobility, and a pension from queen Anne, detained him; so that when the elector succeeded to the crown of England, Handel durst not appear at court, until his own abilities and powerful intercession reinstated him in the king's favour. He directed the English operas for a number of years, until his quarrel with Senesino the favourite singer produced a musical schism that proved unfavourable to him for a while, and occasioned his going over to Dublin. On his return he conducted his oratorios at Covent Garden with unrivalled success, to his death in 1759. He reformed the music of the English stage, and was no less noted as an epicure for his inordinate stomach, than famous for the harmony of his compositions.

HANMER (Sir Thomas) son of William Hanmer Esq; succeeded to

the title and estate of his uncle Sir John Hanmer of Hanmer in Shropshire, bart. and was chosen speaker of the house of commons in 1713. He declined all other honours and emoluments, and when he retired from public business he prepared a correct edition of Shakespeare's dramatic works, which he presented to the university of Oxford, where it was elegantly printed in 4to, with engravings in 1744 at his own expence. He died in 1746.

HANNIBAL, the great Carthaginian general, was the son of Hamilcar, a captain; who made him swear upon the altar, that he would never be reconciled to the Romans. At 26 years of age he took upon him the command of the army, after the taking of Salamanca and Saguntum in Spain. He defeated the Gauls, and passed the Alps in spite of the snow and Publius Cornelius. He took Turin, and defeated Cornelius Scipio, with his colleague Sempronius Longus. Next year he overthrew Flaminius near the lake Trasymene, with the slaughter of 15000 men. Fabius Maximus wearied him with his delays; but he overthrew Terentius Varro at Cannæ, with 40000 foot, 2700 horse, and the flower of the Roman gentry; so that had Hannibal gone straight to Rome, he had certainly ruined the Roman commonwealth: but going to Capua, where he wintered, the delights of the place debauched his whole army, while the Romans recovered from the consternation, which the loss of these battles had cast them into. When Fabius the Roman commander always declined to hazard a battle, he came before Rome, which moved them so little, that they sent forces the same day into Spain, and sold that very spot of ground where his army encamped; while the rains forced him to raise the siege. Two years after the proconsul Marcellus gave him battle, though with different success; upon which Hannibal retired, saying, *What shall I do with this man, who can neither conquer nor be conquered.* Nero having

having defeated Asdrubal, Hannibal's brother, and thrown his head into his camp; Hannibal said. He doubted no longer of the ruin of Carthage. He was also defeated by Sempronius Gracchus, and at Eumenes; and treating of a peace with Scipio, who beset Carthage, they came to a battle, which Hannibal lost, with 20,000 of his men killed, and as many taken. At last, fearing to fall into the hands of the Romans, he poisoned himself, ante ch. 183, aged 64. However, the manner of his death, as well as his character, are variously reported by historians.

HANNO, general of the Carthaginians, was commanded to sail round Africa. He entered into the ocean by the strait which we call of Gibraltar, and discovered several countries. He would have continued his navigation, had it not been for want of provisions. He wrote an account of his voyage, which was often quoted, but not much credited. Sigismund Gelenius published it in Greek at Basil by Frobenius 1533. He lived, according to Pliny, when the affairs of the Carthaginians were in the most flourishing condition. But this is a very indeterminate expression.

HARDING (John) born of an ancient family in the 15th century, was bred a soldier and served in the wars with Scotland; from whence he brought many records and other evidences of the solemn submissions of the kings of Scotland to those of England. He wrote *A Chronicle of the Kings of England from Brute to Edward IV.*

HARDOUIN (John) a learned French Jesuit in the beginning of the 18th century, known by the remarkable paradoxes he advanced in his writings; this in particular, That all the works of the ancient, profane, and ecclesiastical writers, except Cicero's works, Virgil's Georgics, Horace's satires and epistles, and Pliny's natural history, are mere forgeries.

HARDWICKE; see YORK.

VOL. I.

HARE (Francis) a learned prelate and one of the ablest antagonists of bp. Hoadley in the Bangorian controversy, was intrusted by the great duke of Marlborough with the tuition of his only son the marquis of Blandford and appointed by him chaplain general to the army. He afterward obtained the deanery of Winchester, and finally the bishopric of Chichester; which he held to his death in 1740. About the latter end of queen Anne's reign he published a remarkable pamphlet intitled *The Difficulties and Discouragements which attend the study of the Scriptures in the way of private judgment*; in order to shew, that since such a study of the scriptures is mens indispensable duty, it concerns all Christian societies to remove such discouragements. Beside his writing in the Bangorian controversy, he published *An edition of Terence*, with notes; and *The book of Psalms in the Hebrew, put into the original poetical metre*. In this last work the bp. pretends to have discovered the Hebrew metre which was supposed to be lost; but his hypothesis, though it is not without its advocates, yet has been disputed by several learned men, particularly by Dr. Lowth.

HARIOT (Thomas) an eminent English mathematician in the 17th century, born and bred at Oxford. He was early introduced to and esteemed by Sir Walter Raleigh, who sent him in 1585, with his first colony, to Virginia, of which country he wrote an account. Upon his return to England, Sir Walter introduced him into the acquaintance of Henry earl of Northampton, who, for his parts, allowed him a pension; as he did likewise smaller ones to Mr. Robert Hues and Mr. Walter Warner, two other mathematicians, who with our author were the earl's constant companions, when he was committed to the tower for life in 1606, and were usually called the earl's *Magi*. It is said, that he had made a philosophical the-

ology, wherein he had cast off the Old Testament.

HARLEY (Robert) earl of Oxford and Mortimer, was the eldest son of Sir Edward Harley, and born in 1661. At the Revolution Sir Edward and his son raised a troop of horse at their own expence, and after the accession of king William and queen Mary, he obtained a seat in parliament. His promotions were rapid; in 1702 he was chosen speaker of the house of commons, in 1704 he was sworn of queen Anne's privy council, and the same year made secretary of state: in 1706 he acted as one of the commissioners for the treaty of union; and in 1710 was appointed a commissioner of the treasury and chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer. A daring attempt was made on his life March 8, 1711 by the marquis of Guiscard a French papist, who when under an examination before a committee of the privy council, stabbed him with a penknife. Of this wound however he soon recovered, and was the same year created earl of Oxford, and lord high treasurer, which office he resigned just before the queen's death. He was impeached of high treason in 1715, and committed to the tower, but was cleared by trial; and died in 1724. His character has been variously represented, but cannot be discussed in these narrow limits; he was not only an encourager of literature, but the greatest collector in his time of curious books and MSS. his collection of which makes a capital part of the British Museum.

HAROLD, king of England, called Harefoot, was son to Canute I. though some say he was spurious. Accordingly, when he was proclaimed king at Oxford, Alnot then abp. refused to deliver up the regal habiliments to any but the sons of Emma; so that Hardi Canute, then in Denmark, son to the late king by Emma, was to

have the west and south part of the kingdom; but Harold having the power in his own hands, made it his business to secure the whole. To get his two half brothers, Edward and Alfred, into his power, he forged a letter in the name of Emma, inviting them into England; accordingly Alfred came; and it was his fate to fall into the hands of earl Godwin, sent on purpose to betray him. He was carried bound to Ely, had his eyes put out by the way, and he died soon after in the monks custody. Emma fled immediately to Baldwin earl of Flanders. Harold died shortly after, and was buried at Winchester, in the 5th year of his reign. His successor was the said Hardi Canute.

HAROLD II. king of England, after Edward the Confessor, an. 1066, who leaving no issue, Harold the son of earl Godwin encouraged by his great power and popularity, stepped into the vacant throne. Immediately he became courteous to the good, discountenanced the bad; made good laws, and repealed the rest, &c. In the mean time Tosti, Harold's elder brother, did his utmost to dethrone him; but was soon forced to seek shelter at the court of Malcolm king of Scots. Harold had been at the court of William duke of Normandy, where he was forced to promise upon oath to procure him the kingdom upon king Edward's decease; and the duke's daughter, too young for marriage, was betrothed to him. He hearing that Harold had taken the crown sent to remind him of his oath. Harold replied, that his daughter being dead, he was absolved from his promise: upon this the duke landed with a fleet of 900 sail at Pevense, Sept. 8, 1066. The 14th of October they met at a place nine miles from Hastings, since called Battlefield. The fight was obstinate, till the Normans feigning a retreat, the English broke their ranks to pursue. At last, an arrow killing king

king Harold, determined the victory on the side of the Normans. See WILLIAM the Conqueror.

HARPALUS, a Greek astronomer, corrected Cleostratus's cycle, but by another which also wanted to be corrected by Meton, in the 4th year of the 82d olympiad. The cycle of Cleostratus consisted of a Revolution of eight years. Harpalus invented the cycle of nine years.

HARPIES, three sisters, named Aello, Ocypete, and Celæna, daughters of Neptune and the Earth. They are said to live partly by earth, and partly by sea, and were feigned to be fowls with a virgin's face and bears ears; their bodies like vultures, and hands like their talons.

HARPOCRATION (Valerius) a celebrated ancient rhetorician of Alexandria, who has left us an excellent *Lexicon upon the ten orators of Greece*. Aldus first published this lexicon in the Greek at Venice in 1603; many learned men have laboured upon it, but the best edition was given by James Gronovius at Leyden in 1696.

HARRINGTON (Sir John) one of the most ingenious English poets of his time, was the son of John Harrington, Esq; who was committed to the Tower by queen Mary for holding a correspondence with her sister Elizabeth; who when she came to the crown, stood godmother to this son. Before he was 30, he published a translation of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, a work by which he was principally known; for though he afterward published some epigrams, his talent did not seem to have lain that way. He was created knight of the Bath by James I. and presented a MS. to prince Henry levelled chiefly against the married bps. He is supposed to have died about the latter end of James's reign.

HARRINGTON (James) a most eminent English writer in the 17th century, bred at Oxford, travelled into Holland, France, Denmark, and Germany, and learned the languages

of those countries. Upon his return to England he was admitted one of the privy-chamber extraordinary to the king. He served the king with great fidelity, and made use of his interest with his friends in parliament to procure matters to be accommodated with all parties. The king loved his company, excepting when the conversation happened to turn upon commonwealths. He found means to see the king at St. James's, and attended him on the scaffold, where, or a little before, he received a token of his majesty's affection. After this king's death he wrote his *Oceana*, a kind of political romance in imitation of Plâto's Commonwealth; which he dedicated to Oliver Cromwell. It is said, that when Oliver perused it, he declared that "the gentleman had wrote very well, "but must not think to cheat him "out of his power and authority; for "that what he had won by the sword, "he would not suffer himself to be "scribbled out of." This work of his was attacked by several writers, against whom he defended it. Beside his writings to promote republican principles, he instituted likewise a nightly meeting of several ingenious men in the New-Palace Yard, at Westminster, which club was called the *Rota*, and continued till the secluded members of parliament being restored by general Monk, all their models vanished. In 1661 he was committed to the Tower for treasonable designs and practices; and, chancellor Hyde, at a conference with the Lords and Commons, charged him with being concerned in a plot. But a committee of Lords and Commons could make nothing of that plot. He was conveyed to St. Nicolas island, and from thence to Plymouth, where he fell into an uncommon disorder of imagination. Having obtained his liberty by means of the earl of Bath, he was carried to London. He died in 1677. A sumptuous edition is lately published of all his most excellent works.

HARRISON (John) a most accurate mechanic, the celebrated inventor and maker of the famous *Time-keeper* for ascertaining the longitude at sea, and also of the compound, or as it is commonly called, the gridiron pendulum; was born at Foulby, in the parish of Wragby, near Pontefract in Yorkshire, in 1693. The vigor of his natural abilities, if not even strengthened by the want of education, which confined his attention to few objects, at least amply compensated the deficiencies of it; as fully appeared from the astonishing progress he made in that branch of mechanics to which he devoted himself. His father was a carpenter, in which profession the son assisted; occasionally also, according to the miscellaneous practice of country artists, surveying land, and repairing clocks and watches. He was, from his early childhood attached to any machinery moving by wheels, as appeared while he lay sick of the small-pox, about the 6th year of his age; when he had a watch placed open upon his pillow to amuse himself by contemplating on the movement. In 1700, he removed with his father to Barrow in Lincolnshire, where, though his opportunities of acquiring knowledge were very few, he eagerly improved every incident from which he might collect information; frequently employing all, or great part of his nights, in writing, or drawing: and he always acknowledged his obligations to a clergyman who came every Sunday to officiate in the neighbourhood, who lent him a MS. copy of professor Saunderson's Lectures; which he carefully and neatly transcribed, with all the diagrams. His native genius exerted itself superior to these solitary disadvantages; for in the year 1726, he had constructed two clocks, mostly of wood, in which he applied the escapement and compound pendulum of his own invention: these surpassed every thing then made, scarcely erring a second in a month. In 1728, he came up to London with

the drawings of a machine for determining the longitude at sea; in expectation of being enabled to execute one by the board of longitude. Upon application to Dr. Halley, he referred him to Mr. George Graham; who discovering he had uncommon merit, advised him to make his machine before he applied to the board of longitude. He returned home to perform this task, and in 1735, came to London again with his *first machine*; with which he was sent to Lisbon the next year for a trial of its properties. In this short voyage he corrected the dead reckoning about a degree and a half, a success that proved the means of his receiving both public and private encouragement. About the year 1739, he completed his *second machine*, of a construction much more simple than the former, and which answered much better: this, though not sent to sea, recommended Mr. Harrison yet stronger to the patronage of his private friends and of the public. His *third machine*, which he produced in 1749, was still less complicated than the second, and superior in accuracy, as erring only three or four seconds in a week. This he conceived to be the ne plus ultra of his attempts; but in an endeavour to improve pocket watches, he found the principles he applied, to surpass his expectations so much, as to encourage him to make his *fourth Time-keeper*, which is in the form of a pocket watch, about six inches in diameter. With this Time-keeper his son made two voyages, the one to Jamaica, and the other to Barbadoes; in both which experiments it corrected the longitude within the nearest limits required by the act of the 12th of queen Anne: and the inventor therefore, at different times, though not without infinite trouble, received the proposed reward of 20,000 £. These four machines were given up to the board of longitude. The three former were not of any use, as all the advantages gained by making them, were comprehended

prehended in the last : they were worthy however of being carefully preserved as mechanical curiosities, in which might be traced the gradations of ingenuity, executed with the most delicate workmanship ! whereas, they now lie totally neglected, in the royal observatory at Greenwich. The fourth machine, emphatically distinguished by the name of the *Time keeper*, has been copied by the ingenious Mr. Kendal ; and that duplicate, during a three years circumnavigation of the globe, in the southern hemisphere with captain Cook, answered as well as the original. The latter part of Mr. Harrison's life, was employed in making a *fifth improved Time keeper*, on the same principles with the preceding one ; which at the end of a ten weeks trial, in 1772, at the king's private observatory at Richmond, erred only $4\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. Within a few years of his death, his constitution visibly declined, and he had frequent fits of the gout, a disorder that never attacked him before his 77th year : he died at his house in Red-Lion Square, London, on the 24th of March, 1776, aged 83. The recluse manner of his life in the unremitted pursuit of his favourite object, was by no means calculated to qualify him as a man of the world ; and the many discouragements he encountered in soliciting the legal reward of his labours, still less disposed him to accommodate himself to the humours of mankind. In conversing on his profession, he was clear, distinct, and modest, yet like many other meer mechanics, found a difficulty in delivering his meaning by writing ; in which he adhered to a peculiar and uncouth phraseology. This was but too evident in his *Description concerning such Mechanism as will afford a nice or true Mensuration of Time*, &c. 8vo. 1775 ; which his well known mechanical talents will induce the Public to account for from his unacquaintance with letters, from his advanced age, and attendant mental infirmities ; a

mong which may be ranked his obstinate refusal to accept of any assistance whatever in this publication. This small work includes also an account of his new musical scale ; or mechanical division of the octave, according to the proportion which the radius and diameter of a circle, have respectively to the circumference. He had, in his youth, been the leader of a distinguished band of church-fingers ; had a very delicate ear for music ; and his experiments on sound, with a most curious monochord of his own improvement, are reported to have been not less accurate than those he was engaged in for the mensuration of time.

HARTUNGUS (John) born in 1505, studied at Heidelberg ; entered into the army, returned to the muses, and was made professor of Greek in that university ; where he lived with reputation till the Protestant religion was established in the Palatinate in 1546. He was honourably distinguished among the professors at Friburg, and had many pupils. He read lectures on Homer and some other poets, and wrote very good books ; such as *Chiliades locorum Homericorum*. His Latin translation of Apollonius's *Argonauts* is not much esteemed.

HARVEY (Dr. William) an eminent English physician in the 17th century, was incorporated doctor of physic in Cambridge, afterward admitted into the college of physicians in London, and was appointed lecturer of anatomy and chirurgery in that college. In these lectures he opened his discovery relating to the circulation of the blood ; which, after a variety of experiments, he communicated to the world, in his *Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis & Sanguinis*. He was physician to king James I. and to king Charles I. and adhered to the royal cause. His works have eternized his memory.

HATTON (Christopher) lord high-chancellor of England in queen Elizabeth's time, was born at Holndenby in Northamptonshire, and bred

to the law in the Inns of Court. The queen took notice of his comely person and graceful way of dancing at court: his abilities were above his learning, and this above his education; what he did was so just and discreet, and what he spoke so weighty, that he was chosen chancellor. His place was above his law, but not above his parts; he made use of Sir Richard Swall, doctor of the civil law, whose advice he followed in all matters of moment. His sentence was a law to the subject, and so wise, that his opinion was an oracle to the queen. Elizabeth called him to an account for an old debt, and rigorously demanded present payment; which startled him so, that he fell into a mortal disease. The queen, sorry for what she had done, brought him cordials with her own hands, but in vain. He died in 1591, and from him the present lord viscount Hatton is descended.

HAVERCAMP (Sigibert) a celebrated Dutch scholar and critic, professor of history, eloquence, and the Greek tongue at Leyden. He was particularly skilled in medals, and was the author of some esteemed works in that way, beside giving good and elegant editions of several Greek and Latin authors. He died at Leyden in 1742, aged 58.

HAWKESWORTH (Dr. John) was the son of a watch-chaser, and in the early part of his life, was clerk to a writing stationer. His abilities however relieved him from so dependent a situation, and were first exercised in a literary way, by assisting in conducting the *Gentleman's Magazine*, both before and after the death of Mr. Cave the first projector. He published in 1752, 3, and 4, those well-known periodical essays under the name of the *Adventurer*; now collected in 4 vols. 12mo. in which he was occasionally assisted by the rev. Mr. Joseph Warton and others: beside this, he was the editor of an edition of Swift's works; and made a new translation of Telema-

chus. The last work he was employed in, was to digest the southern voyages of commodore Byron, captains Wallis, Carteret, and Cook, which were published in three vols. 4to. 1773. The profits of this work being resigned to him by government, in satisfaction for his trouble, he sold the property for the extraordinary sum of 6000*l.* and became an East India director: but died in a few months after the publication.

HAYWARD (Sir John) an eminent English historian in the 17th century, educated at Cambridge. In 1599 he published, *The First Part of the Life and Reign of King Henry III.* on account of which he suffered a tedious imprisonment. In 1613 he published, *The Lives of the three Norman Kings.* He likewise published a discourse, intitled, *Of Supremacy in Affairs of Religion*; *The Reign of Edward VI.* and several other books. He died in 1627.

HEARNE (Thomas) a celebrated antiquarian, eminent for his writings and editions of MSS. His father was parish clerk of Little Waltham in Berkshire, where he was born in 1680. He had a liberal education by the patronage of a neighbouring gentleman; and even from a boy discovered a strong propensity to the study of antiquities. He did great services to the Bodleian library; and died in 1735: His inscription written by himself, is "Here lieth the body of Thomas Hearne, M. A. who studied and preserved antiquities."

HEATH (Nicholas) abp. of York, and lord chancellor of England in queen Mary's time, was born in London; he was bred in Christ's-college, and afterward made fellow of Clare-Hall, Cambridge. He was a wise and learned man, of great policy and great integrity; and so moderate, that in the disputation between the Papists and Protestants in the first of Queen Elizabeth, he was chosen one of the moderators, Sir Nicholas Bacon being the other; yet he would not take the oath

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oath of supremacy, and so was deprived. Whereupon he went to his own seat at Cobham in Surrey, where he spent his old age in a studious and religious manner, and received several visits from her majesty, who was sensible he acted from a principle of conscience. He died in 1566.

HEBE, daughter of Juno, without a father; was the goddess of youth, and cup-bearer to Jupiter, who afterward displaced her, and put Ganymede in her room. When Hercules was made a god, she was married to him, and then she restored Iolaus to his former youth.

HECATE, a goddess called Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate (or Proserpina) in hell. She was pictured with three heads, a dog's on the left, a nag's head on the right, and a wild boar's in the middle. She was skilful in poisons and their antidotes, having observed the virtues of herbs while she was hunting.

HECUBA, daughter of Dymas king of Thrace, and wife of Priam king of Troy; who, for railing at the Grecians, for sacrificing her daughter Polyxene, was turned into a bitch.

HECTOR, son of Priam, famous for his stout defence of Troy; he was slain by Achilles, who dragged his body thrice round the walls of the city, and then sold it to his father for a great ransom.

HEGESILOCHUS lived in the time of Philip, Alexander the Great's father, and was one of those who committed monstrous outrages in the island of Rhodes, when the democratical government there was changed into an aristocracy, by the credit of Mausolus king of Caria. It was then established as a rule, that the honour of women being staked at dice, the loser should be obliged to procure to the winner the lady who had been played for, and should employ all artifices to bring her into his arms. Hegesilochus was the person who played most often and most shamefully at this new game.

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His excesses rendered him so incapable of managing public affairs, that he lost his dignity, and his very friends contemned him.

HEGIRA, the epocha of the Mahometans, commencing with the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina; which happened in the 14th year of his mission, a. d. 622.

HEIDEGGER (John James) a person who, born among the mountains of Switzerland, amidst the greatest simplicity of nature, possessed the greatest essentials, taste, and inclinations, for the most elegant and refined pleasures. With these happy talents, which have ruined many other men, he came to England in the early part of the present century, and raised a vast fortune. It might be said that the English people appointed him director of their pleasures, he being for many years manager of the opera, ridotto, and of all the principal entertainments in London; in the course of which employment he was the author himself of four operas. He was caressed by the chief nobility; and being once at supper where a question was debated which nation in Europe had the greatest ingenuity? Heidegger, to the surprise of all the company, claimed that character for the Swiss, and appealed to himself for the truth of it. "I was born a Swiss," said he, "and came without a fortune to England, where I have found means to gain 5000 *l.* a year; and what is more extraordinary, to spend it here: now I defy the most able Englishman to go to Switzerland, to gain the same income, and to spend it there in eating." Mr. Heidegger with all his ingenuity had a most disagreeable person, and he was the first to joke upon his own ugliness: he laid a large wager one day with lord Chesterfield, that he could not produce a more hideous face in all London; and upon trial he won the wager. He died about the year 1750.

HEINSIUS (Daniel) professor of politics and history at Leyden, and

librarian to the university there, was born at Gand in Flanders in 1580. He became a scholar to Joseph Scaliger at Leyden, and was indebted to the encouragement and care of that great man, for the perfection to which he attained in literature, and which at the beginning of his life there was little reason to hope from him. He distinguished himself as a critic by his labours on many classical authors; and was highly honoured as well abroad as at home: Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden gave him a place among his counsellors of state, the republic of Venice made him a knight of the order of St. Mark, and pope Urban VIII. made him great offers, if he would come, as he expressed it, "to rescue that city from barbarism." He died in 1566, leaving several works of his own, both in poetry and prose.

HEINSIUS (Nicholas) the son of Daniel Heinsius, was born at Leyden, and became as great a Latin poet and a greater critic than his father. His poems have been several times printed, but the best edition is that of Amsterdam in 1666. He gave editions of several of the Classics with notes; his Claudius is dedicated in a Latin poem to queen Christina of Sweden, and his Ovid to Thuanus. At his death, which happened in 1681, he disclaimed all his works, and expressed the utmost regret at having left behind him so many "monuments of his vanity," as he called them. He was as much distinguished by his great employments in the state, as by his talents, learning, and good qualities.

HELEN, Jupiter's daughter by Leda, whose exquisite beauty proved the ruin of Troy. She was ravished first by Theseus, and then by Paris; which last stole her out of Greece, and carried her to Troy, a. m. 2806, which occasioned the famous ten years war betwixt the Grecians and Trojans, and the final destruction of Troy.

HELIADES, daughters of Sol and Clymene, and sisters to Phaeton; who, bewailing the death of their brother, were turned into poplars, and their tears into amber.

HELIODORUS, a native of Emessa in Phoenicia, is better known by the romance he composed in his youth, intitled, *Æthiopics*, and relating the amours of Theagenes and Chariclea, than by the bishopric of Trica, to which he was afterward promoted. Some say he was deposed by a synod, because he would not consent to the suppressing of that romance. It is said he introduced the custom of deposing those ministers who lay with their wives after their ordination. The modesty of the hero in his romance has given occasion to some very smart jests. Monsieur Huet is of opinion, that our author was, with regard to the romance-writers, what Homer was with regard to the poets. He lived in the 4th century.

HELIOGABALUS (Marcus Aurelius Antonius Verus) emperor of Rome in the place of Macrinus, deceased. He was first a priest of the sun, continued to command the vestal fire, the palladium, &c. and was called the Roman Sardanapalus: when he was on the sea-coasts he would eat nothing but fowls from the remotest mountains, and when farthest from the sea would eat nothing but sea-fish. He married Aquila Severa, a vestal virgin, that so, he said, their off-spring might be altogether heavenly. For a bribe he would admit any body to the dignity of a senator; of which he cut off several, because they would not allow of a senate of women. At last, designing to cut off Alexander, the son of Mammea, his adopted son, he and his mother were slain, thrown into a privy, and then into the Tyber, a. d. 222, aged not above 22; yet guilty of all manner of villanies. He reigned four years.

HELMONT (John Baptist) commonly called Van, a person of quality,
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an excellent physician and natural philosopher, born at Brussels in 1588. He wrote *De Magnetica Corporum Curatione*; *Februm Doctrina inaudita*; *Ortus Medicinæ*; *Paradoxa de Aquis Spadanis*, printed together in folio. He died in 1644.

HELOISE, the concubine, and afterward wife of Peter Abelard. See ABELARD. They are chiefly known to us by Mr. Pope's beautiful poem on the subject of their love.

HELVICUS (Christopher) professor of divinity, Greek, and the Oriental tongues in the university of Gissen, died in the flower of his age in 1617; after having published several books, and projected more. The Hebrew language was so familiar to him, that he spoke it as fluently as his native language. He was not only a good grammarian, but also an able chronologer. His chronological tables have been greatly esteemed, though they are not free from errors.

HEMELAR (John) a very learned man born at the Hague toward the close of the 16th century, but we do not find in what year. He was a fine poet and orator, and to be compared, as Gronovius says, with the Roman Atticus for his probity, tranquility of life, and absolute disregard of honours and public employments. He went to Rome, and spent six years in the palace of cardinal Cesi, where he wrote a panegyric on Pope Clement VIII. which was so graciously received, that he was offered the place of librarian to the Vatican, or a good benefice; he preferred the latter, and was made canon in the cathedral of Antwerp. He applied himself more to polite literature and the study of medals, than to theology; and published extremely useful *Commentaries upon the Roman Medals, from the time of Julius Cæsar down to Justinian: taken from the cabinets of Charles Arschot and Nicholas Rocoxius*. This work of Hemelar's, which is in Latin, and published without his name, is not often met with,

though it has been three times printed.

HEMSKERCK (Martin) an eminent painter a peasant's son, born at the village of his own name in Holland, in 1498. In his youth he was extremely dull, and nothing was expected from him, but afterward he became a correct painter, easy and fruitful in his invention. After three years study at Rome, he settled at Haerlem, where he lived the remainder of his days. His manner of designing was dry, his draperies heavy, and his works evidently prove he had very little knowledge of the *chiaro scuro*. Most of his pieces have been engraved. He died in 1574.

HEMSKERCK (Egbert) called the old, a celebrated Flemish painter of drolls, and conversations, of whom, though so universally known, we have no information as to the time in which he flourished, or of the school in which he was taught. Though the taste of his compositions is but low, yet it ought to be considered he took his subjects from nature; from persons in the meanest occupations, whose dress, actions, and manners, could not furnish the imagination with any ideas of elegance: and to express their passions and undisguised humours, seems to have been the utmost of his ambition. By frequenting fairs, merry meetings, gaming houses, and inns, he acquired a surprising power of combining humorous circumstances; he designed and drew correctly, and his pictures have a strong effect, from his accurate management of the *chiaro scuro*. Some of his pictures have suffered from unskilful cleaners, and many things are sold as his, which dishonour him; but his genuine works well preserved, have a clearness and force equal to any of the Flemish artists.

HEMSKERCK (Egbert) called the young, was the disciple of Peter Grebber, but imitated the manner of Brouwer, and of the elder Hemskerck. He was born at Haerlem in 1645, but settled

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settled at London, where for a long time his works were exceedingly esteemed, though they are now much sunk in their value. He had a whimsical imagination, and delighted in composing uncommon and fanciful subjects; such as the temptations of St. Anthony, nocturnal intercourses of witches and spectres, and enchantments; which he executed with a free pencil and a spirited touch. It was customary with him to introduce his own portrait among the conversations he designed; and for that purpose had a small looking glass placed near his easel. He died in 1704.

HENAULT, a French poet in the 17th century, author of the sonnet on mademoiselle de Guerchi, and had a great reputation at Paris. He was a man of genius; loved to refine on pleasures, and to debauch with art and delicacy. He had drawn up three different systems with regard to the mortality of the soul, and went to Holland, purposely to visit Spinoza, who did not much esteem his erudition. He died penitent in 1682.

HENGIST, a Saxon, who assisting Vortigern, king of the Britains, against the Picts and Scots, had the isle of Thanet given him. He invited Vortigern to dinner, where his daughter, a beautiful young lady, waited upon him. The king fell in love with her; and, though he had a wife, married her, and gave the whole province of Kent to Hengist, where he was the first Saxon king. After this he obtained leave of Vortigern to send for Vera and Ebissa, his own and his brother's sons, pretending, that if the northern borders were bestowed upon them, they would secure him against the Picts, whilst he himself defended the east parts: accordingly such numbers of Saxons poured into Britain, that they subjected the whole country; which from the Anglo Saxons came to be called England.

HENICHUS (John) professor of divinity in the university of Rintel,

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in the country of Hesse, was born in 1616. He wrote many books, and was a man of great candour and moderation. He ardently wished that there might be an union between the Lutherans and Calvinists; and had the ordinary fate of such good-natured mediators, to be abused by both parties.

HENRY IV. called the Old and the Great, emperor of Germany, born in 1051, succeeded Henry the Black his father in 1056. His mother reigned for him till 1062; but some envious grandees, disdaining to be under her government, set him on the throne at thirteen years of age. He defeated the rebellious Saxons, and made their princes and prelates humble themselves. Not long after pope Gregory VII. ordered the deprivation of bishops who were invested by secular princes; turned out several German bishops, and sent to the emperor to execute the same, and release the imprisoned Saxon bishops. Henry called a council at Worms, deposed Gregory as a Simoniac, and disturber of the church and empire. Upon this the pope poured out plentiful curses and excommunication upon Henry, and absolved his subjects from their obedience; and the German princes and prelates abandoning Henry, he was forced in the rigour of the winter, with his empress, son, and one gentleman, to pass the Alps almost famished and starved; and to cast himself at the pope's feet, after he, his empress and son, had waited in penitents habits three days, with their heads uncovered, barefeet, and without eating. After which, on the pope's terms, he was absolved; but when he got loose, he began to meditate a revenge, and the pope excommunicated him again, and confirmed the election of Rodolphus; but the emperor defeated the rebels. Henry deposed Gregory, and set up Clement in his stead; took Rome by storm, and besieged Gregory in the castle of St. Angelo; whence delivered,

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he died soon after. But the popes Victor III. Urban II. and Paschal II. raised against him first Harman, count of Luxemburg, who did not succeed; then his own sons Conrade and Henry, which last having procured a decree of the states against his father, sent to demand the Regalia, which he would not surrender, but suffered the archbishops of Mentz and Cologne to take them by force. Being reduced to poverty, he would have been a canon at Spire, but was refused by reason of his excommunication. He was received at Cologne; and being seconded by the duke of Lorraine, and other princes, held out Cologne against his son; but amidst all his troubles he died at Liege, the 7th of August, 1106, in the 46th year of his reign, aged fifty-six; and being buried in a monastery, was, three days after, taken out of his grave, and kept three years without burial, because of his excommunication. He was a prince of incomparable wit, valour, solidity, and liberality, and of a most forgiving temper.

HENRY I. king of England, called Beauclerc for his learning, youngest son of William the Conqueror, succeeded his brother Rufus in 1100, taking advantage of the absence of his elder brother Robert at the king's death. Robert, to recover his right, landed an army at Portsmouth; but agreed with Henry on his paying, by way of tribute, 3000 marks per annum. Henry began to reform his own court for a pattern to his subjects; introduced the use of the night-watch, and forgave all debts to the crown before his time; and, which was most acceptable to his subjects, he revived the laws of Edward the Confessor. He married Maud, daughter to the king of Scots, by whose issue the Norman and Saxon blood came to be united. He likewise restored the university of Cambridge to its ancient lustre. Henry and his brother falling out, England took its turn and conquered Normandy. At the battle of Tinchebray, in 1106,

Robert was taken prisoner and sent to Cardiff castle in Wales, where he died, and was buried at Gloucester. Henry made his eldest son William duke of Normandy, which grew into a custom till Normandy was lost to the French; and Wales being conquered by the English, the eldest son of the kings of England came to be styled by creation prince of Wales. Henry married after Maud, Alice of Louvain; by the last he had no issue, by the first he had William and Richard, and a daughter called Maud. The king afterward went over into Normandy, where he died of a surfeit, by eating lampreys after hunting, having reigned 35 years. His body was brought over and interred in Reading-abbey. This prince and Anselm abp. of Canterbury, disagreed about consecrating those bishops the king preferred; at last, the king let it drop, and recalled Anselm from banishment. He first gave his subjects leave to make enclosures for parks.

HENRY II. king of England, succeeded king Stephen in 1154, and was son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Maud the empress. In this king the Norman and Saxon blood were united. He began the race of the Plantagenets, which ended with Richard III. He added the province of Anjou, Tourain, Main, Poitou, Saintonge, Guienne, and Gascoine, to the crown of England. At his accession to the crown he made Thomas Becket abp. of Canterbury, who maintained the pope's supremacy against the rights of the crown; for which some courtiers murdered him, an. 1170; at which the king was extremely troubled: and to clear himself went into Normandy to meet the pope's legates, who would not absolve him, but on the hardest penances. His queen, on account of Rosamond his concubine, stirred up his sons, the French king, and the king of the Scots against him; all whom he overcame. Before this he had conquered Ireland, which he bestowed on his youngest son John, first named

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named Lack-Land. At last he died at Chinon in Tourain, an. 1189, in the 36th year of his reign, and was buried in the abbey church of Fontevrault. He was a prince of great talents.

HENRY III. k. of England, commonly called Henry of Winchester, because he was born there, succeeded his father John in 1216. Lewis the Dauphin of France was then in England, whom the barons had called in against king John, but he was forced to go home again. Henry demanded of the French king the possessions of his ancestors in France, but was obliged to give up Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Tourain, and Maine. After this he fell into civil wars; at Nottingham both he and his brother Richard were taken and kept prisoners by the barons, till the earl of Gloucester embraced the king's interest; so that the barons were defeated, and Henry set at liberty, who called a parliament at Winchester, disinherited the barons, and gave their estates to those that sided with himself. He died at St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, and was buried at Westminster, an. 1272.

HENRY IV. k. of England, commonly called Henry of Bullingbrook, where he was born, deposed his cousin Richard II. in 1399. Most part of his reign was spent in maintaining the crown, suppressing of insurrections, and supporting the war with Scotland. After a turbulent reign of 13 years, Henry died at London, and was interred at Canterbury. On his deathbed he was dissatisfied in his title to the crown, yet gave no orders to his son to relinquish it. He had two wives, Mary daughter of the earl of Essex, and Joan of Navarre, the duke of Bretagne's widow.

HENRY V. called Henry of Monmouth, son to the preceding, and his successor, was a wild and unruly youth before he came to the crown; but when he obtained it, proved a wise and warlike prince. First he chose a wise council of state, and discarded his unruly companions. He fought for the

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crown of France, and at the battle of Agencourt, with 15,000 men, routed the French who were 52,000 strong. He also conquered all Normandy after Rouen had fallen into his hands. These victories were assisted by the misunderstanding between the house of Orleans and that of Burgundy, which last Henry espoused; as also by the queen's and the Dauphin's variance. But a treaty was concluded at Troyes in Champagne, in 1420. Catharine, daughter to the French king, was given in marriage to Henry of England, who was declared heir to the crown of France; and, during Charles's life, regent of that kingdom. But while the Dauphin, and the Scots, in his alliance, were preparing to support his claim, king Henry died at Vincennes near Paris, in 1422, leaving no issue but a new-born son, Henry, his successor.

HENRY VI. k. of England, called Henry of Windsor, was the only issue of Henry V. whom he succeeded in 1422, being but eight months old. His grandfather, Charles the French king, died soon after his father; yet matters looked promising for a while on the side of the English. In the battles of Cravant, Verneuil and Rouvroy, the French were still worsted; but the siege of Orleans being raised by the French, through the famous exploits of Joan the maid of Orleans, the interest of the English began to decline very fast. This woman got the Dauphin crowned, but was taken prisoner herself at a sally she made at Compeigne, and being prosecuted for sorcery was burnt alive. The wife regent died, the duke of Burgundy deserted, and several towns revolted to king Charles. Paris was lost by the citizen's treachery, and a truce for 18 months was concluded. Henry married Margaret of Anjou, who proved an insolent queen, and ruled all by her council; she made away duke Humphry the king's uncle, 1447, and England itself became a bloody scene of war. Richard duke of York, who had a precedent right to the crown before the house

house of Lancaster, raised an army, as he pretended, for redressing of grievances, in 1454, and marched up toward London. The king advanced to St. Albans, where the royal party was worsted, and the king taken prisoner. The Yorkists assumed the device of the White, and the Royalists that of the Red Rose; and the duke of York was made protector of England; however matters grew out of order again, and at last in 1460, the king's forces were utterly defeated, and himself again taken prisoner. The duke of York laid claim to the crown; and it was voted, that after Henry, Richard duke of York, and his heirs after him, should enjoy the crown. This put the martial queen Margaret upon raising some forces for the interest of her son Edward, born in 1453. Richard marched against her, and was slain at Wakefield in Yorkshire; however Edward earl of March his son revived the quarrel, and near Ludlow, Edward got the day of the queen; but afterward, at St. Albans, the queen's side got the better, and the king's liberty was recovered: yet the Londoners proclaimed Edward king. See the rest in the reign of EDWARD IV.

HENRY VII. k. of England, succeeded Richard III. in 1485, got the crown by the sword; yet with a claim of right. He united the pretensions of the houses of Lancaster and York, which had so long distracted the nation, by marrying the princess Elizabeth heiress of the latter; though he did not comply with this measure cordially. The first disturbance of any note which he met with, was occasioned by Lambert Simnel, a baker's son, who personated Richard duke of York, where in he was supported by the lady Margaret, second sister to king Edward IV. Lambert was crowned king at Dublin; but being come over to England, king Henry took him prisoner, and made him a turn-spit in his kitchen. After this the lady Margaret picked out another youth to personate the said prince;

but the cheat was early discovered, the conspirators put to death, and the impostor himself advanced to Tyburn. Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, merely for being of the house of York, and endeavouring to escape out of the Tower, was beheaded; and this is one of the greatest blemishes of this reign, of which the king's losing Bretagne in France is another, as well as his avarice, chiefly at the latter end of his life. We owe the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland, to his policy in marrying his daughter Margaret to James IV. of Scotland; and the Reformation to his avarice, in obliging his second son Henry, who succeeded him, to marry his brother Arthur's widow, rather than return her dowry. He built the royal palace at Richmond, where he died, also the chapel adjoining to Westminster-Abbey, where he was buried; beside the Savoy Hospital. He reigned 24 years.

HENRY VIII. heir to both the houses of York and Lancaster, succeeded in 1509, being but 18 years of age. He reigned first with applause, but at last grew severe and arbitrary, and was governed by nothing but caprice and passion. He perfectly defeated the Scots at Floden-field, and slew their king James IV. The king of France and Charles V. emperor, warring one against another, courted his alliance. He first joined the emperor, but cardinal Woolsey brought him to the French interest, and these two kings contracted an extraordinary friendship. After living some years with his first wife Catharine of Arragon, who was his brother Arthur's widow, he sought a divorce on the plea of scruples of conscience, which, whether real or pretended, were justified both by English and foreign universities: but the pope, awed by her uncle, the emperor Charles V. tiring him with trifling delays; he by a bold stroke renounced the papal supremacy, suppressed the monasteries, and married Anne Boleyn. Thus the Reformation began in this kingdom, and

and was settled in queen Elizabeth's reign. This king, before he fell off from the pope, had writ a book against Luther; for which pope Leo gave him the title of *Defender of the Faith*, since made hereditary to the kings of England. The learned Sir Thomas More was beheaded for denying his supremacy. Wales was now incorporated with England, and Ireland made a kingdom. Allowing for his fickle disposition, he inclined to matrimonial felicity, and was rather unhappy in his endeavours, as well as in some of his wives; of these he had six; two of them he divorced, two of them he beheaded, one died in childbed, and one had the good fortune to survive him. He died in 1547, having erected the bishoprics of Westminster, Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, Chester, and Gloucester. It is not easy to characterise his religion, farther than by saying there was more of policy than of consistency in it; for at last he was only half reformed: it remained for his only son Edward VI. with his ministers to bring the national church into some form.

HENRY IV. the Great, king of France, was born at Pau in 1553. His right to the crown was only disputed because he was a Protestant. After the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he signalized himself against the leaguers; and Henry III. dying, he succeeded him in opposition to cardinal de Bourbon. In 1589, with 4000 men, he defeated 30,000 commanded by the duke of Mayenne, &c. Afterward he embraced the Catholic religion, and was crowned. He defeated 18000 Spaniards in Burgundy, and reduced the Leaguers to their duty, whom he pardoned. A young scholar, John Chastel, would have struck him in the mouth with a knife, but missed him; the king said, *And is it so, that the Jesuits must be condemned by my mouth?* And thereupon they were banished. A Protestant minister told him: *He denied God with his mouth, and therefore was struck there; but if he denied him in his heart,*

the next stroke might be thereabouts too. He concluded a peace with Spain, and an agreement with Savoy in 1601; and was stabbed with a knife by Ravillac, in his coach, at Paris, May 14, 1610. His achievements have been greatly celebrated both by historians and poets; and among the latter principally by Voltaire in that fine epic poem the *Henriade*.

HENRY of Huntington, a famous ancient writer of the history of the Saxon kings, who lived in the 12th age. He wrote *The History of England*; *A Continuation of Bede*; and *A Chronological Table of the Kings of England*.

HENRY (Matthew) an eminent dissenting minister and voluminous writer, was the son of the Rev. Philip Henry an ejected minister, and was born in 1662. He was entered of Gray's-Inn for the study of the law, but his inclination determined him to divinity, in which he greatly distinguished himself. He was chosen pastor of the congregation at Chester in 1687, where he officiated with much esteem for 25 years; when he was prevailed on to remove to Hackney. He died in 1714, after having published several valuable writings, the most important of which is his *Exposition of the Bible*, 5 vols. folio.

HEPHÆSTION, chief favourite of Alexander the Great; he was privy to his secrets, equal in age, but taller and handsomer, yet was often mistaken for Alexander himself. Alexander told one that asked him pardon for it, that he was not mistaken, for that he was another Alexander: when he married the eldest daughter of Darius, he bestowed the youngest on Hephæstion. He died before Alexander, who would not eat for three days, owned him as a god, and bestowed 12,000 talents on his funeral.

HEPTARCHY, the seven Saxon kingdoms into which England was parcelled out, and which were united under Egbert.

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HERACLEOTES (Dionysius) so named because he was of Heraclea, a city of Pontus, studied under various masters and at last attached himself to the founder of the Stoics. From him he learned to assert, that pain is no evil. He persevered in this doctrine so long as he was in health; but being afterward afflicted with the sharpest pains, he abjured his opinions, renounced the sect, and embraced that of the Cyrenaics, who placed the *summum bonum* in pleasure; and then he went without shame, publicly into the stews. He composed some philosophical works, and likewise some poems.

HERACLITUS, a famous Ephesian philosopher, who flourished about the 69th olim. in the time of Darius Hystaspes. He is said to have continually bewailed the wicked lives of men, and as often as he came among them to have fallen a weeping; contrary to Democritus, who made the follies of mankind a subject of laughter. He retired to the temple of Diana, and played at dice with the boys there; saying to the Ephesians who gathered round him, "Worst of men what do ye wonder at?" "Is it not better to do thus, than to govern you?" Darius wrote to this philosopher to come and live with him, but he refused the offer: at last, out of hatred to mankind he retired to the mountains, where he contracted a dropsy by living on herbs, which destroyed him at 60 years of age. His writings gained him so great a reputation, that his followers were called Heraclitians: Laertius speaks of a treatise upon Nature, divided into three books, one concerning the universe, the second political, the third theological; which he deposited in the temple of Diana.

HERACLIUS, patriarch of Jerusalem in the 12th century, led a very scandalous life with the wife of a citizen of Napoli in Syria, whom he sent for to Jerusalem after her husband's death. He discovered much animosity against Henry II. of England, when he found that this prince did not care to go and

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succour Jerusalem in person, as he bound himself by way of penance, to expiate the murder of St. Thomas Becket, abp. of Canterbury. He was the chief of the embassy the princes of the Holy Land had sent into the West to ask for succours.

HERBELOT (Bartholomew d') a French writer, eminent for his Oriental learning. Ferdinand II. duke of Tuscany gave him extraordinary marks of his esteem. During his stay in Italy he began his *Bibliothèque Orientale*, which he finished in France, being engaged to return thither by Mr. Colbert. He was an universal scholar, and his modesty was equal to his erudition.

HERBERT (Edward) lord Herbert of Cherbury, an eminent English writer in the 17th century, was born at Montgomery-castle in Wales, in 1581, and was entered a gentleman-commoner of university-college Oxford in 1595; where he laid the foundation of that admirable learning of which he was afterward master. He was sent ambassador to Lewis XIII. to mediate for the relief of the Protestants of that realm then besieged in several parts. In 1624 he published his *De Veritate*. His *History of the Life and Reign of King Henry VIII.* is greatly admired. He died 1648, and was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Giles's in the Fields. Mr. Locke calls him *a man of great parts.*

HERBERT (Sir Thomas) an eminent gentleman of the Pembroke family, was born at York, where his father was an alderman. William earl of Pembroke sent him to travel at his expence in 1626, and he spent four years in visiting Asia and Africa: his expectations of preferment ending with the death of the earl, he went abroad again, and travelled over several parts of Europe. In 1634 he published in folio, *A Relation of some years Travel into Africa and the Great Asia, especially the Territories of the Persian monarchy, and some parts of the Oriental Indies, and Isles adjacent.* On the breaking

breaking out of the civil war, he adhered to the parliament; and at Oldenby on the removal of the king's servants by the desire of the commissioners from the parliament, he and James Harrington were retained as grooms of his bed-chamber, and attended him even to the block. At the Restoration he was created a baronet by Charles II. for his faithful services to his father, during his two last years. In 1678 he wrote *Threnodia Carolina*, containing an account of the two last years of the life of Charles I. and he assisted Sir William Dugdale in compiling the third volume of his *Monasticon Anglicanum*. He died at York in 1682, leaving several MSS. to the public library at Oxford; and others to that of the cathedral at York.

HERCULES, son of Jupiter by Alcmena, was born at Thebes in Bœotia; Juno sent two serpents to kill him in his cradle, which he overcame. In subjection to Eurystheus he was commanded these twelve things, which he performed: First, To kill the lion of Nemæa. 2. The Hydra. 3. The Erymanthean boar. 4. To catch an hind with golden horns and brazen hoofs. 5. To destroy the Harpies. 6. To subdue the Amazons. 7. To cleanse Augeas's stables. 8. To conquer the Cretan bull. 9. The Spanish Geryon. 10. To kill Diomedes and his horses, which he fed with men's flesh. 11. To take the golden apples, and kill the dragon that kept them. 12. To bring Cerberus from hell, and deliver the wives of Theseus and Admetus. Besides these and several others, he carried the axle-tree of the heavens to relieve Atlas, delivered Prometheus, and killed the eagle that fed upon him. Dejanira, one of his wives, sent him a poisoned shirt, by mistake, which killed him. After his death he was deified, and to appease Juno, married her daughter Hebe the goddess of youth.

HERLICIUS (David) a philosopher, physician and astrologer, was born at Ceitz in Misnia in 1557. He pub-

lished an Almanack which was much applauded; so that, during 50 years after, he made one constantly every year. He got money by drawing of horoscopes; and as he did not want wit, he acted with all the caution he could, that he might not too much expose the uncertainty of his art. Yet he prophesied that the empire of the Turks would soon be destroyed; but it still subsists. There are a great many books of his extant, in the German tongue chiefly. Those in Latin are poems or orations.

HERMANT (Godfrey) one of the most celebrated writers in the 17th century. The Jesuits having presented a petition to the king in 1643, desiring to be incorporated with the university of Paris, he was chosen to defend the cause of the university, and he wrote three or four books which gained him great applause.

HERMAS Pastor, or Hermas the Shepherd, an ancient father of the church generally supposed to have been the same mentioned by St. Paul, Rom. xvi. 14. but who he was, what he did, or what he suffered for Christianity, are in great measure, if not altogether unknown. A work intitled *The Shepherd*, is all that remains of this father, in which are contained many useful things, but the visions, allegories, and similitudes, are apt to tire. The original Greek of this piece is lost, but we have a Latin version, and some fragments preserved in quotations that are sufficient to justify the fidelity of it. The manner of his death remains unknown, but he is gravely divided into two saints in the Roman martyrology: the memorial of Hermas being observed May 9. and of Pastor, July 26.

HERMES Trismegistus, an Egyptian philosopher, a. m. 2076, the first that left off astrology, to admire the other wonders of nature. He proved one God the maker of all things; divided the day into twelve hours, and the Zodiac into twelve signs: he was counsellor to Osiris king of Egypt.

HERO

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HERO, a priestess of Venus, lived near the Hellespont. Leander being in love with her, used to swim over that arm of the sea every night to make her a visit. She directed his course by a light, but it going out one night, Leander was drowned; upon which she threw herself into the sea.

HEROD the Great, son of Antipater an Idumæan, sided with Cassius and Brutus. After their death, a. r. 712. he closed with Marc Anthony, and was made tetrarch and governor of Judæa, and shortly king of the Jews. He married Mariamne daughter of Alexander Aristobulus's son. Anthony being defeated, he made court to Augustus, who confirmed him in the kingdom of Judæa. At his return he slew Mariamne, and fell into a kind of frenzy, and would often call for her. Then he put all those to death who had any authority among the people; yet in the plague and famine he sold all his plate, jewels, and curiosities, for the relief of the poor. He rebuilt the temple, a. r. 735; but instituted fights there in honour of Augustus, who thereupon added three new provinces to Herod's dominions. Herod, not to be behind hand, built him a temple. He put two of his sons to death, and caused his son Antipater to be slain, five days before his own death, because he attempted his escape; whereupon Augustus said, *It was better to be Herod's hog than his son*; however he had great parts, and was a good politician. He burnt alive Judas and Matthias, two famous doctors of the law, for a trifle; and ordered the killing of all the children under two years of age, when Jesus Christ was born, a. r. 753. He was eaten up with worms, yet at his death ordered all the persons of quality to be slain, that all the chief families might weep at his death; but his orders were not executed. He died two or three years after the birth of Christ, in the 40th year of his reign, aged 71.

HERODIAN, son of Apollonius of Alexandria, wrote a history in Greek.

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of eight books, beginning from Antoninus Philosophus to Balbinus, and Maximus Papienus. It is from him we have the ceremony of the apotheosis of the Roman emperors.

HERODOTUS, an historian, a. c. 450. At Samos he wrote his admired history in nine books, which was so well liked, that the name of the nine muses was given to them, after public reading in the Olympic games.

HERRING (Dr. Thomas) was the son of the Rev. John Herring rector of Walsoken in Norfolk, where he was born in 1693. He was educated at Cambridge; in 1722 Dr. Fleetwood bp. of Ely made him his chaplain; in 1726 he was chosen preacher of Lincoln's-Inn, and appointed king's chaplain; in 1737 he was made bishop of Bangor, and in 1743 was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York. When the rebellion broke out in Scotland, and the king's troops were defeated at Preston-Pans, the abp. convened the nobility, gentry, and clergy, of his diocese, and by an excellent speech removed the general panic, and excited such a zeal among his auditors, that a subscription to the amount of 40,000 *l.* was raised: an example which was followed in all parts of the nation. On the death of Dr. Potter in 1747, he attained the see of Canterbury, and after languishing four years, died in 1757. He was a true friend to civil and religious liberty, and possessed the virtues of public and private life to an eminent degree. In 1763, a volume of his *Sermons on public occasions* was printed, the profits of which were given to the London Infirmary.

HERVEY (James) a late divine of exemplary piety, born in 1714, who succeeded his father in the livings of Weston Favel and Collingtree in Northamptonshire, where he diligently attended his ministerial duties under the disadvantage of a weak constitution, to his death in 1758. No work is more generally or deservedly known, than his *Meditations and Contemplations*;

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containing,

containing, meditations among the tombs, reflections on a flower-garden, a descant on creation, contemplations on the night and starry heavens, and a winter piece. The sublime sentiments in these pieces, have the peculiar advantage of being conveyed in a flowing elegant language, and they have accordingly gone through many editions. He published beside, *Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on History; Theron and Aspasio, or a Series of Dialogues and Letters on the most important Subjects*, some sermons and other tracts.

HERWART (John George) chancellor of Bavaria in the beginning of the 17th age, wrote for the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, against the falsities of Bzovius. He published a new and true chronology calculated from astronomical observations; and yet a more extraordinary one to shew, That the loadstone has been worshipped every where by the most ancient nations as a God, and that the art of navigating over the whole world by the loadstone was most carefully hid by the heathen priests under the mysterious names of the gods and goddesses, and under the veil of such other fables. To which is added, an exact account of times, against the incredible errors of the vulgar chronology. It is strange that Vossius takes no notice of this curious book.

HESIOD, a Greek poet, born at Ascra in Bæotia, in Pausanias's time. His poems were kept in the Muses temple, written in lead. Some make him older than Homer, others his contemporary, and some younger; they say he was killed by the Locrians, and thrown into the sea; but his corps being carried to land by the dolphins, his murderers were discovered and burnt.

HESPERAS, son of Cephalus by Aurora, as fair as Venus, was changed into a star, called Lucifer in the morning, and Hesperus in the evening.

HESPERIDES, in the heathen mythology, three daughters of Hef-

perus, the brother of Atlas, in whose gardens grew trees that bore golden apples; these trees were guarded by a dragon whom Hercules killed, and carried away the fruit.

HESYCHIUS, the most learned of all the ancient critics for the Greek tongue, as appears by his lexicon now extant. Who he was, or even when he lived, are not determined.

HEVELIUS, burgo-master of Dantzick, a famous astrologer, was the first that observed a kind of libration in the motion of the moon. He has made several observations of the other planets, and discovered a great many fixed stars, which he calls Sobieski's firmament, in honour of John III k. of Poland. He died in 1688, aged 76, after fifty years study in the observation of the stars.

HEYLIN (Peter) doctor of divinity, born at Burford in Oxfordshire in 1600, and bred at Hart-hall in Oxford: he had a divine, historical, and geographical genius; wrote of *Cosmography; an Historical Exposition on the Creed; The Life of Laud; Reformation of the Church of England; The History of the Sabbaths; The History of the Presbyterians; The History of Tythes*, with other tracts. He was chaplain in ordinary, &c. but was deprived of all in the civil wars, yet lived to attend Charles II. as sub-dean of Westminster, at his coronation, and died in 1662, in the 63d year of his age.

HEYWOOD (John) a noted English poet and jester in his time, was born at London and educated at Oxford; but the severities of an academical life not suiting the gaiety of his disposition, he returned to the company of men of wit at London, and became intimate with Sir Thomas More. He was one of the first who wrote English plays, and is said to have been well skilled in vocal and instrumental music. He found means to become a favourite with Henry VIII. and was well rewarded by that monarch for the mirth and quickness of his conceits: he was afterward equally

equally valued by queen Mary, before whom he had often the honour to display his wit and humour. Being a bigotted Papist, he went into a voluntary exile on her death; and died at Mechlin in Brabant, in 1565. He wrote several plays, 500 epigrams, *A Dialogue in verse concerning English Proverbs*; and, *The Spider and Fly a Parable*, a thick 4to. Before the title of this last work is a whole length wooden print of the author; who is also represented at the head of every chapter in the book, of which there are seventy-seven. He left two sons who both became jesuits and eminent men: Ellis Heywood, who continued some time at Florence under the patronage of cardinal Pole, and became so good a master of the Italian tongue, as to write a treatise in that language, *Il Moro*; he died at Louvain about the year 1572. His other son was Jasper Heywood, who was obliged to resign a fellowship at Oxford on account of his immoralities; he translated three tragedies of Seneca, and wrote *Various Poems and Devices*; some of which were printed in a volume, intitled *The Paradise of Dainty Devices*, 4to. 1573. He died at Naples in 1597.

HEYWOOD (Eliza) one of the most voluminous novel writers this kingdom ever produced, of whom we know no more than that her father was a tradesman, and that she was born about the year 1696. In the early part of her life her pen, whether to gratify her own disposition or the prevailing taste, dealt chiefly in licentious tales and memoirs of personal scandal: the celebrated Atalantis of Mrs. Manley served her for a model, and *The Court of Carimania*, *The New Utopia*, with some other pieces of a like nature, were the copies her genius produced. She also attempted dramatic writing and performance, but did not succeed in either. Whatever it was that provoked the resentment of Pope, he gave full scope to it by distinguishing her as one of the prizes to be gained in the games intro-

duced in honour of Dullness, in his *Dunciad*. Nevertheless she shewed much ingenuity in the manner of her treating subjects, that the friends of virtue may wish she had never meddled with. But whatever offence she may have given to delicacy or morality in her early works, she appears to have been soon convinced of, and endeavoured to atone for, in the latter part of her life: as no author then appeared a greater advocate for virtue. Among her riper productions may be specified, *The Female Spectator*, 4 vols. *The History of Miss Betsy Thoughtless*, 4 vols. *Jemmy and Jenny Jessamy*, 3 vols. *The Invisible Spy*, 4 vols. with a pamphlet intitled, *A Present for a Servant Maid*. She died in 1759.

HICKES (George) an English divine of extraordinary parts and learning, born in 1642. In 1681, he was made king's chaplain, and two years after, dean of Worcester. The death of Charles II. stopped his farther preferment; for though his church principles were very high, he manifested too much zeal against popery to be any favourite with James II. On the Revolution, he with many others were deprived for refusing to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary; and soon after abp. Sancroft and his colleagues considering how to maintain episcopal succession among these who adhered to them, Dr. Hickes carried over a list of the deprived clergy to king James, and with his sanction a private consecration was performed, at which it is said lord Clarendon was present. Among others, Dr. Hickes was consecrated suffragan bishop of Thetford; and died in 1715. He was a man of universal learning, but his temper, situation, and connexions were such, that though he wrote a deal, they consist of such temporary controversial pieces on politics and religion, that there are few of them worth remembering.

HIERO II. to whom the oracles had promised the crown of Sicily: he sidd first

with Pyrrhus k. of Epirus, then with the Carthaginians, and at last was a firm ally to the Romans for fifty years. He was never happy in war, and being forced to keep his bed, became learned by the conversation of learned men. He died a. r. 529.

HIEROCLES, a cruel persecutor of the Christians, and a violent promoter of the persecution under Diocletian, flourished in 302. He wrote some books against the Christian religion, in which he pretends some inconsistencies in the Holy Scriptures, and compares the miracles of Apollonius Tyanæus to those of our Saviour.

HIEROCLES, a Platonic philosopher in the 5th century, taught at Alexandria, and was admired for his eloquence: he wrote seven books upon Providence and Fate, and dedicated them to the philosopher Olympiodorus, who by his embassies did the Romans great services, under the emperors Honorius and Theodosius the younger. But these books are lost, and we only know them by the extracts in Photius.

HIERONYMUS, commonly called Jerome; see **JEROME**.

HIEROPHILUS a physician, famous for teaching physic to a certain maiden called Agnodice, who was obliged to disguise herself in mens clothes in order to hear his lectures. For there was a law among the Athenians, by which women and slaves were forbidden to study physic. But as there were no midwives among them, a great many women died in labour, because they were ashamed to send for a physician. Agnodice observing this, used the above art to learn the trade, and set up for a midwife. The physicians impeached her. The ladies became parties in the cause, and at their request the law was amended, so that it was afterward lawful for the women to study and practise midwifery.

HILARIUS, an ancient father of the Christian church, who flourished in the 4th century; he was born, as St. Jerome informs us, at Poitiers, of a

good family, who gave him a liberal education in the Pagan religion, and which Hilary did not forsake until he was arrived at maturity. He was advanced to the bishopric of Poitiers in the year 355, according to Baronius, and became a most zealous champion for the orthodox faith, particularly against the Arians who were at that time gaining ground in France: he assembled several councils there, in which the determinations of the synods of Rimini and Seleucia were condemned. He wrote a treatise concerning synods; and a famous work in twelve books upon the Trinity, which is much admired by orthodox believers: and died in the latter end of the year 367. His works have been many times published, but the last and best edition of them was given by the Benedictines at Paris in the year 1693.

HILDEBERT, bishop of Mans, and afterward abp. of Tours in the 12th century, is particularly noted for having led a very dissolute life before he was raised to the episcopal dignity; even while he was an archdeacon, he is accused of entertaining a tribe of concubines, and of having in consequence, plenty of bastard sons and daughters. Hildebert was nevertheless esteemed a man of great learning and merit; father Maimbourg commends him highly, calls him the blessed Hildebert, and asserts him to have been one of the most holy and learned prelates the Gallican church ever had. He was translated from Mans to Tours by pope Honorius II. in the year 1125; but wrote a very smart letter to the court of Rome, describing the vices of that court in a very lively and elegant manner: which was as well translated by M. du Plessis Mornay in his *Mystere d'Iniquite*.

HILL (Aaron) a poet, the son of a gentleman of Malmesbury abbey in Wiltshire, born in 1685. His father's imprudence having cut off his paternal inheritance, he left Westminster school at 14 years of age, and embarked for Constantinople, to visit lord Paget our ambassador

ambassador there, who was his distant relation. Lord Paget received him with surprise and pleasure, provided him a tutor, and sent him to travel; by which opportunity he saw Egypt, Palestine, and great part of the East: and returning home with his noble patron by land, visited most of the courts of Europe. About the year 1709, he published his first poem, intitled *Camillus*, in honour of the earl of Peterborough who had been general in Spain; and being the same year made master of Drury-lane theatre, he wrote his first tragedy, *Elfrid, or the fair Inconstant*. In 1710 he became master of the opera house in the Haymarket, when he wrote an opera called *Rinaldo*, which met with great success, being the first that Mr. Handel set to music after he came to England. Unfortunately for Mr. Hill he was a projector as well as a poet, and in 1715 obtained a patent for extracting oil from beech nuts; which undertaking, whether good or bad, miscarried after engaging three years of his attention. He was also concerned in the first attempt to settle the colony of Georgia; from which he never reaped any advantage; and in 1728 he made a journey into the Highlands of Scotland, on a scheme of applying the woods there to ship building; in which also he lost his labour. Even in the Highlands, where he staid several months, he employed his muse in a poem called *The Progress of Wit*, directed at Mr. Pope, who had glanced at him in the *Dunciad*. It would be tedious to enumerate all his productions in prose and verse; which after his death were collected in 4 vols. 8vo. but are not now in any great esteem: he died Feb. 8. 1749, at the instant of the earthquake which then happened; of the shock of which, though speechless, he appeared sensible. He has been characterised as one who had "travelled much, read much, and wrote much; and all, as it should seem, to very little purpose."

HILL (Sir John) was originally bred an apothecary, but his marrying early, and without a fortune, made him very soon look round for other resources than his profession. Having, therefore, in his apprenticeship, attended the botanical lectures of the company, and being possessed of quick natural parts, he soon made himself acquainted with the theoretical, as well as practical parts of botany; from whence being recommended to the late D. of Richmond and Lord Petre, he was by them employed in the inspection and arrangement of their botanic gardens. Assisted by the liberality of these noblemen, he executed a scheme of travelling over the kingdom, to collect the most rare and uncommon plants, which he afterward published by subscription; but after great researches and uncommon industry, this undertaking turned out by no means adequate to his expectation. The stage next presented itself, as a soil in which genius might stand a chance of flourishing; but after two or three unsuccessful attempts, it was found he had no pretensions either to the sock or buskin, which once more reduced him to his botanical pursuits, and his business as an apothecary. At length, about the year 1746, he translated from the Greek a small tract, written by Theophrastus, on gems, which he published by subscription; and being well executed, procured him friends, reputation, and money. Encouraged by this, he engaged in works of greater extent and importance. The first he undertook, was *A General Natural History*, in 3 vols. folio. He next engaged, in conjunction with George Lewis Scott, Esq; in furnishing a *Supplement to Chambers's Dictionary*. He at the same time started the *British Magazine*; and while he was engaged in a great number of these and other works, some of which seemed to claim the continued attention of a whole life, he carried on a *daily essay*, under the title of *Inspector*. Amidst this hurry

of business, Mr. Hill was so laborious and ready in all his undertakings, and was at the same time so exact an economist of his time, that he scarcely ever missed a public amusement for many years: where, while he relaxed from the severer pursuits of study, he gleaned up articles of information for his periodical works. It would not be easy to trace Mr. Hill, now Dr. Hill, (for he procured a diploma from the college of St. Andrews,) through all his various pursuits in life. A quarrel he had with the Royal Society, for being refused as a member, which provoked him to ridicule that learned body, in *A Review of the Works of the Royal Society of London*, 4to. 1751; together with his over writing himself upon all subjects without reserve; made him sink in the estimation of the public nearly in the same pace as he ascended. He found as usual, however, resources in his own invention. He applied himself to the preparation of certain simple medicines; such as the essence of water dock, tincture of valerian, balsam of honey, &c. &c. The well known simplicity of these medicines, made the public judge favourably of their effects, insomuch, that they had a rapid sale, and once more enabled the Doctor to figure in that style of life, ever so congenial to his inclination. Soon after the publication of the first of these medicines, he obtained the patronage of the earl of Bute, through whose interest he acquired the management of the Royal gardens at Kew, with an handsome salary: and to wind up the whole of an extraordinary life, having a little before his death, seized an opportunity to introduce himself to the knowledge of the king of Sweden, that monarch invested him with one of the orders of his court, which title he had not the happiness of enjoying above two years. He died toward the close of the year 1775.

HILLIARD (Nicholas) a celebrated English limner, born at Exeter in 1547.

For want of a proper instructor, he studied the works of Hans Holbein, and gained great applause by a painting of queen Mary of Scots in water colours, when she was but 18 years of age. He was goldsmith, carver, and limner, to queen Elizabeth, whose picture he drew several times; one whole length sitting on the throne, in particular. He was exact in representing the dress of the times, but seldom attempted more than the head: he died in 1619.

HIPPARCHIA, the philosopher Crates's wife, was so charmed with this Cynic's discourses, that she would absolutely marry him at any rate, though courted by many handsome and rich lovers. Crates not only used his eloquence to dissuade her, but shewed her his crooked back, his bag and his cloak, and told her: *This is the man you will have; this is all the furniture you will meet with at his lodgings; consider of it seriously.* But this pleased her more. She took the Cynic's habit, and rambled every where with him. Her books are not transmitted to posterity.

HIPPARCHUS, a great astronomer, born at Nice in Bithynia, flourished between the 154th and 163d olympiads. His commentary upon Aratus's phenomena is still extant. Rohault was very much mistaken, when he asserted that this astronomer was not acquainted with the particular motion of the fixed stars from West to East, by which motion their longitude changes. By foretelling eclipses he taught mankind not to be frightened at them; and that even the gods were bound by laws. Pliny, who tells this, admires him for making a review of all the stars; by which his descendants would be enabled to discover, whether they are born and die, whether they change their place, and whether they increase and decrease.

HIPPOCRATES, the prince of physicians, born in Cos, a. r. 294, gave the first precepts in physic: he foretold

foretold a plague that was coming out of Illyria, and was dubbed a God for it. His works are printed at Paris in 1668, in 2 vols. 8vo. He is commended by all the ancient authors.

HIPPONAX of Ephesus, son of Proteus, is the reputed author of those Iambic verses called Scazons. It is said that Anthernus and Bupalos, both painters, having exposed him in an antic picture, he writ so satirically against them, that they hanged themselves.

HIRE (Philip de la) an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, born at Paris in 1640. His father, who was painter in ordinary to the king, intended him for the same profession; but he devoted himself to mathematical studies, and was nominated together with M. Picard to make the necessary observations for a new map of France, by the direction of M. Colbert. In 1683 he was employed in continuing the famous meridian line begun by Picard; and was next engaged in taking the proper levels for those grand aqueducts projected by Lewis XIV. He died in 1718, after having wrote a great number of works, beside several occasional papers dispersed in journals, and in memoirs of the academy of sciences.

HOADLEY (Benjamin) successively bishop of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, was born in 1676. He distinguished himself laudably in defence of civil and religious liberty, first against bp. Atterbury, on the tory principle of non-resistance; when that prelate attacked his work intitled *The Measures of Obedience*, published in 1709: for which the house of commons made honourable mention of him in an address to the queen. He was made bishop of Bangor in 1715, when publishing a sermon on these words "My kingdom is not of this world," it was immediately fell upon, and produced the famous Bangorian controversy, which engaged the

attention of all the clergy, and employed the press for several years. The bp. explained his text to shew that the clergy had no pretensions to temporal jurisdiction; which was answered with great vehemence by Dr. Snape: and in the course of a warm debate the argument insensibly shifted from the rights of the clergy to those of princes in the government of the church. Dr. Hoadley strenuously maintained that temporal princes had a right to govern in ecclesiastical politics; and thus drew on himself the indignation of the greatest part of the clergy: but though he stood almost singly at first against them, new reinforcements came daily over to him from among those who stood neuter at first, but were at length convinced by the extent of his learning and the cogency of his arguments. He was scarcely released from this dispute, before he was involved in another with bp. Hare on the nature of prayer; Hare contending for the warmth of fervent zeal, and Hoadley for a rational and dispassionate mode of address: but this ferment did not equal the former. From Bangor he was translated to Hereford in 1725, to Salisbury in 1733, and to Winchester in 1734; and became again distinguished by his *Plain Account of the Sacrament*, a most sensible performance; which nevertheless gave disgust to the delighters in mystery, as making the terms and intention of Christian communion too plain. In his latter years he was harassed by the vile ingratitude of a French priest who pretended to abjure his religion, and who after thus obtaining his protection, forged a note from the bishop to himself for 1000 l. from which however he was relieved by a court of justice. He died in 1761.

HOADLEY (Benjamin) son of the preceding bishop, was born in 1706, bred to physic, and beside some medical and philosophical writings, is principally known as the author of that

admired comedy *The Suspicious Husband*. He died about the same time as his father.

HOBBS (Thomas) born at Malmesbury in Wiltshire, in 1588, bred at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and commenced bachelor of arts in 1607: he travelled with the lord Cavendish, delighted in the Greek and Latin poets and historians, and translated Thucydides. Perceiving things tending to a civil war, he retired to Paris, and wrote his *De Cive* and *Leviathan*, which startled the divines, and drew a great many pens against him: here he taught Charles II. mathematics; and at the Restoration returned into England, and published his *De Corpore & de Homine*. The king gave him 100*l.* per ann. and kept his picture in his closet: he was visited by the duke of Tuscany, &c. on account of his *Leviathan*, which book was condemned by the parliament and the convocation, together with his *de Cive*. He was at last seized with a stranguary, and then a palsy, which deprived him both of sense and reason, seven days before he died. The earl of Devonshire's chaplain said he received the communion several times with seeming devotion; but at his death was incapable by reason of his disease. He died at Hardwick, 1679.

HODGES (Nathanael) an eminent English physician, son of Dr. Thomas Hodges dean of Hereford. He settled at London, and continued there diligently acting the part of a good physician, during the time of the great plague in 1665; by which he gained a great name and practice among the citizens. Nevertheless he afterward fell into unfortunate circumstances, and died in confinement for debt in Ludgate prison in 1684. He wrote *An Historical account of the plague of London in 1665*, in Latin; which was translated in 1720, by Dr. Quincy: *An Apology for the profession and professors of Physic*, in Latin also,

HODY (Humphry) a learned English divine born in 1659, who at 21 years of age published his celebrated *Dissertation against Aristæus's history of the seventy Interpreters*; which was received with great applause by all the learned, Isaac Vossius excepted: who could not bear to have his opinions opposed by such a youth. Twenty years after, he treated the subject more fully in his *De Bibliorum textibus originalibus, versionibus Græcis & Latina vulgata*, Libri IV. In 1689, he wrote the prologomena to John Melala's Chronicle printed at Oxford, and the year after was made chaplain to Dr. Stillingfleet, bp. of Worcester. The deprivation of the nonjuring bishops engaged him in a controversy with Mr. Dodwell, which recommended him to abp. Tillotson, to whom and his successor Dr. Tenison, he was domestic chaplain. In 1698, he was made regius professor of the Greek tongue at Oxford, and archdeacon of Oxford in 1704. On occasion of the controversy about the convocation, he in 1701, published *A History of English councils and convocations, and of the Clergy's sitting in parliament*, &c. He died in 1706, leaving in MSS. *An Account of those learned Grecians who retired to Italy on the taking of Constantinople*, &c. which was published in 1742 by Dr. Jebb.

HOESCHELIUS (David) a learned German born at Augsburgh in 1556. He spent his life in teaching youth in the college of St. Anne, of which the magistrates of Augsburg made him librarian and principal. He acquitted himself incomparably by enriching their library with a great number of books and MSS. that he collected; of which he published the most scarce and curious with his own notes. He died there much lamented in 1617.

HOFFMAN, the name of several eminent physicians, of whom Maurice Hoffman, and John Maurice Hoffman his son practised at Altorf. Maurice died

died in 1698, leaving behind him many works, and was succeeded by his son John Maurice, who wrote as well as his father and died in 1727, highly esteemed by the faculty. Frederic Hoffman, probably of the same family, was born at Magdeburg in 1660. The principal known circumstances of his life, are, his journey into Holland and England, where he became intimately acquainted with Paul Herman and Robert Boyle; his never taking any fees, being supported by his annual stipend; his curing the emperor Charles VI. and Frederic I. of Prussia, of inveterate diseases: to which may be added his accurate knowledge of the nature and virtues of mineral waters. He survived his 80th year, and his works, which are in great esteem, were printed in 6 vols. folio. at Geneva in 1740.

HOGARTH (William) a late celebrated painter of humorous characters in life, was born in London and served an apprenticeship to attain the humble art of engraving pewter ale-house pots. He then conceived higher views and took every measure to improve himself in drawing; but continuing distressed in the mean time, and his landlady arresting him for rent, he drew a caricature of her in revenge, which first acquainted him with his own powers in burlesque representations: and being employed to design a set of cuts for *Hudibras*, proved the first opportunity of signalizing himself in that style. He was unrivalled in his way, his paintings were numerous, and as he engraved copper plates from them himself, his designs are universally known: his *Harlot's Progress*, 6 pieces, *Rake's Progress*, 8 pieces, *Marriage A-la-mode*, 6 pieces, beside their humour, have a good moral effect, in representing the effects of vice and folly. About the year 1750 he published a treatise called *The Analysis of Beauty*, in 4to, which exhibited strong marks of genius. At length he was weak enough to at-

tempt political ridicule, which drew on him the lash of Churchill the poet, who addressed a bitter epistle to him that was thought to have broke his heart: he indeed retorted by giving a satirical print of Churchill, but no one attributed any merit to it. He died in 1764.

HOLBEIN (John, or Hans) an excellent painter born at Basle in 1498, and instructed by his father; but who by his elevated genius soon became far superior to his instructor. He excelled all his cotemporaries in portraits, so that Zuccherro, who was certainly a qualified judge, did not hesitate to compare his works with those of Raphael and Titian. Holbein came to London at the request of Erasmus, who recommended him to Sir Thomas More; and More employed him and entertained him in his own house for three years: Henry VIII. was so struck with the likeness and execution of his performances, that he took Holbein into his service, and favoured him highly as long as he lived. The genius of this master was sufficiently shewn in the historical style, by two celebrated compositions which he painted in the hall of the Stillyard company: he died of the plague at London in 1554.

HOLINSHED (Raphael) an English historian famous for the *Chronicles* under his name, was descended from a family that lived at Bosely in Cheshire: but neither the time of his birth, nor scarcely any circumstances of his life, are known; however he appears to have been a man of considerable learning, and to have had a genius particularly adapted to history. His *Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, were first published at London in 1577, in two vols. folio; and then in 1587, in three vols. In this second edition, several sheets in 2d and 3d vols. were castrated, for containing some passages disagreeable to queen Elizabeth and her ministers; but the castrations have since been printed apart.

Holinshed

Holinshed was not the sole compiler of this work, being assisted in it by several other hands: the time of his death is unknown, but from his will, which is prefixed to Hearne's edition of Camden's Annals, it appears to have happened between 1578, and 1582.

HOLLAR (Wenceslaus) an excellent and celebrated engraver born at Prague in 1607. He employed himself chiefly in copying portraits; and his delicate little views of many of the cities in Germany, got him such reputation, that the earl of Arundel our ambassador at the Imperial court, brought him over to England. Here he executed several plates from the fine Arundelian collection of paintings, engraved many landscapes and views about London, and of London itself, as well before as after the great fire: but it being his fate to work chiefly for printfellers and booksellers, in a state of subordination, more for the profit of his employers than for himself; so he could not even in his old age keep clear of the incumbrances of debt. About the year 1672, he travelled northward, and took views of towns, castles, churches, and tombs, that would prove almost endless to enumerate. Few artists have been able to imitate his works, and the lovers of art are always zealous to collect them. It is melancholy to add, that on the verge of his 70th year, he was attacked with an execution at his lodgings in Gardener's lane Westminster; when he desired only the liberty of dying in his bed, and that he might not be removed to any other prison than the grave: a favour which it is uncertain whether he obtained or not. He died however in 1677.

HOLLES (Thomas Pelham) duke of Newcastle, was born in 1693, and succeeded his father as baron Pelham of Loughton: by the last will of his uncle John Holles duke of Newcastle who died 1711, he was adopted heir

to his great estate, and empowered to bear the arms and name of Holles together with the title of duke of Newcastle upon Tyne. His power and interest were now very great, and he exerted both in supporting George I. against the tory party that opposed him. The whole weight of authority had for some time been in the hands of the tories, at the accession of this king, while the whigs remained without credit or influence; but this state of affairs was now inverted, and the duke of Newcastle, among the rest, was distinguished by the royal favour. He stood firm in support of the royal cause against a misguided populace, was created duke of Newcastle under line, with remainder to the female issue of his brother the hon. Henry Pelham, was made lord chamberlain of the king's household, a knight of the garter; and was one of the peers commissioned to sign the quadruple alliance in 1718. In 1724 he resigned the place of lord chamberlain, and was appointed secretary of state: it would be tedious to trace him farther through his places and honours, it need therefore only be added, that after his long services to the crown, he gave way to lord Bute who succeeded him in 1762 as first lord of the treasury. Quitting now the fatigue of business, he lived in retirement to his death in 1768, leaving the character of a most disinterested patriot; having greatly impoverished his private estate during his public services, and retiring without accepting any pension.

HOLLIS (Denzil) an active member of the long parliament, and one of the five king Charles went to the house of commons to seize. Bp. Burnet gives the following character of him. "Hollis was a man of great courage, and of as great pride: he was counted for many years the head of the presbyterian party. He was faithful and firm to his side, and never changed through the whole course

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“ of his life. He engaged in a particular opposition to Cromwell in the time of the war. They hated one another equally. He argued well, but too vehemently ; for he could not bear contradiction : and had the soul of an old stubborn Roman in him. He was a faithful but a rough friend ; and a severe but fair enemy. He had a true sense of religion, was a man of an unblamable course of life ; and of a sound judgment when it was not biased by passion. He was made a lord for his merits in bringing about the Restoration.”

HOLSTENIUS (Lucas) an ingenious and learned German born at Hamburg in 1596. He was bred a Lutheran, but being converted to popery by father Sirmond the jesuit, he went to Rome, and attached himself to cardinal Francis Barbarini, who took him under his protection. He was honoured by three popes ; Urban VIII. gave him a canonry of St. Peter's, Innocent X. made him librarian of the Vatican, and Alexander VII. sent him in 1655 to queen Christina of Sweden, whose formal profession of the catholic faith, he received at Inspruck. He spent his life in study, and was very learned both in sacred and prophane antiquity. He died in 1661, and though he was not the author of any great works, his notes and dissertations on the works of others have been highly esteemed for the judgment and precision with which they are drawn up.

HOLT (Sir John) knight, eldest son of Sir Thomas Holt serjeant at law ; was born in 1642. He entered himself of Gray's inn in 1658, and applied to the common law with so much industry that he soon became a very eminent barrister. In the reign of James II. he was made recorder of London, which office he discharged with much applause for about a year and a half ; but lost his place for refusing to expound the law suitably to

the king's designs. On the prince of Orange's arrival he was chosen a member of the convention parliament, which afforded him a good opportunity of displaying his abilities ; so that as soon as the government was settled, he was made lord chief justice of the court of king's bench ; and a privy counsellor. He continued chief justice for 22 years with great repute for steadiness, integrity, and thorough knowledge in his profession : upon great occasions he asserted the law with intrepidity, though he thereby ventured to incur by turns the indignation of both houses of parliament. He died in 1709 ; and published some reports.

HOLYOAK (Francis) author of the *Latin Dictionary*, became rector of South-Ham in Warwickshire in 1604 ; and being esteemed a great man, was chosen member of the convocation in the first year of Charles I.'s reign. He suffered much for the king, and died in 1653, aged 87. His son Thomas made enlargements to the said Dictionary.

HOMER prince of the Greek poets, was blind and so poor that he was forced to beg : his *Iliads* and *Odysey* have secured his name. Seven cities pretended to his birth ; but nothing can be decided about it, or the time he lived in. It is most probable it was when Smyrna was built in Asia by the Æolians, viz. 168 years after the ruin of Troy. Aristarchus corrected the faults of his copyists, and Eustachius and Spondanus have left us Greek Scholia on his works.

HONORIUS the Roman emperor, was the son of Theodosius. Stilico, whom Theodosius had trusted with the government, during Honorius's minority, offered to crown his own son Eucherius, with the help of Alacrius ; but he pursued this prince of the Goths, plundered Rome in 409, and put Stilico to death. The Goths destroyed Rome ; Attalus declared himself emperor ; Gratian, Constantine, Con-

Constance, his son Maximilian, and Jovian, did the like in England, and amongst the Gauls, &c. however Honorius destroyed them all by his captains : he died of a palsy at Ravenna, an. 424.

HOOD (Robin) a famous outlaw and deer stealer who chiefly harboured in Sherwood forest in Nottinghamshire. He was a man of family, that by his pedigree appears to have had some title to the earldom of Huntingdon, and played his pranks about the latter end of the 12th century : he was famous for archery, and for his treatment of all travellers who came in his way ; levying contributions on the rich and relieving the poor. Falling sick at last, and requiring to be bled, he is said to have been betrayed and bled to death : he died in 1247, and was buried at Kirklees in Yorkshire, then a Benedictine monastery, where his gravestone is still shewn.

HOOK (Robert) an eminent English mathematician and philosopher in the 17th century. He invented several astronomical instruments for making observations both by sea and land ; and was particularly serviceable to Mr. Boyle, in compleating the invention of the air pump. In 1665 he published in folio his *Micrographia, or some Philosophical descriptions of minute bodies, made by Magnifying Glasses, with Observations and Inquiries thereupon*. September 19th, 1666, he produced to the royal society a model for rebuilding the city of London destroyed by fire, with which the society was well pleased ; and the lord mayor and aldermen preferred it to that of the city surveyor. It is said, by one part of this model of Mr. Hook's, it was designed to have all the chief streets, as from Leaden-hall to Newgate, and the like, to lie in exact straight lines, and all the other cross-streets turning out of them at right angles, with all the churches, public buildings, market-places, &c. in proper and convenient places. He was appointed by act of

parliament one of the city-surveyors, by which employment he made a vast estate. He was chosen curator of the experiments of the royal society, and on the death of Mr. Oldenburg, was made his successor as publisher of the *Philosophical Transactions*, though he did not execute it. To the character of his having great philosophical knowledge, is added that of his having so much ambition that he would be thought the only man who could invent and discover : thus he was reserved, and jealous, frequently laying claim to the inventions and discoveries of others ; while he boasted of many of his own, which he never communicated. He died in 1702, and his papers being put into the hands of Mr. Waller, secretary of the royal society, he selected the best, which he published under the title of his posthumous works.

HOOKE (Richard) a very learned and judicious English divine in the latter end of the 16th century, author of the *Ecclesiastical Polity*, a work highly esteemed. He was a man of great learning and equal piety.

HOOPER (John) a celebrated English martyr in the protestant cause, was a Cistercian monk, but being weary of the order, he left the catholic doctrines and, in catholic language, became a heretic. While Henry was acting the pope over his subjects, he withdrew first to France and then to Switzerland, to avoid being troubled for his opinions ; but returned on the accession of Edward VI. and became a popular preacher at London. By the interest of the earl of Warwick, he was elected bishop of Gloucester, but was committed to custody on some scruples he entertained as to the habit he was to be consecrated in ; these however being dispensed with by the king, he was consecrated in 1550 : and about two years after held the see of Worcester in commendam with the former. He now preached often, and was beloved for his hospitality to the poor ;

poor: but in the Marian persecution, when he was near 60 years of age, was burned at Gloucester for refusing to recant his opinions: which horrible treatment he suffered with admirable constancy. He was a person of good parts and learning, and published many writings as may be found in Fox's *Book of Martyrs*.

HOOPER (George) a very learned writer, bishop of Bath and Wells, well skilled in mathematics and in the Eastern learning and languages. In 1685, being chaplain to king Charles II. he was ordered to attend the duke of Monmouth the evening before his execution. The duke told him he was sure he had made his peace with God. Much time was spent to desire his Grace to consider the nature and foundation of such a persuasion. The duke persisted in it to his last moment. This good bishop sat in the see of Bath and Wells 24 years, often refused a seat in the privy council, and could not be prevailed upon to accept of the bishopric of London, on the death of bishop Compton.

HOORNBECK (John) an illustrious Dutch divine, professor of divinity in the universities of Utrecht and Leyden, was born at Haerlem in 1617. He understood several languages both antient and modern, and published many works, though he died at about 49 years of age. M. Bayle considers him as a compleat model of a good pastor and divinity professor.

HORAPOLLO, or Horus Apollo, a grammarian of Panaplus in Egypt according to Suidas, who taught first at Alexandria, and then at Constantinople, under the reign of Theodosius. There are extant under his name, two books on the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians; which Aldus first published in Greek in 1505, in folio, and they have often been published since, with a Latin version and notes. It is not certain, however, that the grammarian of Alexandria was the author of these books; they being rather

thought to belong to another Horapollo of more ancient date: on which head see Fabricius's *Bibliotheca Græca*.

HORATII, the name of three brothers who fought against the three Curiatii of Alba, a. r. 85. Two of them were killed, but the third joining policy to courage, overcame his three adversaries. Returning to Rome, he met his sister in great affliction for one of the Curiatii, to whom she was contracted, and killed her because of her unseasonable sorrow.

HORATIUS (Q. Flaccus) a Latin poet, born at Venusium, who fought for Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, and was a favourite of Augustus and Mæcenæ. He is the prince of the Latin Lyrics, and died a. r. 747, in the 57th year of his age.

HORNECK (Dr. Anthony) a learned and pious divine of the 17th century, author of *The great Law of Consideration*. *The happy Ascetick*, and other good Books.

HORROX (Jeremiah) an eminent English astronomer in the 17th century, was born at Texteth near Liverpool in Lancashire in 1619. He died, to the great loss of the world and that science, in the 23d year of his age, after he had just finished his *Venus in Sole visa*.

HORSTIUS (James) professor of physic in the university of Helmstadt, in the 16th century. He joined devotion with the knowledge and practice of physic. He carefully prayed God to bless his prescriptions, and published a form of prayer upon this subject. Several physicians gave him thanks for this prayer, and confessed their art stood very much in need of God's assistance. Never did any book of devotion sell so well as this for the use of physicians.

HORSTIUS (Gregory) nephew of the former, called the *Æsculapius* of Germany, published several books which are esteemed.

HORTENSIA, a Roman lady, and daughter to Hortensius. The senate having

having laid a heavy tax upon the women of Rome, she pleaded for her sex, and with so much eloquence and success, that the greatest part of the tax was remitted.

HORTENSIUS a famous Roman orator, and of a prodigious memory: he was military tribune, a. r. 664; prætor in 681, and consul in 685.

HOSEA, the first of the smaller prophets, lived from a. m. 3260 to 3316. He reproaches the Jews with their idolatry, and foretells the captivity.

HOSPINIAN (Rodolphus) one of the greatest writers that Switzerland has given birth to. He was born in 1547, at Altorf near Zurich, obtained the freedom of Zurich, was made provisor of the abbey school, and notwithstanding this employment, had the courage to undertake a noble work of vast extent, which was a *History of the Errors of Popery*. Though he could not complete this work according to his plan, he published some considerable parts of it: what he published on the Eucharist, and another work called *Concordia Discors* exasperated the Lutherans so, that they answered him very abusively. He did not reply to them, but turning his arms against the Jesuits, published *Historia Jesuitica*, &c. and these writings gained him good preferment: he being appointed archdeacon of Caroline church, and then minister of the abbey church. He died in 1626, and there is an edition of his works published at Geneva 1681, in seven volumes in folio.

HOSPITAL (Michael de l') chancellor of France in the 17th century, one of the greatest men of his age, who raised himself by degrees. He agreed to an edict much severer against the Protestants than he could have wished, to prevent the introduction of the inquisition. It was that of Romorantin. The speeches he made, in order to inspire a spirit of toleration, rendered him very much suspected by the Roman Catholics, and extremely odious to the

court of Rome. It was observed that he resembled Aristotle in the face. The maxims of state, upon which he regulated himself, were of great advantage to France, since he formed some disciples who opposed, in proper time, the pernicious attempts of the leaguers, and rendered them abortive.

HOTMAN (Francis) one of the most learned Civilians in the 16th century. He professed law at Bourges; but, on account of religion, retired to Geneva, read lectures on civil law there, and published books with such strength against the persecutors, that great promises were made to him to engage him not to write any more in that manner; but he did not regard their offers. He died at Basil in 1590. His *Franco-Gallia* is well known, having been done in English by lord Moleworth. Some persons think he was the author of *Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos*.

HOTTINGER (John Henry) born at Zurich in Switzerland 1620, professed the Oriental languages at Leyden, was esteemed by all his learned colleagues, and wrote divers treatises. He was drowned, with part of his family, in the river Lemit, an. 1667.

HOVEDEN (Roger de) born of an illustrious family, became chaplain to king Henry II. and left behind him two books of English Annals carried on from the year 732, where Bede ended, to the 4th of king John, 1201. Sir H. Saville and Mr. Selden reckon him among the most considerable historians who flourished in the 11th and 12th centuries.

HOUGH (John) bishop of Worcester, memorable for the noble stand he made when president of Magdalen college, against James II. in behalf of civil and religious liberty, was born in 1650. In 1687 he was statutely elected president of Magdalen college, after the fellows had rejected a mandamus from James in behalf of one Farmer, a man of ill repute; who had promised to declare himself a Papist. He

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He was removed by the ecclesiastical commissioners but restored on the news of the prince of Orange's intended invasion. He was by king William made, first bishop of Oxford, and then of Litchfield and Coventry: when near 70 years of age, he was translated to Worcester, yet continued upward of 26 years in that see, dying in 1743, in his 93d year.

HOULIERS (Antionetta de la Garde des) the names of two French ladies, mother and daughter, both excellent poets, the former especially, who was born in 1638 and died in 1694. The first verses of the daughter's composing, carried away the prize of the French academy from the famous Fontenelle; she died in 1718. The works of these ladies were published in 1747, in 2 vols. 12mo.

HOWARD (Henry) earl of Surrey, eldest son of Thomas duke of Norfolk, is supposed to have been born about the year 1520, as he was educated with Henry Fitzroy, natural son of Henry VIII. who was born near that time, and was afterward created earl of Richmond. He distinguished himself by his conduct and courage in most of the military actions of king Henry's reign, principally when he commanded the English army at the famous battle of Flodden field; for which he was created earl of Surrey. The arbitrary Henry, at the close of his reign, formed a resolution of cutting off the earl of Surrey and his father before he died; for which purpose the most frivolous pretences, and unfair practices were used. He suspected Surrey of aspiring to marry the princess Mary and so mount the throne; but the accusation was only for quartering certain royal arms with his own, though he proved by the heralds, that they belonged to his family; and for saying that the king was ill advised. He was tried by a common jury and beheaded on Tower-hill. His father saved his life by the death of the king, the night before his execution. This earl

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of Surrey was the first of the English nobility who had any familiarity with the muses, and far surpassed all his cotemporaries in purity of language and harmony of numbers: he has accordingly been respectfully mentioned by all the poets since his time, down to Mr. Pope, who celebrates him in his *Windfor Forest*.

HOWE (John) a learned English Nonconformist divine born in 1630. He became minister of Great Torrington in Devonshire, and was appointed household chaplain to Cromwell; but seems to have been in good measure free from the fanaticism then in fashion, as he offended Cromwell greatly by preaching against the notion of particular faith, which the ministers of his court were great advocates for. When Oliver died he continued chaplain to Richard; and when Richard was deposed, he returned to Torrington, where he continued until the act of uniformity took place and set him aside. He afterward settled at Utrecht, until the declaration for liberty of conscience was published by king James II. under shelter of which he returned to London, where he died in 1705. He published a great number of sermons and religious works.

HOWEL (James) a voluminous writer of the 17th century, supported himself many years by writing and translating of books. Though he had been a zealous loyalist, he afterward flattered Cromwell; yet on the Restoration he was made historiographer to the king, being the first in England who enjoyed that title. He died in 1666.

HUARTE (John) lived in the 16th century, and gained great reputation by a work he published in the Spanish tongue, which has been translated into several languages. He called it *The Trial of Genius*, and made profession of great discoveries, and yet says nothing but idle scholastic or whimsical stuff. He published, as genuine, a pretended letter of Lentulus the proconsul

consul, from Jerusalem to the Roman senate, wherein a character is given of Christ. He was a native of the French Navarre.

HUDSON (Henry) an eminent English navigator, who about the beginning of the last century undertook to find out a passage by the North-east or North-west to Japan and China. For this purpose he was four times fitted out; he returned three times unsuccessful, but in the last voyage, in 1610, being persuaded that the great bay to which his name has been since given, must lead to the passage he sought, he wintered there, to prosecute his discovery in the spring. But their distresses during the winter, producing a mutiny among his men, when the spring arrived, they turned him, with his son and seven sick men adrift in his own shallop, and proceeded home with the ship. As Hudson and his unhappy companions were never heard of afterward, it is to be supposed they all perished.

HUDSON (John) a very learned English critic born in 1662. He distinguished himself by several valuable editions of Greek and Latin authors; and in 1701, was elected head keeper of the Bodleian library at Oxford. In 1712, he was appointed principal of St. Mary's hall through the interest of the famous Dr. Ratcliffe; and it is said that the university of Oxford is indebted for the most ample benefactions of that physician, to Dr. Hudson's solicitations. He died in 1719, while he was preparing a publication of a catalogue of the Bodleian library, which he had caused to be fairly transcribed in six folio volumes.

HUET (Peter Daniel) a very learned French writer in the 17th century. He began to study law; but two books published at that time, viz. *Des Cartes's Principles*, and *Bochart's Sacred Geography*, diverted him to another course of study. He adhered to Des Cartes's philosophy for many years; and admiring Bochart's learning, he

applied to the learned languages. He contracted an intimacy with Bochart himself, who assisted him. When he was of age he went to Paris; and two years after, Bochart being invited by Christina queen of Sweden to her court, Huet accompanied him. Bochart was disappointed in this journey; for her physician Bourdelot had prevailed on her to break off conversation with the men of letters, under pretence that she injured her health by too much study; but in reality to govern her alone himself. Huet, on account of his youth, was not so formidable to the doctor; so he visited the queen, who would have engaged him in her service; but he, sensible of her inconstant temper, returned to France. All he brought with him was a copy of a MS. of Origen, which he transcribed at Stockholm. He refused several offers from Christina after she abdicated, and went to Rome; and from Gustavus her successor. Ten years after, Mr. Bossuet being appointed by the king preceptor to the Dauphin, his majesty chose Mr. Huet for his colleague, with the title of sub-preceptor to the prince. During this employment he stole hours to write his *Demonstratio Evangelica*. It was he that formed the plan of the commentaries *in usum Delphini*, and directed the execution. His sentiments of piety determined him to enter into holy orders, which he did at 46. He had preferments immediately. He was some time bishop of Avranches, but resigned, and was made abbot of Fontenay near Caen. His love to his native place determined him to fix there. But law-suits coming upon him he retired to Paris, and lodged among the Jesuits in the *Maison Professe*, whom he had made heirs to his library. A severe distemper weakened his body extremely, but not the vivacity of his genius: he wrote his own Life in a very elegant style; and died in 1721, aged 91. He was a man of very agreeable conversation, and of great probity as well as immense erudition.

HUGHES (John) an ingenious polite writer in the 18th century, made early a considerable progress in each of the sister-arts, poetry, drawing, and music. The lord chancellor Cowper made him secretary for the commissions of the peace without his knowledge, and distinguished him with singular marks of his esteem. He continued in the same employment under the earl of Macclesfield, and held it to the day of his death; which happened in 1719, the very night, in which his tragedy, intitled, *The Siege of Damascus*, was first acted. He was then 42. He translated Fontenelle's Dialogues of the Dead, Vertot's Revolutions of Portugal, and the Letters of Abelard and Heloise; he gave a very accurate edition of Spencer's works, with his life, a glossary, and remarks: several papers in the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian; and Mr. Duncombe, who married his sister, collected his Poems and Essays in 2 vols. 12mo. in 1735.

HUMPHREY (Laurence) a very learned English divine in the 16th century, who during the persecution under queen Mary, retired with other Protestant refugees to Zurich, from whence he returned on the accession of queen Elizabeth; and was made president of Magdalen college, Oxford, dean of Gloucester, and then dean of Winchester. He had probably obtained a bishopric, had he not brought back from Geneva so much of the Calvinistical doctrine and discipline, as rendered him rather disaffected to the church of England. He was nevertheless a great and general scholar, an able linguist, and a deep divine: he wrote many works, and died in 1590.

HUNTINGTON (Robert) a learned English divine born in 1636. He applied himself diligently to divinity and the Oriental languages; and being chosen chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo, in 1670, he during eleven years residence there, and his excursions in the East, collected several MSS. and curiosities, which he brought

home and presented some, and sold the rest, to the curators of the Bodleian library. He was made bishop of Rapho in Ireland in 1701, but survived his consecration only twelve days. All that he published himself was an account of the porphyry pillars of Egypt, in the Philosophical Transactions No. 161. Some of his observations are printed in Ray's Collection of Travels.

HUNTORST (Gerard) one of the best painters in his time, was born at Utrecht in 1592. He was Bloemart's disciple, studied afterward at Rome; and drew night-pieces with great success, as well as history. He executed several grand performances in England for Charles I. and for the prince of Orange in Holland: the time of his death is not known.

HUSS (John) a celebrated divine and martyr; born at Hussenitz in Bohemia in 1376. He was liberally educated in the university of Prague; and in 1400 was made minister of the church of Bethlehem in that city. He adopted the opinions of Wickliffe, and preached with great zeal against the errors of the church of Rome; for which he was sentenced to the stake by the council of Constance in 1415. He was burned with much formality, after having been degraded; and his ashes were thrown into the Rhine: his writings, which were numerous and learned, were collected into a body, on the invention of printing.

HUTCHESON (Francis) was the son of a dissenting minister in the north of Ireland, and born in 1694. He entered into the ministry himself, and had been but a short time fixed in Dublin, when his singular merit and accomplishments made him generally known. Lord Moleworth took great pleasure in his conversation, and is said to have assisted him with criticisms and observations on his *Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue*, before it came abroad. This work brought him acquainted with lord Granville,

then lord-lieutenant of Ireland, who treated him all the while he continued in his government with distinguishing marks of familiarity and esteem. A few years after the above work, he published *A Treatise on the Passions*; which, as well as the former, was always admired for the sentiment and language, even by those who did not assent to the philosophy. In 1729 he was called to Scotland as professor of philosophy in the university of Glasgow; and he spent the remainder of his life there, in a manner beneficial to the university and honourable to himself. He died about the year 1747; and his son Dr. Hutcheson a physician, published, from the original MSS. of his father, *A System of Moral Philosophy*, 2 vols. 4to. in 1755.

HUTCHINSON (John) a philosophical writer, whose notions have made no inconsiderable noise in the world, was born in 1674. He served the duke of Somerset in the capacity of steward; and in the course of his travels from place to place employed himself in collecting fossils: we are told that the large and noble collection bequeathed by Dr. Woodward to the university of Cambridge, was actually made by him, and even unfairly obtained from him. When he left the duke's service to indulge his studies with more freedom, the duke, then master of the horse to George I. made him his riding surveyor, a kind of sinecure place of 200 *l.* a year with a good house in the Meuse. In 1724 he published the first part of *Moses's Principia*, in which he ridiculed Dr. Woodward's Natural History of the Earth; and exploded the doctrine of gravitation established in Newton's Principia: in 1727, he published the second part of *Moses's Principia*, containing the principles of the scripture philosophy. From this time to his death, he published a volume every year or two, which with the MSS. he left behind, were published in 1748, in 12 vols. 8vo. Mr. Hutchinson died in 1737,

and odd as his notions are deemed by the generality of mankind, they are not without some defenders, who have obtained the appellation of Hutchinsonians.

HUYGENS (Christian) one of the greatest mathematicians and astronomers of the 17th century, born at the Hague. He was chosen a member of the royal society in London, and of the royal academy at Paris. He loved a quiet and studious life, yet never contracted that sourness which is commonly the effect of solitude and retirement. He first discovered Saturn's ring; and invented or improved, several scientific instruments.

HYACINTHUS, prince of Amycles in Peloponnesus, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. When Apollo was at quoits with him, Zephyrus playing blew the quoit against his head, of which he died; and to comfort Apollo, the earth turned his blood into a purple flower.

HYADES, seven stars in the bull's head, so called from a Greek word signifying *to rain*. The poets made them Bacchus's nurses. The Latins call them *Suculae*, because when they rise they commonly bring rain, which they seem to delight in, like *Sues*, swine.

HYDE (Edward) earl of Clarendon. See CLARENDON.

HYDE (Dr. Thomas) one of the most learned writers in the 17th century, was Arabic professor at Oxford upon the death of Dr. Pocock. His many excellent works have immortalized his name. His account of the religion of the ancient and modern Persians is particular.

HYDRA, a serpent of Lerna with fifty heads; one of which being cut off, others sprouted up in its room; at last, this monster was killed by Hercules.

HYGINUS (Caius Julius) an ancient Latin writer who lived in the time of Augustus, and of whom Suetonius gives some account in the 20th chapter of his book *De illustribus Grammaticis*. There are many works

of his writing mentioned in ancient authors; but the only one remaining, is his *Poeticon Astronomicon de mundi & sphaerae ac utriusque partium declaratione, libris quatuor, ad M. Fabium conscriptum*; and even this is imperfect. The best edition of these remains is that published by Muncker in his *Mythographi Latini*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1681.

HYLAS, son of Theodamus, was ravished by the nymphs of a fountain, as he was taking out some water for Hercules, by whom he was beloved.

HYMENÆUS, son of Bacchus by Venus, the God of marriage. He is pictured in the shape of a young man with a torch in his hand.

HYPATIA, a most beautiful, virtuous, and learned lady, daughter of Theon who presided over the Platonic school at Alexandria, about the close of the 4th century. She was thought qualified to succeed her father in that distinguished and important employment, and was esteemed an oracle of wisdom; being consulted by the magistrates in the most momentous cases, which drew her among the greatest concourses of men, though without the least imputation on her manners. Orestes was then governor of Alexandria for the emperor Theodosius, and Cyril was patriarch, who had a great aversion to Orestes. Above 500 monks assembling, attacked the governor one day, and would have killed him, had he not been rescued by the townsmen; and the respect Orestes had for Hypatia, causing her to be traduced among the Christian multitude, they dragged her from her chair, tore her to pieces, and burned her limbs. Cyril is not clear from suspicion of fomenting this horrid tragedy, being accused of vowing her destruction.

HYPERIUS (Andrew Gerard) a celebrated minister and professor of divinity, was born at Ypres in Flanders in 1511. It is from his native place he took the name under which he is known. His father, who was a Civilian, and had already sent him to

study in several places, finding his end drawing near in the year 1528, ordered his wife to send him to Paris, that he might continue his studies there. This was done accordingly. Hyperius studied philosophy three years following in the college of Calvi, and returned to Paris in 1532, and studied divinity there some years. Being suspected of heresy, he was obliged to take sanctuary in England, and lived four years with the son of lord William Montjoy. He crossed the sea again in 1541, and was made divinity professor at Marburg, where he died in 1564, having acquitted himself with great reputation. He wrote many books. Some say his works made in all seven volumes in folio. He was a man of great virtue, and had a very clear head; beside his knowledge in the languages, in history, philosophy, and divinity, he had also a particular talent in teaching well.

HYPSIPYLE, the daughter of Thoas king of the isle of Lemnos, saved her father's life when the women of that island made a general slaughter of all the men that were there. She did not save him openly, but made the other women believe she had killed him, and upon this supposition they chose her for their queen. The Argonauts landed some time after in the island of Lemnos, and after the fatigues they had suffered at sea, refreshed themselves heartily in the arms of these widows, nor did the queen miss her share: she chose for her partner their chief, and was soon pregnant of twins. If her fate differed from Dido's in this particular, it was like it in another; for Jason did not prove less inconstant than Æneas; so that she is one of those heroines, whose sad sighs and complaints, upon their being forsaken by the lovers to whom they refused nothing, are related by Ovid. Her grandmother Ariadne had met with the same fate. See in OVID her complaint against Theseus.

J.

JABLONSKI (Daniel Ernest) a learned Polish Protestant divine, born at Dantzick in 1660. He became successively minister of Magdeburg, Lissa, Königsberg, and Berlin; and was at length ecclesiastical counsellor, and president of the Academy of sciences at the latter. He took great pains to effect a union between the Lutherans and Calvinists; and wrote some works in good esteem. He died in 1741.

JABLONSKI (Theodore) counsellor of the court of Prussia, and secretary of the royal academy of sciences at Berlin, was also a man of distinguished merit. He loved the sciences, and did them honour; without that ambition which is generally seen in men of learning: it was owing to this modesty that the greatest part of his works were published without his name. He published in 1711 a French and German Dictionary; A Course of Morality in 1713; a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences in 1721; and translated Tacitus de Moribus Germanorum into High Dutch in 1724.

JACCETIUS (Francis Cataneus) born in Florence in 1466; was the disciple of Marsilius Ficinus; who, under this excellent master, became one of the ablest Platonists of his time, and an exceeding good orator. He published books *De Pulchra; De Amore*, &c. printed at Basil in 1563.

JACHAIA (Ben Joseph) a famous rabbi of the 16th century, born at Lisbon, and died in 1539. He taught in the synagogue of Imola, and wrote several rabbinical treatises; among the rest a paraphrase upon Daniel, in which he made the Jews hope for a speedy deliverance. This piece was translated into Latin by Constantine I^r Empereur, with remarks, in which the false glosses of the Jew were refuted; at Amsterdam, 1633.

JACKSON (Thomas) was born at Witton in the bishopric of Durham in 1579, of a good family: he commenced doctor of divinity in Oxford in 1622, and at last was made chaplain in ordinary, prebendary of Winchester, and dean of Peterborough: he was a very great scholar; and died in 1640. His performance upon the creed, is a learned and valuable piece, which with his other works was published in 1673.

JACOB-BEN-HARIM, a Rabbi, famous for the collection of the Masorah in 1525; together with the text of the bible, the Chaldaic paraphrase, and Rabbinical commentaries.

JACOB (Ben Naphtali) a famous rabbi of the 5th century: he was one of the principal massorets, and bred at the school of Tiberias in Palestine with Ben Afer, another principal massoret. The invention of points in Hebrew, to serve for vowels, and of accents to facilitate the reading of that language, are ascribed to these two rabbis; and said to be done in an assembly of the Jews held at Tiberias, a. d. 476.

JACOB (Giles) an eminent law writer born at Romsey in the county of Southampton in 1686. He was bred under a considerable attorney, and is principally known for his *Law Dictionary* in one vol. folio, which has been often printed; a new and improved edition having been lately given by counsellors Ruffhead and Morgan. Mr. Jacob also wrote two dramatic pieces, and a *Poetical Register*, containing the lives and characters of English dramatic poets. The time of his death is not known.

JACOBÆUS (Oliger) a celebrated professor of physic and philosophy at Copenhagen, was born in 1651 at Arhusen in the peninsula of Jutland, where his father was bishop. Christian V. intrusted him with the management of his grand cabinet of curiosities; and Frederic IV. in 1698, made him counsellor of his court of justice. His mother was daughter of the famous Gasper Bartholin; and his first

first wife, with whom he lived 17 years, who brought him 6 sons, and whom he did not long survive, was daughter of Thomas Bartholin. He wrote many medical works, and some excellent poems.

JÆGER (John Wolfgang) a learned Lutheran divine born at Shetgard in 1647. He was preceptor to duke Eberhard III, counsellor to the duke of Wirtemberg, superintendent general, and abbot of the convents of Maulbrun and Adelberg, consistorial counsellor and preacher to the cathedral of Shetgard; and at last, first professor of divinity, chancellor of the university, and provost of the church of Tubingen. He died in 1720, and we have a great number of his works, all in Latin.

JAMBLICHUS, a Platonic philosopher of the 4th century, born in Chalcis in Syria, and scholar to Porphyry. Julian the Apostate wrote three letters to him, still extant. He composed the life of Pythagoras, and of Alypius; and orations exhorting to the study of philosophy, &c.

JAMES (St.) called the Great, Zebedee's son, the first martyr among the apostles, whom Herod Agrippa caused to be beheaded, a. c. 41. The Spaniards, upon some tradition, pretend he was their apostle, though no ancient author mentions it.

JAMES (St.) the Less, cousin-german of Christ, is said to have been chosen bishop of Jerusalem, and in that quality to have been president in the council held by the apostles at Jerusalem, in 49 or 50. Josephus looks upon the ruin of Jerusalem as a punishment of his death. He was clubbed to death in the year 62, and left an epistle. There is also a liturgy in several works of the fathers, which bears his name, but is thought to be a counterfeit; and a gospel among the Apocryphal books, which are attributed to him.

JAMES VI. of Scotland, ascended the throne in 1567, after his mother's forced resignation, being little above a

year old. At queen Elizabeth's death, he was proclaimed king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland: and is hence distinguished as James I. of England. He set forward for England April 5, 1603, and St. James's day was appointed for his coronation at Westminster. A plot was discovered to have seized him and prince Henry, for which lord Cobham, lord Grey of Wilton, Sir Walter Raleigh, &c. were taken and indicted. On November 5, 1604, was discovered the powder-plot, carried on by some Papists to have blown up his majesty, the prince and parliament, while the king was delivering his speech from the throne at the opening of the session. In 1606 he settled episcopacy in Scotland, and made peace with Spain. The other observables were the death of his eldest son prince Henry, November 6, 1612; the marriage of his daughter the lady Elizabeth to Frederic V. elector Palatine, afterward king of Bohemia, but outed of both by the emperor Ferdinand; the voyage of prince Charles to marry the Infanta of Spain, without effect; the institution of knights baronet; the advancement and fall of the learned Sir Francis Bacon; and the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh, fifteen years after sentence of condemnation. The king died at Theobalds, aged 59, in the 23d year of his reign, and was interred at Westminster. His motto was *Beati Pacifici*, which he answered exactly in his temper. He is no less noted for his learning, having had the famous Buchanan to his tutor. His *Basilicon Doron*; Commentary on the Revelation, writings against Bellarmine, and his *Dæmonologia*, or doctrine of witchcraft, are sufficiently known. He would quote Latin to his parliament like a schoolmaster; his speeches were as long, and as full of texts of Scripture as sermons, and all tending to prove he had a divine right to do in all cases as he pleased. His writings and speeches are collected in one folio volume, in which it ought

not to be forgot, that he dedicates his *Declaration against Vorstius* the Arminian, to Jesus Christ; subscribing himself *his most humble and most obliged servant James by the grace of God, &c.*

JAMES II. k. of England, the 7th of the name in Scotland, second son of king Charles I. by Henrietta daughter to Henry IV. of France, was born at London. Oct. 14. 1633. and immediately declared duke of York. He was early delighted with arms; and in the rebellion, when Oxford surrendered, he passed into France to the queen-mother. After twelve years usurpation, the king his brother being restored to his crown, he returned with him, having married Anne daughter to the earl of Clarendon. In 1665 the war breaking out between the crown of England and the Dutch, he undertook the command of the English fleet, and got an entire victory over the Dutch, shewing great proofs of his bravery and conduct. His lady dying, he married the princess of Modena in 1673. Upon the death of king Charles II. he succeeded to the throne Feb. 6, 1684; but endeavouring to bring in popery, the nobility invited over the prince of Orange, upon which he left the kingdom; and that prince with his princess Mary, daughter of the excluded king, were crowned king and queen of England in 1688. He died at St. Germain's.

JAMES (Thomas) a learned English critic and divine, born about the year 1571. He recommended himself to the office of keeper of the public library at Oxford, by the arduous undertaking of publishing a catalogue of the MSS in each college library at both universities. He was elected to this office in 1602, and held it 18 years, when he resigned it to prosecute his studies with more freedom. In the convocation held with the parliament at Oxford in 1625, of which he was a member, he moved to have proper commissioners appointed to collate the MSS. of the fathers in all the libraries in England, with the popish editions, in

order to detect the forgeries in the latter; but this proposal not meeting with the desired encouragement, he engaged in the laborious task himself, which he continued until his death in 1629. He left the character of being the most indefatigable writer against the papists, that had been educated at Oxford since the Reformation; and the list of his works is indeed very large.

JAMES (Richard) nephew of the former, entered into orders in 1615, and became a frequent preacher: but being a man of humour, of three sermons preached before the university, one concerning the observation of Lent, was without a text, according to the most ancient manner; another against the text; and the third beside it. About the year 1619, he travelled through Wales, Scotland, Shetland, into Greenland, and Russia, of which, he wrote observations. He assisted Selden in composing his *Marmora Arundeliana*; and was very serviceable to Sir Robert Cotton and his son Sir Thomas, in disposing and settling their noble library. He died in 1638; and has an extraordinary character given him by Wood for learning and abilities.

JAMYN (Amadis) a celebrated French poet in the 16th century. He is esteemed the rival of Ronsard, who was his cotemporary and friend; but he is neither so bombast, nor so rough: he was secretary and chamber reader in ordinary to Charles IX. and died about 1585.

JANSEN (Cornelius) bp. of Ypres, one of the most learned divines of the 17th century, and principal of the sect called from his name Jansenists. He was born in Holland of catholic parents, studied at Louvain, from whence being sent to transact some business of consequence relating to the university, into Spain, the catholic king viewing with a jealous eye the intriguing policy of France, engaged him to write a book to expose them to the pope as no good catholics, since they made no scruple of forming alliances with pro-
testant

testant states. Janſen performed this task in his *Mars Gallicus*, and was rewarded with a mitre; being promoted to the ſee of Ypres in 1635. He had, among other writings, before this, maintained a controverſy againſt the Proteſtants upon the points of grace and predeſtination; but his *Auguſtinus* was the principal labour of his life, on which he ſpent above twenty years: the ſubject is about grace, free-will, and predeſtination, which he explains in a manner different from the doctrine of Molinos and his diſciples. He left it complete at his death in 1638, and ſubmitted it by his laſt will to the holy ſee: it was printed at Louvain, where it was attacked by the Jeſuits, and produced a number of controverſial pieces on both ſides. His propoſitions were condemned by ſeveral ſucceeding popes, which only inflamed and extended the diſturbance, which ſpread greatly in France: at laſt Clement XI. in 1705 published the famous bull *Unigenitus*, which nevertheless could not ſilence the confuſions even by the infallibility of his deciſion, and commands.

JANSENIUS (Corneille) was born at Hulſt in Flanders, in 1510, became a teacher in the abbey of Tongerlo, and afterward dean of the church of St. James at Louvain. Philip II. of Spain ſent him to the council of Trent, where his learning and modeſty were much eſteemed; and on his return he was made biſhop of Ghent, being the firſt biſhop of that place, which he enjoyed to his death in 1576. The public are obliged to him for ſeveral excellent works, eſpecially his *Harmony of the Goſpels*.

JANſſEN (Cornelius) ſee JOHNſON.

JANſſENS (Abraham) a celebrated painter, born at Antwerp in 1569. In his youth he performed ſome pieces, which gained him the ſuperiority over all the young painters of his time; but it is reported that waſting his time and his ſubſtance by a life of diſſipation, and falling into neceſſitous circumſtan-

ces which he imputed more to ill fortune than to his own ill conduct, he grew envious of the grandeur in which Rubens appeared, and with peeviſh inſolence challenged him to paint a picture with him for fame. Rubens rejected the propoſal, anſwering modeſtly, that the world would certainly do juſtice to them both. His paintings which adorn the church of the Carmelites at Antwerp, are ſufficient to afford an idea of his merit, and to eſtabliſh his reputation.

JANUS, firſt king of Italy, entertained Saturn when Jupiter had turned him out of Arcadia. He is adorned and repreſented with two faces, becauſe he gave a new face to his kingdom, by civilizing the inhabitants; or for his wiſdom, in knowing things paſt, and penetrating into futurity. Numa built a temple to him which was open in time of war, and ſhut in time of peace, which latter caſe however ſeldom happened. January, the firſt month of the year, was dedicated to, and named from, him.

JAQUELOT (Iſaac) a celebrated French proteſtant divine, born in 1647 at Vaſſy in Champagne, where his father was miniſter. The revocation of the edict of Nantz, obliging him to quit France, he took refuge firſt at Heidelberg and then at the Hague, where he procured an appointment in the Walloon church. Here he continued till that capital was taken by the king of Pruſſia, who hearing him preach, made him his French miniſter in ordinary at Berlin; to which city he removed in 1702. While he lived at Berlin, he entered into a warm controverſy with M. Bayle, on the doctrine advanced in his Dictionary favouring Manichæiſm, which continued until death impoſed ſilence on both parties: and it was in this diſpute that M. Jaquelot openly declared in favour of the Remonſtrants. He was employed in finiſhing an important work on the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, when he died in 1708.

JARCHAS, the most learned of those Indian philosophers who are called Brachmans, and a great astronomer, who is said to have given Apollonius Tyanæus seven rings called the seven planets, which had a magical power to perform wonders.

JARCHI (Solomon) otherwise Rafchi, and Ifaaki Solomon, a famous rabbi born at Troyes in Champagne, who flourished in the 12th century. He was a perfect master of the Talmud and Gemara; and he filled the postils of the Bible with so many Talmudical reveries, as totally extinguished both the literal and moral sense of it. A great part of his commentaries are printed in Hebrew, and some have been translated into Latin by the Christians: his commentary on the Gemara appeared so replete with erudition, that it procured him the title of prince of commentators.

JARDINS (Mary Catherine des) famous for her romances in the 17th century. She supplied her want of fortune by her genius. The men of wit at Paris were proud of her acquaintance. Monsieur de Ville-Dieu, a handsome gentleman in good circumstances, loved and married her: but he died soon after. She married a second husband Mr. de la Châte, whom she likewise buried. She spent the rest of her time in gallantries, and died in 1683.

JARRIGE (Peter) one of the most famous Jesuit preachers; but at last, on some provocation, he not only forsook their order and turned Protestant, but wrote a book against them in 1665, intitled, *The Jesuits exposed upon a Scaffold*, in which he abused them severely. It is said he returned to them, and made recantation. But what became of him after is not known.

JARRY (Laurence Juillard du) a French preacher and poet, born in 1658. He was prior of Notre Dame du Jarry of the order of Grammont. In the diocese of Xantes, and carried the poetical prize in the French academy in

1679, and 1714, being at the same time a celebrated preacher. He died some time after the year 1715, and left some works both religious and poetical.

JASON, Æson's son, k. of Theffaly. Chiron, his tutor, being told that one who came to him with one shoe (as Jason did) should be the death of him, sent him to Colchos for the golden fleece, a. m. 2741. By Medea's help he slew the dragon, and married Medea; but proving false to her, and marrying Creusa, she burned them both in the royal palace. Some say Jason had received from Venus a little bird called lynx, which had the virtue to procure love, and that Medea was thus enchanted.

ICARIUS, father of Erigone, made some countrymen drunk, who killed him, and threw him into a well: his little bitch Mera discovered him to his daughter, who hanged herself for grief. But Jupiter, to immortalise them, transformed Icarus into the sign Bootes, Erigone into Virgo, and Mera into the dog-star.

ICARUS, son of Dædalus: they were both imprisoned by Minos in Crete. Dædalus put waxen wings on his son, and so they fled away; but Icarus flying too near the sun, melted the wax, and fell down into the sea, since from him called Icarian.

IDOMENEUS, a captain, who assisted the Greeks at the siege of Troy; coming thence in a great storm, he made a vow to sacrifice the first thing he met, which proved to be his son, whom he would have sacrificed, but his subjects driving him out of his kingdom, he withdrew into Calabria and built a city.

JEFFERY Ap. Arthur, of Monmouth, a famous British historian, who flourished in the 12th century, in the time of Henry I. He was made archdeacon of Monmouth, and was promoted to the see of St. Asaph in 1152. Leland, Bale, and Pitts, inform us, that Walter de Mapes archdeacon of Oxford,

Oxford, a diligent searcher into ancient libraries, happening while he was in Armorica, to find a history of Britain, written in the British tongue, and carrying marks of great antiquity; he brought it over to England, and gave it to Jeffery of Monmouth to translate. Jeffery translated it into Latin with great diligence and fidelity; and added to it the book of Merlin's Prophecies, which he also translated from British verse into Latin prose. The fabulous stories inserted in this history have occasioned Jeffery's veracity to be questioned, and the whole to be considered as a forgery; but he is defended by many learned men, who plead that as the mere translator, he is not accountable for the fictions it may contain, and that the truth of the history ought not to be rejected in the gross.

JEFFERYS (Lord George) baron Wem, but better known by the name of judge Jefferys, was born of a good family in Denbighshire; and being bred to the law, alderman Jefferys of London, probably a relation, introduced him among the citizens; where proving a jolly bottle companion, he came into great business, and was chosen recorder of the city. When the parliament undertook the prosecution of the *Abhorrrers*, he being particularly aimed at, was frightened into a resignation of his place; yet he obtained that of chief justice of the court of King's Bench. and soon after the accession of James II. the great seal. He was one of the greatest advisers and promoters of all the arbitrary measures of that tyrannical reign; and his unfeeling sanguinary treatment of the duke of Monmouth's unhappy adherents in the west of England, will ever render his name infamous. On the prince of Orange's invasion when all things were in confusion, Jefferys, conscious how obnoxious he was to the people, cut off his eyebrows and disguised himself in a sailor's dress in order to retreat beyond sea, but being discovered in a night cellar

he was apprehended and committed to the Tower, where he died.

JEKYL (Sir Joseph) an excellent lawyer, son of the Rev. Dr. Jekyl, a clergyman beneficed in Northamptonshire, was born about the year 1663. He first distinguished himself in king William's time, in some trials before lord chancellor Somers, who took great notice of him, and at length gave him his sister in marriage. In the trial of Dr. Sacheverel, the pompous prosecution of whom he greatly disapproved, he was one of the managers for the house of commons, and made his part good in the share allotted him. As he was a true whig that ever opposed tory measures, he was, soon after the accession of George I. knighted, made master of the Rolls, and a privy counsellor. He had a controversy with lord chancellor King, concerning the power of the master of the Rolls, which he asserted to be in many respects independent of the chancellor; while lord King contended that he was only the first of all the masters in chancery. Sir Joseph wrote *The judicial authority of the Master of the Rolls stated and vindicated*; Mr. Spicer, a master in chancery, was the supposed author of an Answer, to which Sir Joseph replied; and in the public opinion the controversy ended in Sir Joseph's favour. He died in 1740, much regretted, and left 20,000 to the sinking fund, the purpose of which he had greatly at heart: but having expended a large sum in building houses in Chancery-lane, upon a supposition that he could hold a long lease of them, which happened to be set aside by a quirk of the law; the parliament remitted this sum to make good the loss to his relations.

JENISCHIUS (Paul) was born at Antwerp 1558, a learned man, who understood several languages. He was author of a book, intitled, *The Treasure of Souls*, which drew a violent persecution upon him.

J E

JENKIN (Robert) a learned English divine in the 18th century, bred at Cambridge, and master of St. John's college, wrote several books much esteemed. He died in 1727.

JENKINS (Sir Leoline) a learned civilian and able statesman of the last century, born in Glamorganshire about the year 1623. Being rendered obnoxious to the parliament during the civil war by adhering to the king's cause, he consulted his safety by flight; but returning on the Restoration, he was admitted an advocate in the court of arches; and succeeded Dr. Exton as judge. When the queen mother Henrietta died in 1669 at Paris, her whole estate real and personal, was claimed by her nephew Lewis XIV. upon which Dr. Jenkins's opinion being called for and approved, he went to Paris with three others joined with him in a commission, and recovered her effects; for which he received the honour of knight-hood. He officiated as one of the mediators at the treaty of Nimeguen, in which tedious negotiation he was engaged about four years and a half; and was afterward made a privy counsellor and secretary of state. He died in 1685, and as he never married, bequeathed his whole estate to charitable uses: he was so great a benefactor to Jesus-college Oxford, that he is generally looked on as the second founder. All his letters and papers were collected and printed in 1724, in 2 vols. folio.

JEREMIAH, a prophet of the priestly line, and son of Hilkiab, began to prophecy, a. m. 3377. The menaces he denounced against the Jews, provoked them to that degree, that they threw him into a deep ditch where he had certainly been stifled, had not Ebed-melech obtained leave to take him out. The Babylonians, according to his prophecy, took the city of Jerusalem. The Jews flying into Egypt, carried him with them, where being unable to bear his reproaches for their idolatry, they are said to have stoned him.

J E

JEROM (St.) born at Stridon in the ancient Pannonia, about the year 340, studied and was baptised at Rome. Coming into France, he transcribed St. Hilary's book *de Synodis*. In Aquileia, he got acquainted with Heliodorus, who accompanied him to Thrace, Pontus, &c. The orthodox of Meletius's party persecuted him, as infected with Sabellianism, for using the word Hypostasis as the council of Rome applied it; so he went to Jerusalem, and studied the Hebrew tongue, and was at this time so famous, that pope Damasus consulted him in his difficulties: he was ordained priest. In 381 he went to Constantinople to hear Gregory Nazianzen, and lived as secretary to pope Damasus, where he instructed several Roman ladies in piety. He went thence to Alexandria, and made it his business chiefly to write against Vigilantius and Jovinianus. He was also the first who opposed Pelagius, which some say he did with too much heat. He died in 420, aged 80 years. Erasmus says, that for eloquence he excelled Cicero, yet he is blamed for his satirical way of writing. His works were printed at Paris in 9 vols. in 1623.

JEROM of Prague, so called from the place of his birth in Bohemia. He was a scholar to Wickliff and John Hus, and published their doctrines, for which he was imprisoned; and being summoned to the council of Constance an. 1415, he fled, and being taken, abjured; but afterward reviving his doctrines, he was retaken; and persisting in his opinion, he was burnt in 1416. He was a person of great parts, learning, and elocution.

JESUA (Levita) a learned Spanish rabbi of the 15th century, author of a book intitled *Halichot Olam*, i. e. The ways of Eternity: a very useful piece for understanding the Talmud. It was translated into Latin by Constantine l'Empereur, and Bashuyfen printed a good edition of it in Hebrew and Latin at Hanover in 4to. in 1714.

JESUS

JESUS CHRIST, was born according to the most common opinion, under the consulship of Cornelius Lentulus, and C. Calpurnius Piso, a. r. 753, a. m. 4004. the 4th of the 194th Olymp. and the 42d of Augustus. As to the year, the month and the day of his death, some fix it upon April 3, 33; and prove it by the wonderful eclipse of the sun, mentioned by St. Luke. The life of this Divine Person is recorded by the four Evangelists.

JEWEL (John) a learned English writer and bishop in the 16th century. Upon the death of Henry VIII. he declared himself a Protestant. Upon queen Mary's accession he was expelled Corpus Christi college Oxford, by the fellows, without any order from the queen, by their own private authority. He fled into Italy, but returned to England after queen Mary's death, and was made bishop of Salisbury. He had a prodigious memory, which he greatly improved by art, so that he could exactly repeat whatever he wrote, after once reading. He was a great master of languages and his writings have rendered him famous all over Europe.

IGNATIUS (St.) bp. of Antioch, and martyr, succeeded Evodius, whom St. Peter is said to have established there an. 66. He was a disciple of St. John, exercised this office forty years; and in the third persecution, having maintained the Christian faith before the emperor Trajan himself, he was exposed to the beasts in the amphitheatre at Rome. Archbishop Usher's edition of his works, printed at London in 1647, is thought the best; yet there is a fresher extant at Amsterdam in 1697, where, beside the best notes, there are the dissertations of Usher and Pearson.

IGNATIUS LOYOLA, the founder of the order of Jesuits, was a gentleman of Biscay, born in 1491. He was bred a soldier, and was at Pamplune when besieged by the French in 1521, where being lamed, he retired and read the lives of the saints; and at

33 years of age he began his studies at Barcelona, and established the society of the Jesuits. He died in 1556, and was canonized in 1622.

ILLYRIUS (Matthias Flacius, or Francowitz) one of the most learned divines of the Augsburg confession, born in Istria, anciently called Illyria, in 1520. He is said to have been a man of vast genius, extensive learning, of great zeal against popery, but of such a restless and passionate temper as overbalanced all his good qualities, and occasioned many disturbances in the protestant church. He published a great number of books, and it is said that none of his cotemporaries knew how to search old libraries with more advantage than he did.

IMPERIALI (John Baptist) a celebrated physician of Vicenza, where he was born in 1568. He died in 1623; composed several works, and wrote Latin well, both in prose and verse.

INACHUS gave beginning to the kingdom of the Argives in the Peloponnesus a. m. 2148; the father of Io, debauched by Jupiter.

INCHOFEN (Melchior) a German Jesuit, born at Vienna in 1584, entered into the society of the Jesuits of Rome 1607. He published *The blessed Virgin Mary's Letter to the People of Messina, proved to be genuine*. This book brought him into trouble. He is thought to be the author of a libel against the Jesuits, intitled, *Monarchia Solipsorum*. By Solipsi he would hint that the Jesuits endeavoured to arrogate every thing to themselves alone.

INDEPENDENTS, a sect of Protestants in England and Holland, so called from their maintaining that each church or congregation is independent, sufficient for its own regulation, and nowise subject or accountable to other churches or ecclesiastical superiors. Hence they disown the authority of all creeds and prescribed systems of faith, acknowledging the Scriptures as the only guide in religious concerns.

INNOCENT X. pope, was chosen in 1644: he condemned the five propositions of the Jansenists in 1653, and died in 1655. He disgusted the Barberini, whereupon they made peace with France, which so provoked his holiness, that he demanded an account of the public money received by them during their uncle's pontificate. Accordingly they gave in their accounts, which he excepted against with much indignation and prejudice, and sequestered their estates; so that they were forced to withdraw into France. The French and the Venetians espoused their cause, and the first, in 1647, attacked Orbitello, and seized St. Stephano, which mightily alarmed the city of Rome, so that the pope became more flexible. The death of this pope was no sooner divulged, but all people rejoiced; as to the better part of his character, he was exact in doing justice, and punishing partiality and corruption in his officers; understood business well enough, but was over-ruled by Donna Olympia his brother's wife.

INNOCENT XI. pope, was born at Como in the duchy of Milan 1611. Innocent X. made him cardinal, and afterward bishop of Navarra. He was chosen pope by the interest of the cardinal zealots, who pretended to have nothing else in their eyes but the good of the church; as for his part, he was unwilling to accept the office, till the cardinals subscribed an assent to the reformation of the church-government, as he proposed it to them; the first who had the honour of kissing his toe was the queen of Sweden. He regulated the abuses of Nepotism, reformed simony, &c. banished the strumpets from Rome, suppressed playing for money, and lewd houses, and took care that the barons of Rome should not cheat their creditors. Christina of Sweden being impoverished, he ordered her a supply; next he endeavoured to mediate a peace between France and the house of Austria, and a war against the Turks; but the Spanish

ambassador having displeased him, he published an edict, forbidding all people whatsoever to affix the arms of any foreign prince, or great personage, over their door; and beside, the viceroy of Naples denied audience to his nuncio; but these differences were amicably adjusted. His next contest was with Lewis XIV. about the Regale, or the right of disposing ecclesiastical benefices and church-lands, which that monarch positively claimed, and an assembly of six archbishops, twenty-six bishops, &c. determined it for the king; but the controversy was suspended to prevent a rupture. This pope, toward the latter end of his reign, procured the triple-league betwixt the emperor, the Poles, and Venetians, against the Turks, and died in 1689.

IO, the daughter of Inachus and Ismene, was beloved of Jupiter, who, to conceal her from Juno, changed her into a milk-white cow; but Juno suspecting the cheat, begged her of Jupiter and sent Argus to watch her, who was killed by Mercury; but afterward Juno sent a gad-bee, which tormented her so that she run into the sea; from whence comes the name of the Ionian sea.

JOAN, pope, called by Platina John VIII. is said to have held the holy see between Leo IV. who died in 855, and Benedict III. who died in 858. Marianus Scotus says, she sat two years, five months, and four days. Numberless have been the controversies, fables, and conjectures relating to this pope. It is said that a German girl, pretending to be a man, went to Athens, where she made great progress in the sciences; and afterward came to Rome in the same habit. As she had a quick genius, and spoke with a good grace in the public disputations and lectures, her great learning was admired, and every one loved her extremely; so that after the death of Leo she was chosen pope, and performed all offices as such. Whilst she was in possession of this high dignity she was got with child; and as she was going in a solemn procession

cession to the Lateran church, she was delivered of that child, between the Coliseum and St. Clement's church, in a most public street, before a crowd of people; and died on the spot in 857. By way of embellishing this story, may be added the precaution reported to have been afterward taken to avoid such another accident. After the election of a pope he was placed on a chair with an open seat, called the groping chair, when a deacon came most devoutly behind and satisfied himself of the pontiff's sex by feeling. This precaution however has been long deemed unnecessary, because the cardinals now always get bastards enough to establish their virility before they arrive at the pontificate.

JOAN D'ARC, commonly called the Maid of Orleans, was originally a servant in a small inn, at an obscure village on the borders of Lorraine, at the time when the duke of Bedford, uncle to the young English king Henry VI. acted as regent of France, and had formed the siege of Orleans. Her mind taking an enthusiastic turn, she was seized with a wild desire of relieving her sovereign out of his distresses; and fancying herself divinely inspired, she obtained an audience of the king: Charles either convinced of her divine authority himself, or willing to countenance it from policy, complied with her requests, and sent her on horseback armed cap-a-pie to Orleans. Her presence gave new spirit to the besieged; she put herself at the head of every attack, and in a few weeks drove the English from the town. After this success, pursuing an offensive, instead of a defensive war, she conducted Charles through the midst of his enemies to Rheims, where he was crowned; beat the English in all parts, and restored lustre to the French arms. Being at length taken prisoner at the siege of Compeigne, she was in violation of the rules of war, tried for sorcery at Rouen, and cruelly burned in the market place there; more out of revenge than from any motives of piety.

JOB, whose patience has been described in one of the canonical books of the Old Testament, is said to have been born, a. m. 2329, in the land of Uz, between Edom and Arabia. Some think him the same with Jobab, Gen. xxxvi. 33. Others, to be a descendant from Nahor. Some assert that Job's distemper was the foul disease; and in the church of Rome, he is the patron of those who labour under that distemper. Bishop Warburton and others consider the history of Job as an allegorical composition, and consequently that there was no such man.

JOBERT (Lewis) a pious and learned Jesuit born at Paris in 1647. He distinguished himself as a preacher, and beside several religious tracts, wrote a piece intitled *La science des Medailles*, which is in good esteem. He died in 1719, and the best edition of this work is that of Paris in 1739. 2 vols. 12mo.

JOCASTA, daughter of Creon k. of Thebes, and wife of Laius, was mother to Oedipus, whom she afterwards ignorantly married. She had by him Polynices and Eteocles, who having killed one another in a battle for the succession, Jocasta killed herself for grief. See OEDIPUS.

LODELLE (Stephen) lord of Limodin, was born at Paris in 1532, and distinguished himself so greatly by his poetical talents as to be reckoned one of the pleiades celebrated by Ronsard. He is said to be the first Frenchman who wrote plays in his own language according to the ancient form; but however that may be, we are assured he was so much respected by his brother poets, that upon the success of one of his pieces on the stage, they made an entertainment, in which by way of frolic, chancing to meet with a great goat in the street, they drove him in crowned with a garland to Iodelle, in celebration of his good fortune. This coming to the ears of the clergy, occasioned a great clamour, being represented as an heathenish transaction, and mockery

mockery of religion; and his dying poor, which is no uncommon fate among poets, was asserted to be a judgment on him for his prophane-ness. He was remarkably ready at composition, writing without study or labour; and was well skilled in polite arts and genteel exercises. In his younger years he embraced the reformed religion, and wrote a satire on the mass in an hundred Latin verses; yet all of a sudden returned to that mass again. He died in 1579.

ST. JOHN the Baptist, the fore-runner of Christ, was the son of Zacharias and Elizabeth: he lived on locusts and wild honey. By these locusts, some understand certain living creatures, others herbs. He baptized Christ, and was put to death by Herod at the instigation of Herodias his brother Philip's wife, with whom he carried on a criminal intercourse.

ST. JOHN the apostle, or the evangelist, born at Bethsaida in Galilee, son to Zebedee, and brother to St. James the Great: he was bishop of Ephesus, and propagated the gospel among the Parthians also. Domitian the emperor condemned him at Rome to be thrown into boiling oil, whence he came out more healthful than he went in, and was thereupon banished to the little isle of Patmos, where he wrote his Apocalypse. Domitian dying, he returned to Ephesus, and wrote his Gospel, anno ch. 96. The ancients say he lived seventy years after Christ's suffering; and founded the churches of Smyrna, Pergamus, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, Laodicea, and others.

JOHN, king of England, surnamed Lackland, 4th son of Henry II. was born in 1199. He usurped the throne from his nephew Arthur, whom he defeated, and made him die in prison. John was condemned of an attain-der, and convicted of parricide and felony, whereupon he was to lose all his land in France. The English hated

him too, and the pope excommunicated him, and absolved all his subjects from their allegiance. He submitted in 1213, promising to pay a yearly tribute to the church; however, this proceeded from constraint; so that king Philip Augustus having got the battle of Bovines in 1214, the English barons invited Lewis, Philip's son, and crowned him at London May 20, 1216. He died Oct. 19, 1216, and was succeeded by his son Henry III.

JOHN, king of France, the Good, succeeded his father Philip de Valois in 1350: he beat the English, and made king Edward retire in 1355. The prince of Wales afterward took this king prisoner, yet treated him generously, and sent him to London, where he remained prisoner 4 years, till the peace of Bretigni was concluded in 1360. After his deliverance he was persuaded to take a journey to the Holy Land, and just as he hoped to complete it, he was taken ill of a sudden in 1364, and died in the Savoy, London, aged 52, in the 13th year of his reign. He was looked upon to be the bravest and frankest prince of his time; his word was sacred and inviolable, and Petrarch calls him the *greatest of Kings, and the most invincible of Men*.

JOHN Sobieski, king of Poland, was the youngest son of James Sobieski, chatellan of Cracovia, &c. He was grand marshal of the crown in 1665, grand general in 1667; in which year he retook sixty towns from the rebellious Cossacks. He defeated the Turks in 1671; and in 1673, he beat them again in that famous battle of Choczim on the Niester. Michael Koribut Weisnowiski, king of Poland, dying the day before, John Sobieski, grand general, was thought the only person fit to succeed him: he was elected May 19, 1674. In 1683 he got much honour, being present in person in the raising of the siege of Vienna. He loved books and scholars,

lars, and had all the qualities of a hero. He died at Warsaw in 1696, in the 72d year of his age.

JOHN of Salisbury, an Englishman, one of the most learned men of the 12th century. He studied at Paris, lived afterward with abp. Becket until his death, and in 1177, was chosen bishop of Chartres by the clergy of that diocese. He governed his church with admirable prudence, assisted at the council of Lateran in 1179, and died in 1181. He wrote several books which are lost, and the only things we have remaining of his, are his *Life of St. Thomas of Canterbury*; *A Collection of Letters*; and his *Polycraticon*.

JOHNSON (Benjamin) one of the greatest English dramatic poets in the 17th century, was born in Hartshorn-Lane Westminster, and his stepfather was a bricklayer there. He was entered in St. John's-college Cambridge; but wanting friends and maintenance, he quitted it for his father-in-law's trade, and assisted in building the new structure in Lincoln's-inn. His carrying a trowel in his hand, and a book in his pocket, occasioned some gentlemen to put him in a capacity of following his studies. His parts were extraordinary, yet in learned company he would sit silent. He was sharp at repartee, and reckoned the most learned, judicious, and most correct comic poet of his time. He died in 1638, and was buried in Westminster-abbey, where he has a monument, on which is engraved, *O rare Ben Johnson*.

JOHNSON (Samuel) an English divine remarkable for his learning and steadiness in suffering for the principles of the Revolution in 1688. He was born in 1649, and entering into orders, obtained in 1670, the rectory of Corringham in the Hundreds of Essex, worth no more than 80*l.* a year; which was the only church preferment he ever had. The air of this place not agreeing with him, he was

obliged to place a curate on the spot, at the expence of half his income, while he settled at London, a situation much more to his liking, as he had a strong propensity to politics. The times were turbulent; the duke of York declaring himself a papist, his succession to the crown began to be warmly opposed; and Mr. Johnson who was naturally of no submissive temper, being made chaplain to lord William Russel, engaged the ecclesiastical champion for passive obedience Dr. Hicks, in a treatise intitled *Julian the apostate &c.* published in 1682. He was answered by Dr. Hicks in a piece intitled *Jovian, &c.* To which he drew up and printed a reply under the title of *Julian's arts to undermine and extirpate Christianity, &c.* but by the advice of his friends suppressed the publication. For this unpublished work he was committed to prison, but not being able to procure a copy, the court prosecuted him for writing the first tract, condemned him to a fine of 500 marks, and to prison until it was paid. By the assistance of Mr. Hambden, who was his fellow prisoner, he was enabled to run into farther troubles; for on the encampment of the army on Hounslow-heath in 1686, he printed and dispersed *An humble and hearty Address to all the Protestants in the present Army*: for this he was sentenced to a second fine of 500 marks, to be degraded from the priesthood, to stand twice in the pillory, and to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. It happened luckily that in the degradation, they omitted to strip him of his cassock, which circumstance, slight as it may appear, rendered his degradation imperfect, and afterward preserved his living to him. Intercession was made to get the whipping omitted; but James replied, "that since Mr. Johnson had the spirit of martyrdom, it was fit he should suffer:" and he bore it with firmness, and even with alacrity. On the Revolution,

the parliament resolved the proceedings against him to be null and illegal, and recommended him to the king, who offered him the rich deanery of Durham; but this he refused as inadequate to his services and sufferings, which he thought to merit a bishopric. The truth was, he was passionate, self-opiniated, and turbulent; and though through Dr. Tillotson's means, he obtained a pension of 300*l.* a year with other gratifications, he remained discontented; pouring forth all his uneasiness, against a standing army, and the great favours shewn to the Dutch. He died in 1703, and his works were afterward collected in one vol. folio.

JOHNSON (John) a learned divine, born in 1662. He was zealous for the Revolution, and preached a noted sermon at Feversham on the occasion, from the words, "Remember Lot's wife," wherein he set forth the great danger of looking-back; and vindicated the liturgy against Mr. Baxter and others. He published *The Clergyman's Vade Mecum*, and *A Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws*, as a continuation of it; but catching the infection spread by Dr. Sacheverel, he on the accession of George I. to the amazement of all his old friends, entertained unfavourable thoughts of the protestant succession, and refused to read the usual prayers for the king. Being prosecuted however, he thought proper to submit; and died vicar of Cranbrook in Kent, in 1725.

JOHNSON, alias Janssen, (Cornelius) an excellent painter both in great and small, but particularly admired in portraits. He was a native of Amsterdam, but settling in England in the reign of James I. he drew several fine pictures of that monarch and most of his court. The greater fame of his cotemporary Vandyke, eclipsed his merit; but his paintings are distinguished by their smooth, clear, and delicate tints, and by the

truth and nature with which they are strongly marked. The distractions produced by the civil war induced him to return to his own country; where he died in 1665.

JOHNSON (Martin) a famous seal engraver, and excellent in painting landscapes after nature: his landscapes are scarce, but some of them are to be found in curious hands. He died in London about the beginning of the reign of James II.

JOINVILLE (John Sire de) an eminent French statesman of the 13th century; who was seneschal or high steward of Champagne, and one of the principal lords in the court of Lewis IX. He attended that monarch in all his expeditions and had so much confidence placed in him, that all matters of justice in the palace, were referred to his decision, and the king undertook nothing of consequence without consulting him. He wrote *The History of St. Lewis* in French; which is a very curious and interesting piece: and died about the year 1318. The best edition of this work is that of Du Cange, in folio, with learned remarks.

IOLE, daughter of Eurytus king of Oechalia, with whom Hercules being in love, agreed with her father, that if he overcome him, he should have his daughter. Hercules having beat him, demanded his daughter, which he refusing, Hercules killed him, and took her away; and afterward bestowed her upon his son Hillus.

JOLY (Claudius) a worthy parish priest and an excellent scholar, descended from a family eminent for learning and piety, was born at Paris in 1607. He applied himself first to the law, and pleaded for some time at the bar; but inclining afterward to the church, he entered into orders, and in 1631, obtained a canonry in the cathedral church of Notre Dame at Paris: the duties of which office he discharged with an exactness beyond all example as long as he lived. Dis-

covering

covering at the same time occasionally a capacity for state affairs, the duke de Longueville, the French plenipotentiary for negotiating a general peace, took Joly with him to Munster, where he proved a good assistant. On his return he resumed his former employments, with his usual zeal: in 1671 he was made precentor of his church; and several times official of Paris without his seeking: always behaving as an ecclesiastical magistrate with perfect integrity, testifying a sincere love for justice. He died in 1700, and left many works, in which as in so many mirrors, his true character fully appears.

JOLY (Guy) king's counsellor to the Chatelet, and syndic of the revenues of the Hotel de Ville at Paris, attached himself for a long time to cardinal de Retz, in the capacity of secretary. Beside other tracts, he wrote *Memoirs* from 1648 to 1665 including those of cardinal de Retz; a translation of which into English was published here in 1775.

JONAH, one of the prophets of the Jewish nation, the son of Amitai, a. m. 3214. The gourd, in our translation, which was the growth of one night, is said to be that which we call Palma Christi. Some think to confirm this history of Jonah by the fable of Andromeda; for they pretend that the story of Jonah was the groundwork of the poetical narrations concerning Andromeda's being exposed to the rage of a sea-monster; and she was exposed to it near Joppa. A Gascon minister, named Coras, made a very ingenious poem on this prophet's history.

JONAS (Arngrimus) an Islander by nation, gained a reputation in the 16th and 17th centuries, by the books he published, which are mostly histories and descriptions of Island, or apologies for his own nation. One Blekenius had published several dishonourable particulars of it, both with regard

to witchcraft and with regard to dissoluteness. Arngrimus refuted him.

JONAS (Justus) a famous protestant divine born at Northausen in Thuringia, in 1493. He studied the theology of Luther, became one of his most zealous disciples; and we find his name in several assemblies of the clergy, particularly in that of Marpourg, together with his friend Melancthon. He had the closest connexions with Luther, who expired in his arms; he died himself in 1555. We have a treatise of his in defence of the marriage of priests, and another on private masses; beside notes on the Acts of the apostles, &c.

JONATHAN, son of Saul, was famous for the friendship he had with David, contrary to his own and family's interest; and for his miraculous victory over the Philistines. He was slain afterward in a battle against them, a. m. 2949.

JONATHAN, son to Mattathias, and brother to Judas Maccabæus, a famous general of the Jews. When oppressed by the kings of Syria, a. m. 3893 or 4, he forced Bacchides the Syrian general to accept of peace; vanquished Demetrius Soter, and afterward Apollonius his general; but at last he fell into the hands of Tryphon at Ptolemais, who after he had received a considerable sum of money of Simon his brother to release him, slew him there.

JONES (Inigo) an eminent English architect in the 17th century. At the command of king James I. he drew up a discourse concerning *Stone-Henge* on Salisbury-plain, which was not published till after his death. He formed the banqueting-house at Whitehall, which was at first designed for the reception of foreign ambassadors. To him we owe the church and piazza of Covent-garden. Several of his designs have been published by Mr. Kent and others. He died in 1651.

JONGHE (Baudouin) a Franciscan of the 17th century, the disciple of Justus Lipsius, who wrote several theological works, and died in 1634.

JONSIUS (John) a learned and judicious native of Holstein, who cultivated polite learning at Francfort on the Main, but died in the flower of his age in 1659. We have an esteemed treatise of his *De scriptoribus historiae philosophiae*.

JONSTON (John) a learned Polish naturalist and physician, born in 1603. He travelled all over Europe, and procured esteem every where by his knowledge: afterward he bought the estate of Ziebendorf in the dutchy of Lignitz in Sillesia, where he spent the remainder of his days. He wrote *A Natural History of Birds, Fish, Quadrupeds, Insects, Serpents, and Dragons*, in folio; a Piece upon the Hebrew and Greek Festivals; a *Thaummatography*; and some poems. He died in 1675.

JORDANO (Luca) an eminent Italian painter born at Naples in 1632. He became very early a disciple of Joseph Ribera; but going afterward to Rome, he attached himself to the manner of Pietro da Cortona, whom he assisted in his great works. Some of his pictures being seen by Charles II. king of Spain, he engaged him in painting the Escorial; in which task he acquitted himself as a great painter. The king shewed him a picture of Bassani, expressing his concern that he had not a companion: Luca painted one so exactly in Bassani's manner, that it was taken for a performance of that master; and for this service he was knighted, and gratified with several honourable and valuable employments. The great works he executed in Spain, gave him still greater reputation when he returned to Naples; so that though he was a very quick workman, he could not supply the eager demands of the citizens. No one, not even Tintoret,

ever painted so much as Jordano; and his generosity carried him so far as to present altar pieces to churches that were not able to purchase them. His labours were rewarded with great riches which he left to his family when he died in 1705.

JORDANO (James) one of the most eminent painters of the Flemish school born at Antwerp in 1593. He learned the principles of his art from Adam Van Ort, whose daughter he married; which connexion hindered him from gratifying his inclination of visiting Italy. He improved most under Rubens, for whom he worked, and from whom he drew his best principles; his taste directed him to large pieces, and his manner was strong, true, and sweet. A great number of altar pieces painted by him are preserved in the churches in the Netherlands, which maintain the reputation of this artist; and he was an excellent companion by his chearful pleasant humour: he died in 1678.

JORTIN (John) a very learned and ingenious English clergyman, born in Huntingdonshire about the year 1701. Having some private fortune of his own, and being of a peculiar disposition that could not solicit promotion, he remained long without preferment. In 1738 lord Winchester gave him the living of Eastwell in Kent, but the place not agreeing with his health he soon resigned it. Abp. Herring, who had a great value for him, about the year 1751, presented him to the living of St. Dunstan's in the East; and bp. Osbaldiston, in 1762, gave him that of Kensington, with a prebend in St. Paul's cathedral, and made him archdeacon of London. His temper, as well as his aspect, was rather morose and saturnine; but in company he liked, he was at all times facetious, yet still with a mixture of *sal censura superiorum*. His sermons were sensible and argumentative, and would have made more impression

sion on the hearers, had he been more attentive to the advantages flowing from a good delivery: but he appeared to greater advantage as a writer. His *Remarks on Ecclesiastical History*, his *Six Dissertations*, his *Life of Erasmus*, and his *Sermons*, were extremely well received by the public. He died in the year 1770.

JOSEPH (St.) husband of the blessed virgin, and foster-father of Jesus Christ; was the son of Jacob according to St. Matthew, and of Heli according to St. Luke. This difficulty is reconciled thus: Heli and Jacob were brothers, the first dying without children, the second married his widow in compliance with the law mentioned in Deuteronomy. Thus Jacob was the natural father of Joseph, and Heli was his father in the sense of the law, because by that constitution Joseph was to pass for his son, and continue his family.

JOSEPHUS the historian, a Jew, who wrote in Greek. He was of noble birth, by his father Mattathias descended from the high priests, and by his mother, of the blood royal of the Maccabees; he was born anno ch. 37, under Caligula, and lived under Domitian. At sixteen years of age he betook himself to the sect of the Essenes, and then to the Pharisees; and having been successful in a journey to Rome, upon his return to Judæa he was made captain-general of the Galilæans. Being taken prisoner by Vespasian, he foretold his coming to the empire, and his own deliverance by his means. He accompanied Titus at the siege of Jerusalem, and writ his *Wars of the Jews*, which Titus ordered to be put in the public library. Afterward he lived as a Roman citizen, and wrote the rest of his works, of which the *Martyrdom of the Maccabees* is the most eloquent. See his own account of his life.

JOSHUA, the son of Nun, the governor of Israel, after the death of Moses, a. m. 2553;

JOUBERT (Laurence) counsellor and physician to the king of France, chancellor and judge of the university of Montpellier, was born at Valence in Dauphiny in 1530. He became the disciple of Rondelet at Montpellier, and at his death succeeded to the regius professorship in that university; where he had given abundant proofs of his merit, and strengthened his reputation by the lectures he read in that capacity, as well as by the works he published. Henry III. who passionately wished to have children, sent for him to Paris in hopes of his assistance to render his marriage fruitful; but he was disappointed without any loss of repute to Joubert. Much offence was indeed taken at a piece he published under the title of *Vulgar Errors*, in which he treated of virginity and generation, more plainly than had ever before appeared in the French language; but though he had promised something more on the same subject, he was so piqued at the clamour raised against it, that the public saw no more of six parts promised, than the first and part of the second, though they were greatly called for. He died in 1582, and his son Isaac translated some of his Latin paradoxes into French.

JOVIANUS, or Jovinianus son of count Varronianus, and born at Singidon in Pannonia, was chosen emperor after Julian the Apostate in 363. He made a peace with the Persians, very prejudicial to the Roman empire, which exposed him to the complaints of the public. He caused the idol temples to be shut up, recalled the banished prelates, and threatened the heretics; but died a. d. 364, having reigned but 7 months and 22 days.

JOUVENET (John) a celebrated French painter born at Rouen in 1644, where his father, who was a painter, bred him up to the same profession: but his greatest improvement was confessedly derived from the instructions of Nicholas Poussin, and studying the works of that master. He acquired

so good a knowledge of design, as qualified him for employment in several grand works in the palaces at Paris and Trianon; in many of the churches and convents; and in the hospital of invalids, where he painted the twelve apostles, each figure being 14 feet high. He was esteemed to have a ready invention, to be correct in his designs, and to have a taste for grandeur in his compositions: it is observed of this artist, that being deprived of the use of his right hand by a paralytic disorder, he nevertheless continued to paint with his left. He died in the year 1717.

JOVIUS (Paulus) the historian, was born at Como in Italy, was bishop of Nocera, but is esteemed a mercenary writer, so that his histories are not much credited. No man asked for presents with less reserve than he did. He died in 1552.

JOVIUS (Paulus) one of the fathers who assisted at the council of Trent; of whom father Paul tells us in his history of the council of Trent, that in the debate about residence he said, "If these disorders were really occasioned by the absence of the prelates, there would appear a less corruption of morals in those churches where the bishops have resided in our time. Instead of flattering ourselves with the vain hopes, that their residence will occasion a reformation of manners in the church, we ought rather to fear, that whereas we now labour to oblige them to residence, the inconveniencies, that may attend it, will oblige our successors to provide against them by obliging the prelates to be absent from their bishoprics."

IPHICRATES, an Athenian general at twenty years of age a. r. 359. In military discipline he was reckoned equal to the best commanders of his age, and was as much esteemed as any of his predecessors. He fought the Thracians, and restored Scythia; engaged the Lacedæmonians, a. r.

364. Plutarch relates several of his Apophthegms.

IPHIGENIA, daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra: she was laid on a pile to be sacrificed to Diana, because Agamemnon had killed one of her stags: but Diana pitying the young virgin, laid a doe in her room, and made Iphigenia her priestess.

IRENÆUS (St.) bishop of Lyons after Photinus, and disciple of Polycarp: he disputed at Rome with Valentinus, and his disciples Florinus and Blastus, whom he afterward confuted in writing. He celebrated two councils, one against heretics, and the other against the Quartodecimani. He suffered martyrdom with the believers of Lyons, under Severus in 202. His works were printed by Erasmus, &c. at Paris in 1575. Mr. Dodwell hath writ six Dissertations for the understanding of this father.

IRIS, daughter of Thaumias, is the messenger of Juno, as Mercury was of the Gods. She is also the rainbow.

IRNERIUS, a German civilian, lived in the 12th century. He is reckoned to be the first that revived the study of the Roman law, which had been interrupted by the Barbarians. He had great credit with princess Mathilda, and having persuaded the emperor to order that the code and the digests should be read in the schools, he was the first professor who explained them in Italy.

ISAAC KARO, a learned rabbi who left Spain in 1492 in virtue of the edict of Ferdinand and Isabella against the Jews. He went first to Portugal, and travelling thence to Jerusalem, lost his children and his books on the road; he lived in great solitude, and to console himself composed a work intitled *Toledot Jisrach*, the generations of Isaac. This is a commentary on the Pentateuch, partly literal and partly cabbalistical, in which he examines the sentiments of other commentators. Buxtorf ascribes to this

this rabbi a ritual intitled *Even Ha-befer*, the rock of support.

ISAIAH the prophet, son of Amos, of the royal family : he prophesied from the time of Uzziah, king of Judah, a. m. 3247, till Manasseh, who caused him to be sawn asunder with a wooden saw, about a. m. 3308.

ISÆUS, a celebrated Greek orator, a native of Chalcis in Syria, the scholar of Lyfias, and the preceptor of Demosthenes. He taught eloquence with reputation at Athens about 344 years before Christ : and was the first who applied eloquence to politics, in which he was followed by his scholar Demosthenes.

ISELIN, (James Christopher) a learned antiquarian born at Basil in 1681. He filled the divinity chair at Basil in 1711, was made librarian to that university, and nominated rector : he published a great number of dissertations and orations upon various subjects ; and died in 1737.

ISHMAEL, the son of Abraham and Hagar, who was with his mother driven into the desert, at the solicitations of Sarah, Abraham's wife ; where they are recorded to have been relieved by an angel. He is the reputed ancestor of the Ishmaelites, the Arabians, the Saracens, and other Eastern nations. Mahomet in his Koran, boasts of this descent.

ISIDORUS, (St.) the most famous of all Chrysostom's disciples, lived a monastic life in the solitude near Pelusium. Of all the epistles he wrote, we have only five books, which yet are very extraordinary. He died in 440. His works were printed in folio at Paris in 1638.

ISIS, an Egyptian goddess, whose worship was so infamous, that the priests were forbid to speak any thing of it ; and the senate did often prohibit its practice in Rome. She is pictured with a sistrum in her hand, a musical instrument, not much unlike a cymbal, and was often called Terra, from whence she is represent-

ed as having many breasts. Historians say, she was queen of Egypt, and reigned there with her husband Osiris, a. m. 2500.

ISOCRATES, one of the most famous orators of Greece, born at Athens, a. r. 318, son of Theodorus, who had got an estate by making musical instruments. He was desirous at first to declaim in public, but taught privately, and took pains to make his scholars perfect orators. He starved himself to death when Philip of Macedonia invaded his country, aged 99. He left several, but a few orations are only remaining.

ISTHMIAN games, one of the four solemn games which were celebrated every fifth year in Greece ; and were so called from the Corinthian isthmus where they were kept. Authors are divided as to the origin of these games, but they are generally supposed to be instituted by Theseus in honour of Neptune.

ITTIGIUS (Thomas) a learned professor of divinity at Leipzig, and son of John Ittigius, professor of physic in the same university. He first published *A Treatise upon Burning Mountains* ; after which he became a minister and exercised that function in various churches there. He furnished several papers in the Leipzig acts, beside publishing some historical works and dissertations. He died in 1710.

ITYS, son of Tereus king of Thrace, and Progne the daughter of Pandion king of Athens, whom his mother killed, and dressed him up for a dish of meat to her husband, because he had ravished her sister Philomela.

JUBA, king of Mauritania and Numidia, was son of Hiempsal. He took Pompey's part against Cæsar, by whom he was subdued ; and after an entertainment with Petrejus, a companion of his misfortune, they killed one another, a. r. 708.

JUDA HAKKADOSH, or the Saint, a rabbi celebrated for his learning and riches, who lived in the time of the emperor Antoninus, and was

the friend and preceptor of that prince. Leo of Modena, a rabbi of Venice, tells us, that rabbi Juda, who was very rich, collected about 26 years after the destruction of the temple, in a book which he called the *Misna*, the constitutions and traditions of the Jewish magistrates who preceded him. But as this book was short and obscure, two Babylonish rabbis Rabbena and Ase collected all the interpretations, disputes and additions that had been made until their time upon the *Misna*, and formed the book called the Babylonish Talmud or *Gemara*; which is preferable to the Jerusalem Talmud composed some years before by rabbi Jochanan of Jerusalem. The *Misna* is the text of the Talmud, of which we have a good edition in Hebrew and Latin by Surenhusius, with notes, in 3 vols. folio: it were to be wished the same had been done to the *Gemara*.

JUDE (St.) brother of St. James jun. and son of Joseph, Matthew xiii. 55. He preached in Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Idumæa, and died in Berytus for the confession of Christ. He writ that epistle that goes under his name, and that after the death of most of the apostles. He was cruelly put to death for reproving the superstition of the Magi.

JUDEX (Matthew) one of the principal writers of the centuries of Magdeburg, was born at Tippleswolde in Misnia, in 1528. He taught theology with great reputation, but met with many disquiets in the exercise of his ministry from party feuds: he wrote several works, and died in 1564.

JUDITH, a Jewish woman, who delivered her native place when besieged by Holofernes. Some have said the book of Judith is only a fiction on a parable. Of all the books the Protestants have exploded as apocryphal, there is none deserves it better than the book of Judith.

IVES or **YVES**, a celebrated bishop of Chartres, born in the territory of Beauvais in the 11th century. His merit procured his election to the see

of Chartres in 1092, or 1093, under the pontificate of Urban II. who had deposed Geoffroy his predecessor for sundry accusations against him. Ives particularly signalized himself by his zeal against Philip I. who had put away his wife Bertha of Holland, and had taken Bertrade of Montford, wife of Fouques count of Anjou: afterward he devoted himself wholly to the functions of his ministry; made several religious foundations, and died in 1115. Pope Pius V. permitted the monks of the congregation of Lateral, to celebrate the festival of St. Ives on the 20th of May. We have a collection of decrees of his compiling *Exceptiones ecclesiasticarum regularum*, a *Chronicon*, and 22 sermons; all very valuable pieces; which were collected and published in one vol. folio, in 1647, by John Baptist Souciet, canon of Chartres.

JUGURTHA, king of Numidia, enemy of the Romans, son of Manastabal, had his education in the court of his uncle Micipsa, who left him guardian to his sons Adherbal and Hiempsal. Jugurtha put the latter to death, pursued the former, and took away his life, contrary to articles upon the surrender of Cirta. The Romans proclaimed against the usurper; but having corrupted the consul and senators, he declared that Rome was to be sold, and any one that would go to the price might have her. However Q. Cæcilius Metellus defeated him, and so did Marius, as well as Bocchus king of Mauritania, who delivered him to Sylla in 648, and he to Marius: afterward he died for grief in prison.

JULIA, daughter of Cæsar, and wife of Pompey the Great, died in child-bed of a daughter. She was the bond of friendship between Cæsar and Pompey; and her death produced those dissensions which proved the overthrow of the commonwealth.

JULIAN, nicknamed the Apostate, was the son of Julius Constantius, brother

ther of Constantine the Great. Mardonias, an heathen eunuch, taught him grammar at Constantinople, Ecebolius, a wavering Christian, rhetoric at Nicomedia, and Maximus a philosopher, and a magician, compleated his education. The bishop Eusebius was his kinsman: he turned monk, and was made reader in the church, together with his brother Gallus, though at the bottom he is supposed to have remained a heathen. Constantius declared him Cæsar, and in 355 he married Helena the emperor's sister. In Gaul he overthrew the Barbarians, and vanquished seven German kings. He was chaste, learned, temperate, vigilant, and outwardly pious. The Roman legions proclaimed him emperor in 360, and in 361 he ascended the throne, caused the idol-temples to be opened, officiated as high priest with all the Pagan ceremonies, and by the blood of sacrifices endeavoured to efface the character of his baptism. He prohibited the Christian schools, and purposed to erect Pagan, with all the forms of their worship and discipline. There is a story passes current, that Julian attempting to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem, in defiance of the prediction of its final destruction, balls of fire burst from the foundation, and drove away the workmen until they abandoned the undertaking. Waving such relations however, to keep within the bounds of probability, it is pleaded on Julian's behalf, that the behaviour of the Christians furnished pretences enough for most of his proceedings against them; and the animosities among themselves supplied him with the means: that they were continually prone to sedition, made a merit of insulting the public worship; and finally, that they made no scruple of declaring that want of numbers only, prevented them from engaging in open rebellion. In a war with the Persians, in 363, engaging rashly without his armour, he received a wound, and ex-

pired aged 31. His works are a pregnant testimony of his excellent parts and great learning.

JULIO ROMANO; see ROMANO.

JULIUS CÆSAR (Caius Julius) was of the family of Julii, who pretended they were descended from Venus by Æneas. The descendants of Ascanius son of Æneas and Creusa, and surnamed Iulus, lived at Alba till that city was ruined by Tullus Hostilius king of Rome, who carried them to Rome, where they flourished. We do not find they produced more than two branches. The first bore the name of Tullus, the other that of Cæsar. The most ancient of the Cæsars were those who were in public employments the 11th year of the first Punic war, an. 546. Since that time we find there was always some of that family who enjoyed public offices in the commonwealth, till the time of Caius Julius Cæsar whose life we are now giving. He was born at Rome the 12th of the month Quintilis, an. 653, and lost his father in 669. He was endowed with all the eminent qualities which are requisite in a great conqueror, and it is unjust to say his success was owing more to fortune than to his conduct. Circumstances at Rome favoured his ambitious views; yet such were his natural qualities, that he could procure to himself the necessary opportunities to accomplish his designs. He was capable of making an advantage even of such circumstances as did not naturally favour his undertakings, or would have made those of almost any other miscarry. The battle of Pharsalia, which was a decisive stroke to the civil wars of Rome, did not so fill him with joy as to hinder him from remembering, that Pompey, the head of the opposite party, was still alive, and that there would not be so soon an end of the war, if he gave his enemy time to gather his dispersed forces together again. His first care was to pursue his flying ene-

my, which was the cause of Pompey's tragical death. When we take a view of the many wars which he gloriously finished, we cannot but admire him; but when we reflect upon the prodigious number of men whose poverty, slavery, or death, he occasioned, it is impossible not to abhor him. To be revenged of his private enemies, which nothing but his unbounded ambition had raised him, he oppressed his own country with those very arms with which his superiors had intrusted him, in order to subdue the enemies of his country. The last victory he gained cost him dearer than any of the former; he saw himself in such danger of losing it, that he began to think of killing himself, that he might not fall into the hands of his enemies. The senate decreed such exorbitant honours to him, that we are apt to be astonished at the spirit of slavery, that appears at first view in that conduct. But it was very much owing to republican policy; for when the senators had found that he delighted in these glorious marks of distinction, they heaped them on him in order to render him the more odious, and hasten his downfall. He did not discover the bait; and forgot himself so much, that once he did not rise up when the senate brought him a decree, by which they greatly increased his honour: this incivility was one of the chief causes of his ruin. All the world knows he was murdered in the senate March 15th, a. r. 710. The only reason for which the murderers can be blamed is, that it was so long since ambition and luxury had rendered Rome a scene of confusion and violence, that a monarchical government was become a necessary evil. The wisest men of Rome had foreseen, that such a corruption of the morals of the people; and such a contempt of the laws, would end at last in a total overthrow of the commonwealth. In fine, if ever man deserved absolute monarchy, he did: or rather, when monarchy was become necessary, he

seemed best to merit it. Yet it would have added infinitely more to his glory, had it been practicable, to have retrieved his country, and restored justice and the laws.

JULIUS II. created pope in 1503, was nephew to pope Sixtus IV. His name was Julian de la Ruvere. It is said that he had been a waterman. He was pope at coming into the conclave, for he was sure of it before. He had won over the duke of Valentino's faction, by making this nobleman believe that he was his father, and promising to treat him as his son. However he did the contrary afterward. He had a most martial soul. He used to be present at the siege of towns and shewed greater ardour than those who commanded his armies. The sacred league, which he formed in Italy, received a dreadful blow by the battle of Ravenna; and if his enemies had known how, or been able to make a proper use of that advantage, they would have humbled this haughty pontiff. He was snatched away in 1513, when he was meditating to prompt the king of England to make war on France, and dethrone Lewis XII.

JULIUS III. elected pope in 1550, was named John Maria del Monte. He was of mean extraction, and a true soldier of ecclesiastical fortune. He had risen gradually till he came to be president of the council of Trent. He was a very voluptuous man, and was passionately fond of a very ugly lad, who was very meanly descended. Some say he was his son. As soon as he was elected pope, he gave this youth his cardinal's hat; and when he was upbraided for his unworthy choice, he answered, "What knowledge, what virtue, or what nobility, did you find in me, that deserved being raised to the pontificate." He died 1555.

JUNGHERMAN (Godfrey) was famous for his learning in the 17th century. The public is indebted to him for first publishing *Cæsar's Commentaries* in Greek.

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JUNIUS (Adrian) born in Holland in 1511, was one of the most learned men of his age. Being a very good poet, he published, in 1554, an *Epithalamium* on the marriage of Philip II. with queen Mary. He wrote several other learned works; but his translations are said by Huetius to be full of errors.

JUNIUS (Francis) professor of divinity at Leyden, was born at Bourges in 1545, of a noble family, and studied some time at Lyons. Bartholomew Aneau, who was principal of the college in that city, gave him excellent instructions with regard to the right method of studying. He resisted lewd women; but a libertine so far overpowered him by his sophistry, that he made him an Atheist: however he soon returned to his first faith. When his father recalled him, the first words he happened to see in the New Testament, gave him excellent impressions, and brought him back to the perusal of the scriptures. He was employed in public affairs by Henry IV: and at last was invited to Leyden to be professor of divinity, which employment he discharged with honour, till he was snatched away by the plague in 1602. Du Pin says he was a learned and judicious critic.

JUNIUS (Francis) son of the preceding, designed first to devote himself to a military life; but the truce concluded in 1609 for 12 years, made him take a different resolution, which was to apply himself to study. He went into England in 1620; was taken into the earl of Arundel's family, and continued in it 30 years. He was very learned, as his works shew; his *Pictura Veterum* in particular; and he was a man of an excellent life. He died in Vossius's house near Windsor; and gave several MSS. to the university of Oxford.

JUNO, sister and wife of Jupiter, was daughter of Saturn and Rhea, the goddess of kingdoms and riches. She

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being delivered from Saturn, who would have devoured her, was married to her brother Jupiter, who had by her Ilithyia, Mena, and Hebe the goddesses of youth. She was also mother of Mars, whom she conceived by the touch of a flower given her by Flora; and so she was even with Jupiter, who had brought forth Pallas without her assistance. She was always extremely jealous, and a bitter enemy of her husband's mistresses, as Europa, Semele, Calisto, &c.

JUPITER the greatest of all the gods in the Heathen system, was the son of Saturn and Cybele. His father being apt to devour his children, Cybele got Jupiter nursed up in Crete with the milk of the she-goat Amalthæa, who, in recompense of her good service, was translated among the stars. When Jupiter was come to man's estate, he drove away his father Saturn from the throne, and divided the empire of the world with his two brothers, Pluto and Neptune, reserving heaven and earth to himself. The word Jupiter is made up of Jovis and Pater, which first name has a great resemblance with that of God in Hebrew. They represent him sitting on an ivory throne, holding a sceptre in his left hand, a thunder bolt in his right, wherewith he struck the giants; and an eagle between his legs, which trusted Ganymede. The ridiculous stories which the poets had published concerning this god, served as a foundation to the religion of the Heathens; but some persons of a graver character endeavour to explain them, either by allegories, or by the principles of natural philosophy.

JURIEU (Peter) an eminent French Protestant divine, called ironically by the Papists, the Goliath of the Protestants, was born in 1637. He was educated in England under his maternal uncle Peter du Moulin, and took orders in the English church: but returning to succeed his father as pastor

tor of a reformed congregation at Mer in the diocese of Blois, he was made professor of divinity and Hebrew at Sedan, where he acquired great reputation. This university being taken from the Protestants, a professorship of divinity was founded for him at Rotterdam; and he was also appointed minister of the Walloon church in the same town: being now in a place of liberty, he gave full scope to an imagination naturally warm, and applied himself to study the book of Revelation, of which he fancied he had by a kind of inspiration discovered the true meaning; a notion that led him to many enthusiastical conjectures. He was moreover so unfortunate as to quarrel with his best friends for opposing his visionary opinions, which produced violent disputes between him and Messrs. Bayle, and de Beaval. He died in 1713; and left a great number of esteemed works behind him.

JUSTEL (Christopher) counsellor and secretary to the French king, was born at Paris in 1580. He published *The Code of Canons of the Church universal*; *The Councils of Africa, with notes*; and had the character of knowing more of the middle ages than any man in his time. He also published *The Genealogical History of the House of Auvergne*, and died in 1649.

JUSTEL (Henry) son of the foregoing, was born at Paris in 1620; he became secretary and counsellor to the king, and was as distinguished for his own learning, as remarkable for encouraging it in others. He came to London in 1681, on the persecution of the Protestants, and was made keeper of the royal library at St. James's; which office he held till his death in 1693, when he was succeeded by the famous Dr. Bentley. He wrote several books, the titles of which may be seen in the catalogue of the Bodleian library.

JUSTIN the historian, lived under the reign of Antoninus Pius, in the 2d

century. He abridged the history of Trogius Pompeius.

JUSTIN, St. a Christian philosopher and martyr in the 2d century, born at Sichein. Before his conversion he was a Platonic philosopher, and became afterward a great ornament to the church. A persecution being raised by Antoninus, Adrian's successor, he wrote *An Apology for the Christians*, and against Crescens the Cynic, &c. shewing the innocence and holiness of the Christian religion; which procured him martyrdom, anno Ch. 163. He also wrote a dialogue with Trypho; the *Parænesis ad Gentes*; of *the Monarchy or Unity of God*; and some others are ascribed to him.

JUSTIN I. emperor of the East, succeeded Anastasius in 518. From a swine-herd, having passed all the degrees of military advancement, he was made emperor by the Prætorian band. He recalled the exiled bishops, published severe edicts against the Arians; and hearing that an earthquake had almost overthrown the city of Antioch, he covered himself with sackcloth, refusing to speak; so affected was he with the judgments displayed against his people. He named Justinian, his sister's son, to be his successor, and died a. d. 527, aged 57, in the 9th year of his reign.

JUSTINIAN I. son of Justin the elder, was made Cæsar and Augustus, in 527, and soon after emperor. He conquered the Persians by Belisarius his general, and exterminated the Vandals; regained Africa, subdued the Goths in Italy, defeated the Moors, and restored the Roman empire to its primitive glory. Then he chose out able men to collect the Roman laws, and called the collection *Codex Justinianus*; composed four books of *Institutes*; and his own laws compiled in one volume, which was called *The Novels*. He died in 565, aged 83, in the 39th year of his reign, after having built a great number of churches; particularly

the famous Sancta Sophia at Constantinople, which is esteemed a masterpiece of architecture.

JUSTINIAN II. succeeded his father Constantinus Barbatus, at sixteen years of age, in 685. He recovered some Roman provinces from the Saracens, and made them tributary; but having broken the treaty, he was utterly defeated by the Arabians. For this he was deposed and banished: and in 704 or 705 was restored by Trebelius, king of the Bulgarians, who took Constantinople. Afterward he waged an ungrateful war with the Bulgarians, and was wholly defeated. Not long after he was killed by his successor Philippicus Bardanes, in 711.

JUSTINIANI (St. Laurence) the first patriarch of Venice, was born there of a noble family in 1381. He was a very pious prelate, and died in 1485: he left several pieces of piety, which were printed together at Lyons in 1568, in one vol. folio, with his life prefixed by his nephew. Clement VII. beatified him in 1524, and he was canonized by Alexander VIII. in 1690.

JUSTINIANI (Bernard) was born at Venice in 1408. He obtained the senator's robe at the age of 19, served the republic in several embassies, and was elected procurator of St. Mark in 1474. He was a learned man, and wrote *The History of Venice*, with some other works of considerable merit; and died in 1489.

JUSTINIANI (Augustin) bishop of Nebo, one of the most learned men of his time, was descended from a branch of the same noble family with the two foregoing, and was born at Genoa in 1480. He assisted at the fifth council of Lateran, where he opposed some articles of the concordat between France and the court of Rome: Francis I. of France made him his almoner, and he was for five years regius professor of Hebrew at Paris. He returned to Genoa in 1522, where he discharged all the duties of a good

prelate, till the year 1531, when he went first to Genoa, and thence to Rome: he was cast away in 1536 on his voyage back; and bequeathed his library to the republic of Genoa. He composed several pieces, the most considerable of which is *Psalterium Hæbræum, Græcum, Arabicum, & Chaldæum, cum tribus Latinis interpretationibus et glossis*. This was the first psalter of the kind printed; and there is also ascribed to the same prelate, a translation of Maimonides's *More Nevochim*.

JUVENALIS (Decius Junius) born at Aquinum in Italy, in the 1st century. He came to Rome in his youth, spent half of his life in declaiming, and afterward betook himself to making of satires, whereby he acquired great fame. But for some reflection upon Paris, Nero's jester and comedian, he was removed with an employment to Pentapolis, upon the frontiers of Egypt and Lydia. 'Tis thought he lived till the 12th year of Adrian's reign.

JUXON (Dr. William) born at Chichester, was bred at Merchant-Taylor's school, from thence elected into St. John's college Oxford, of which he became president. King Charles I. made him bishop of Hereford, then of London, and then lord treasurer of England, in which station he gave general content: he was selected by that king to attend him on the scaffold. King Charles II. preferred him to the archbishopric of Canterbury. He died in 1663, and was buried in St. John's college, to which he had been a great benefactor. He was universally esteemed for the mildness of his temper, learning, and piety.

IXION, king of the Lapithi, married Dia, daughter of Deioneus, but failing to send presents upon his marriage, Deioneus took away his horses. Ixion dissembling his anger, invited him to a feast, and let him down through a trap-door into a furnace, where he perished. His prosperity made

made him wanton, so that he attempted to violate the chastity of Juno, which Jupiter discovering, he formed a cloud into her resemblance, on which Ixion begat those monsters the Centaurs. He was thrown down to the earth again, where boasting of his familiarity with the queen of the gods, Jupiter struck him to hell, where he was tyed to a wheel with serpents, which turned about continually.

K.

KADEZADELITES, a Mahometan sect, whose ring-leader was Birgali Effendi. He invented several ceremonies used by his followers at burials. They pray for the souls of the departed; and their Iman or priest cries with a loud voice in the ears of the corpse, *Remember there is but one God and one Prophet.*

KATHERINE; See **CATHERINE.**

KEBLE (Joseph) an English lawyer born in 1632. He became a barrister in 1658, and from the year 1661 to 1710 attended the court of king's bench with extraordinary assiduity every term as long as the court sat: which was the more extraordinary, since he was hardly known to be retained in any cause, or even to make a motion there. He was a man of incredible industry; the first work he undertook for the public, was making a new table to the statute-book, in the year 1674; he published several books in his lifetime, and when he died in 1710 left above 100 large folios, and more than 50 thick quartos in MSS. He employed all his time in writing, not only to report the law at the king's bench Westminster, but even all the sermons at Gray's-Inn chapel, both forenoon and afternoon, to the amount of above 4000. Taking down sermons was the mode of his youthful days, and it may be supposed the habit of copying was fixed so strongly in him,

that he continued it from mere mechanical impulse.

KECKERMAN (Bartholomew) a native of Dantzick, and professor of philosophy there about the beginning of the 17th century, composed systems of almost all the sciences, in which he shews more method than genius. His books are said to be full of plagiarisms. Donaldson, a Scots writer, complains of his having pillaged him. Another Scots writer, named Andrew Aidius, pillaged Keckerman.

KEILL (Dr. John) an eminent mathematician and astronomer in the 18th century, was born in Scotland about the year 1671, and educated in Baliol-college Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor and master of arts. In 1709 he went to New-England as treasurer to the Palatines; and soon after his return, was made Savilian-professor of astronomy in Oxford. He was appointed decipherer to queen Anne, and continued in that place under king George I. till the year 1716. He published several physical and astronomical works highly esteemed; and died in 1721, aged 50. He had the degree of doctor of physick conferred on him by the university of Oxford at the public act in 1713, and he had been many years a fellow of the royal society. He was the first who read lectures upon experimental philosophy at Oxford.

KEILL (James) an eminent physician, and brother of the preceding, was born in Scotland 1673, and having travelled abroad, read lectures of anatomy with great applause in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge; by the latter of which he had the degree of doctor of physick conferred upon him. In 1700 he settled at Northampton, where he had very considerable practice as a physician. He published several curious pieces, and died of a cancer at Northampton, in 1719, aged 46.

KEITH (James) field-marshal in the Prussian service, was the younger son of

of William Keith earl-marshal of Scotland, and was born in 1696. He was designed by his friends for the law, but his inclination led to arms, and the first occasion of drawing his sword was rather an unhappy one. When he was 18 years old, the rebellion broke out in Scotland, and through the instigation of his mother he joined the pretender's party; he was wounded at the battle of Sheriffmuir, and made his escape to France. Here he applied himself to military studies, and going to Madrid, he by the interest of the duke of Liria obtained a commission in the Irish brigades, then commanded by the duke of Ormond. He afterward attended the duke of Liria when he went ambassador to Muscovy, and being by him recommended to the Czarina, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and invested with the order of the black eagle. He distinguished himself by his valour and conduct in the Russian service, and had no inconsiderable share in the Revolution that raised Elizabeth the daughter of Peter the Great to the throne: he also served in several embassies, but finding the honours of that country but a splendid kind of slavery, he left that court and entered the Prussian service. The king of Prussia made him field-marshal of the Prussian armies and governor of Berlin; and distinguished him so far by his confidence, as to travel in disguise with him over a great part of Germany, Poland, and Hungary. This brave and experienced general, after many important services in the late wars of that illustrious monarch, was killed in the unfortunate affair of Hohkerchen, in the year 1758.

KELLER (James) one of the best writers, who appeared among the Jesuits in Germany about the beginning of the 17th century, was born at Seckingen. He was rector of the college of Ratisbon, and afterward of Munich. He was confessor to prince

Albert of Bavaria and the princess his wife, and was often consulted in affairs of importance by the elector Maximilian. He published some controversial writings, and divers political pieces upon the affairs of the times, before which he assumed a disguised name, such as Fabius Hercynianus J. C.

KELWULF, king of Northumberland, brother to Kenred, succeeded Osric II. in 729. To this king, Beda dedicates his history. His reign was full of commotions, and at last he became a monk in Lindisfarne, where he brought the monks from the use of milk and water to wine and ale, and settled revenues upon them for the continuance thereof.

KEMPIS (Thomas A) famous for his uncommon piety, was born at Kempen in the diocese of Cologne about the year 1380. In 1399 he went to Zwol to obtain the indulgences pope Boniface IX. had granted to the church of that place; and after six years probation made his profession in the monastery of the mount of St. Agnes. He was ordained a priest in 1423. One of the chief employments of those canons regular of St. Augustine, was to transcribe the Bible, the works of the Fathers, and treatises of piety; and to this Thomas a Kempis applied himself with vigour: he was humble, meek, ready to give consolation, contemplative, and fervent in his devotions. He died in 1471; and the largest edition of his works is that of Cologne 1660, in 3 vols. folio. The famous and well known book *De Imitatione Christi*, which has been translated into almost all the languages in the world, though it has always been numbered among the works of Thomas a Kempis, is also found printed under the name of Gerson; and on the credit of some MSS. has been since ascribed to the abbot Gerson of the order of St. Benedict. This has occasioned a violent dispute between the canons of St. Augustine and the Benedictines: but while devout

devout Christians find spiritual comfort in the work, the name of the writer is of small importance.

KEN (Thomas) an eminent English bishop in the 17th century, bred at Winchester school, whence he went to Oxford; and in 1669, was made a prebend of Winchester. In 1675, the year of the jubilee, he travelled to Rome, and used to say, he had reason to give God thanks for his travels, having returned more confirmed of the purity of the reformed religion than he was before. He was appointed by king Charles II. to attend the lord Dartmouth to the demolishing of Tangier; and at his return was made chaplain to his majesty, as he was some time after to the princess of Orange, then residing in Holland. In 1685 he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells. The month following he attended king Charles II. at his death; and gave close attendance by the royal bed for three whole days and nights, watching proper intervals to suggest pious and proper thoughts on so serious an occasion. In the following reign he zealously opposed the progress of Popery; and in June 1688 he, with five other bishops and the abp. of Canterbury, was committed prisoner to the Tower of London for subscribing a petition to his majesty against the declaration of indulgence. Upon the Revolution he refused to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary, on which account he was deprived of his bishopric. Her majesty queen Anne bestowed on him a yearly pension of 200 *l.* to his death in 1710. He published several pious books. His charity was so great, that when he was bishop of Bath and Wells, having received a fine of 4000 *l.* he gave a great part of it to the French Protestants.

KENNETHUS II. the 69th king of Scotland, succeeded Alpin his father in 834. Alpin fell in battle against the Picts, who joined some English troops to drive the Scots out of Britain;

but now such a commotion happened among the Picts, that their king Bratus disbanded the army, and died for grief. Kennethus was for a war upon the Picts immediately, but a peace ensued for three years. At last he prevailed upon the nobles by the following stratagem to renew the war. Having invited them all to a banquet, he continued the entertainment till late at night, so that they were necessitated to lodge in that very room where they caroused. They being composed, the king suborned a kinsman to clothe himself with dry fish-skins, to enter the hall, and speak through a long tube, as if he were sent from heaven, to bid them war against the Picts. Next morning they acquainted the king, who told them he had seen the same vision; so that war was declared. Kennethus subdued all their dominions beyond the Forth, and wasted the country with fire and sword, sparing neither sex nor age. Hereupon Druskenus their king offered to surrender the country beyond the Forth; but the Scots would have all or none; so they came to a battle, and after a most bloody fight, the Picts were defeated, their king and most of his army slain, and the rest drowned in the Tay: Kennethus passed the Forth, and put the Picts out of all condition to recover themselves any more, and the remainder fled into England, in an indigent condition. He distributed the Pictish lands amongst his soldiers according to their merits, and then began the changing of names in counties and lordships. He confirmed the royal authority, and translated the marble chair to Scone, where his successors were crowned till king Edward I. of England took it away. He removed the episcopal see of the Picts at Abernethy to St. Andrews; and enlarged his dominions from the islands of Orcades to Adrian's wall. He died in 854.

KENNET (Dr. White) a learned English writer and bishop of Peterborough in

in the 18th century, bred at St. Edmund hall Oxford, where he soon distinguished himself by his vigorous application to his studies, and by his translations of several books into English, and other pieces which he published. In 1695 our author published his *Parochial Antiquities*. A sermon preached by him on the 30th of January 1703 at Aldgate exposed him to great clamour. It was printed under the title of *A compassionate Enquiry into the Causes of the Civil war*. In 1706 he published his *Case of Impropriations*, and two other tracts on the same subject. In 1706 he published the third volume of *The Complete History of England*. In 1709 he published *A Vindication of the Church and Clergy of England from some late Reproaches rudely and unjustly cast upon them*; and *A true Answer to Dr. Sacheverell's Sermon*. When the great point in Dr. Sacheverell's trial, the change of the ministry, was gained, and very strange addresses were made upon it, there was like to be a like artful address from the bishop and clergy of London, and they who would not subscribe it, were to be presented as enemies to the queen and her ministry. Dr. Kennet fell under this imputation. He was exposed to great odium as a Low-church man, on account of his conduct and writings. When he was dean of Peterborough, a very uncommon method was taken to expose him by Dr. Welton, rector of the church of White-chapel: for in the altar-piece of that church, which was intended for a representation of Christ and his twelve apostles eating the passover and last supper, Judas the traitor was drawn sitting in an elbow-chair, dressed in a black garment, with a great deal of the air of Dr. Kennet's face. It was generally said, that the original sketch was for a bishop under Dr. Welton's displeasure. But the painter being apprehensive of an action of *Scandalum Magnatum*, leave was given to drop the bishop, and make the

dean. This giving general offence, upon the complaint of others (for Dr. Kennet never saw it, or seemed to regard it) the bishop of London ordered the picture to be taken down. In 1713 he presented the society for propagating the gospel with a great number of books, suitable to their design, and published his *Bibliothecæ Americane Primordia*, and founded an antiquarian and historical library at Peterborough. In 1715 he published a sermon, intitu'd, *The Witchcraft of the present Rebellion*, and afterward several other pieces. In 1717 he was engaged in a dispute with Dr. William Nicholson, bishop of Carlisle, relating to some alterations in the bishop of Bangor's famous sermon; and disliked the proceedings of the convocation against that bishop. Upon the death of Dr. Cumberland bishop of Peterborough, he was promoted to that see, to which he was consecrated in 1718. He sat in it more than ten years, and died in 1728. He was an excellent philologist, a good preacher, whether in English or Latin, and well versed in the histories and antiquities of our nation.

KENNET (Basil) a learned English writer, and brother of the preceding, educated in Corpus Christi-college in the university of Oxford, where he became fellow. In 1706 he went over chaplain to the English factory at Leghorn, where he met with great opposition from the Papists, and was in danger of the inquisition. He died in the year 1714. He published *Lives of the Greek Poets*; the *Roman Antiquities*; a volume of *Sermons* preached at Leghorn; and translated into English Puffendorf's *Treatise of the Law of Nature and Nations*. He was a man of most exemplary integrity, generosity, piety, and modesty.

KEPLER (John) one of the greatest astronomers of his age, was born at Wuel in the country of Wirtemberg in 1571. In the year 1595 he wrote an excellent

excellent book, which was printed at Tubingen the year following under the title of *Prodromus Dēffertationum de proportione Orbium cœlestium; deque Causis cœlorum numeri, magnitudinis, motuumque periodicorum genuinis & propriis, &c.* Tycho Brahe having settled in Bohemia, and obtained from the emperor all sorts of conveniencies for the perfecting of astronomy, was so passionately desirous of having Kepler with him, and wrote so many letters to him on that subject, that he prevailed upon him to leave the university of Gratz, and remove into Bohemia with his family and library in the year 1600. Kepler in his journey was seized so violently with the quartan ague, that he could not do Tycho Brahe all the services of which he was before capable. He was even a little dissatisfied with the reservedness which Tycho Brahe shewed toward him; for the latter did not communicate to him-all he knew; and as he died in 1601, he did not give time to our Kepler to be very useful to him, or to receive any considerable advantage under him. From that time Kepler enjoyed the title of mathematician to the emperor all his life, and gained more and more reputation by his works. The emperor Rodolphus ordered him to finish the tables of Tycho Brahe, which were to be called the Rodolphine Tables. Kepler applied himself to it vigorously; but unhappy are those learned men who depend upon the good humour of the intendants of the finances. The treasurers were so ill affected toward our author, that he could not publish these tables till 1627. He died at Ratisbon, where he was soliciting the payment of the arrears of his pension. Some remarkable incidents attended the publication of his *Somnium Astronomicum*; in which he began to draw up that system of comparative astronomy, which was afterward pursued by Kircher, Huygens, and Gregory. His death happened while the work was

printing; upon which James Bartschius his son-in-law undertook the care of the impression, but was also interrupted by death: and Lewis Kepler his son, who was then a physician at Konegberg in Prussia, was so startled at these disasters, that it was with the utmost difficulty he could be prevailed on to attempt finishing it, lest it should prove fatal to him; he compleated the task however without receiving any personal injury.

KESLER (Andrew) a Lutheran divine, born at Cobourg in Franconia in 1595. He did not follow the profession of his father, who was a taylor, but applied himself to study, and distinguished himself by his wit and the progress he made, so much that John Casimir duke of Saxony, who had erected a *Schola Illustris* at Cobourg, gave him a pension. His sermons were very famous on account of his eloquence and learning. He wrote a great number of books, some in Latin, and others in High-Dutch.

KETTLEWELL (John) a learned divine in the 17th century, was descended from an ancient family in the North-riding of Yorkshire, bred in Edmund-Hall Oxford, and elected fellow of Lincoln-college. In 1675 he went into orders; but after the Revolution was deprived of his living, on account of his refusal to take the oaths to king William and queen Mary. He published several works, and died of a consumption in 1695. He was a man of great candour, meekness, piety and charity.

KEYSLER (John George) a learned German antiquarian, born at Thournau a town belonging to the counts of Giech, in 1689. After studying at the university of Halle, he was appointed preceptor to Charles Maximilian, and Christian Charles, the young counts of Giech Buchau; with whom he travelled through the chief cities of Germany, France, and the Netherlands, gaining great reputation among the learned

learned, by illustrating as he went along several monuments of antiquity, particularly some fragments of Celtic idols, lately discovered in the cathedral of Paris. Having acquitted himself of this charge with great honour, he procured in 1716 the education of two grandsons of baron Bernstorff first minister of state to his Britannic majesty as elector of Brunswic Lunenburg. However obtaining leave in 1718 to visit England, he was elected a fellow of the royal society for a learned essay *De Dea Nehalennia numine veterum Walachrorum topico*: he gave also an explication of the Anglo Saxon monument on Salisbury plain called Stone-henge, with *A Dissertation on the consecrated Misseltoe of the Druids*. Which detached essays, with others of the same kind, he published on his return to Hanover under the title of *Antiquitates selectæ septentrionales et Celticæ*, &c. He afterward made the grand tour with the young barons, and to this tour we owe the publication of his *Travels*; which were translated into English and published in 1756, in 4 vols. 4to. Mr. Keyser on his return spent the remainder of his life under the patronage of his noble pupils, who committed their fine library and museum to his care, with a handsome income; and died in 1743.

KIDDER (Dr. Richard) a learned English bishop, was born in Suffex, and bred at Cambridge. In 1689 he was installed dean of Peterborough; and in 1691, was nominated to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, in the room of Dr. Thomas Kenn deprived for not taking the oaths to king William and queen Mary. He published several works: *The young Man's Duty. A Discourse concerning the Education of Youth. Charity directed*; and several other pious and valuable tracts. He was killed with his lady in his bed by the fall of a stack of chimneys at his house in Wells during the great storm, in 1703. The bishop, in the *Dissertation* prefixed to his *Commentary on the*

Five Books of Moses, having reflected upon Monsieur le Clerc, some letters passed between them in Latin, which are published by Le Clerc in his *Bibliothèque Choisie*. He published also a *Demonstration of the Messiah*.

KILIANUS (Cornelius) a native of Brabant, distinguished himself as an excellent corrector of the press at the printing-house of Plantin for fifty years. He likewise wrote several books which are esteemed. His apology for correctors against authors, an epigram of eighteen verses, is a proof of his abilities in Latin poetry.

KILLIGREW (William) eldest son of Sir Robert Killigrew knight, was born in 1605. He was gentleman usher of the privy chamber to king Charles I. and on the Restoration, to Charles II. When the latter married the princess Catherine of Portugal, he was created vice chamberlain, in which station he continued 22 years; and died in 1693. He was the author of four plays, which though now thrown aside, were much applauded by the poets of that time, particularly by Mr. Waller: and in the decline of life he published some pious reflections on the instability of human happiness, when our views are not directed to our future state.

KILLIGREW (Thomas) brother of the former, was born in 1611, and in process of time distinguished himself by his uncommon natural parts. He was page of honour to king Charles I. and groom of the bedchamber to Charles II. with whom he suffered many years exile, in which he applied his leisure hours to the study of poetry, and to the composition of several plays. His person had a droll appearance, and he had an unusual vein of wit and humour which peculiarly recommended him to his merry master; who would give him access to his presence when it was denied to his ministers: he could not however transfer his natural humour to his writings.

KILLIGREW (Anne) 'a grace for beauty, and a muse for wit,' as Mr.

Wood says, was the daughter of Dr. Henry Killigrew, brother of the two foregoing, and was born a little before the Restoration. She gave early indications of genius, and became eminent in the arts both of poetry and painting. She drew the duke of York, and his duchess to whom she was maid of honour, as well as several other portraits and history pieces; and crowned all her other accomplishments with unblemished virtue and exemplary piety. Mr. Dryden seems quite lavish in her praise, though Wood assures us he has said no more of her than she was equal if not superior to. This amiable young woman died of the small pox in 1685, and the year after her poems were published in a thin 4to volume.

KIMCHI (David) a Jewish rabbi, famous as a commentator on the Old Testament, who lived at the close of the 12th and beginning of the 13th centuries. He was a Spaniard by birth, son of rabbi Joseph Kimchi, and brother of rabbi Moses Kimchi, both men of eminent learning among the Jews: but he exceeded them both, being the best Hebrew grammarian the Jews ever had. He wrote a Grammar and Dictionary of that language; out of the former of which, Buxtorf made his *Thesaurus Linguae Hebraeae*, and his *Lexicon Linguae Hebraeae*, out of the latter. His writings have been held in such estimation among the Jews, that no one can arrive at any reputation in letters and theology, without studying them.

KING (Dr. John) a learned English bishop in the 17th century, bred at Westminster school, and afterward at Christ-church Oxford. He was appointed chaplain to queen Elizabeth. In 1605 he was made dean of Christ-church, and was for several years vice-chancellor of Oxford. In 1611 he was advanced to the bishopric of London. Beside his *Lectures upon Jonah*, delivered at York, he published several sermons. King James I. used to style him *the king of preachers*; and lord

chief justice Coke often declared, that *he was the best speaker in the star-chamber in his time*. He was so constant in preaching after he was a bishop, that unless he was hindered by want of health, he omitted no Sunday, whereon he did not visit some pulpit in London or near it. Soon after his death, the Papists reported, that he died a member of their church. But the falsity of this story was sufficiently exposed by his son Mr. Henry King, in a sermon at St. Paul's cross soon after; by bishop Godwin in the *Appendix to his Commentarius de Præsulibus Angliæ*, printed in 1622, and by Mr. John Gee, in his book intitled, *The Foot out of the Snare*. His eldest son

KING (Dr. Henry) was bishop of Chichester. He was educated at Oxford, became an eminent preacher, and was chaplain to king James I. and Charles I. and made dean of Rochester in 1638. In 1641 he was advanced to the see of Chichester. Though he was always esteemed puritanically affected, and had been promoted to that see, in order to please that party; yet upon the breaking out of the civil wars, and the dissolution of episcopacy, he was treated by them with great severity. He lived for the most part with Sir Richard Hobart, who had married his sister, at Langley in Buckinghamshire, by whom he was supported. At the Restoration he recovered his bishopric. He published several works, and died in 1669.

KING (Dr. William) a facetious English writer in the beginning of the 18th century, was well descended, being allied to the noble families of Clarendon and Rochester. He was elected a student of Christ-church from Westminster-school in 1681, aged 18. He afterward entered upon the law line, and took the degree of doctor of civil law. He soon acquired a considerable reputation as a civilian, and was in great practice. He attended the earl of Pembroke, lord lieutenant of Ireland, into that kingdom, where he

was

was appointed judge-advocate, sole commissioner of the prizes, keeper of the records, vicar-general to the lord primate of Ireland; was countenanced by persons of the highest rank, and might have made a fortune. But so far was he from heaping up riches, that he returned to England with no other treasure than a few merry poems and humorous essays, and retired to his student's place at Christ church. He died on Christmas-day 1712, and was interred in the cloisters of Westminster-abbey. His writings are pretty numerous. He wrote *Animadversions on a pretended account of Denmark*, wrote by Mr. Moleworth, afterward lord Moleworth. The writing of these procured Dr. King the place of secretary to princess Anne of Denmark. He was furnished with memoirs for writing them by Mr. Brink, then minister of the Danish church in London, and Mr. Scheel, envoy extraordinary in England from the king of Denmark. He tells us himself, that these animadversions had the honour not to be unacceptable to his royal highness prince George of Denmark; and when sent to Denmark, were by the king's order turned into French, and read to him as fast as they could be translated. He naturally hated business, especially that of an advocate; but made an excellent judge, when appointed one of the court of Delegates. His chief pleasure consisted in trifles; and he was never happier, than when he thought he was hid from the world. Yet he loved company, provided they were such as tallied with his humour. He would say a great many ill-natured things, but never do one. He was made up of tenderness and pity; and tears would fall from him on the smallest occasion. His education had been strict, and he was naturally of a religious disposition.

KING (Dr. William) abp. of Dublin in Ireland, in the 18th century, was descended from an ancient family in the north of Scotland, but born in the

county of Antrim in the north of Ireland. In 1674, he went into priests orders. In 1679, he was promoted by his patron, Dr. Parker, abp. of Dublin, to the chancellorship of St. Patrick. In 1687 Peter Manby, dean of London Derry, having published at Dublin in 4to, a pamphlet, intitled, *The Considerations, which obliged Peter Manby, Dean of London Derry, to embrace the Catholic Religion; humbly dedicated to his Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland*, our author immediately wrote an answer. Mr. Manby, encouraged by the court, and assisted by the most learned champions of the church of Rome, published a reply under this title, *A reformed Catechism, in two Dialogues concerning the English Reformation, &c. in Reply to Mr. King's Answer, &c.* Our author soon rejoined in *A Vindication of the Answer*. Mr. Manby dropt the controversy, but dispersed a loose sheet of paper artfully written, with this title, *A Letter to a Friend, shewing the vanity of this opinion, that every man's sense and reason are to guide him in matters of Faith*. In 1689, he was twice confined in the Tower by order of king James II. and the same year commenced doctor of divinity. In 1690 he was advanced to the see of Derry. In 1691 he published at London in 4to, *The State of the Protestants of Ireland under the late King James's Government, &c.* "A history, says bishop Burnet, as truly, as it is finely, written." He had by him at his death attested vouchers of every particular fact alleged in this book which are now in the hands of his relations. However, it was soon attacked by Mr. Charles Leslie. In 1693 our author finding the great number of Protestant Dissenters in his diocese of Derry, increased by a vast addition of colonies from Scotland, in order to persuade them to conformity to the established church, published *A Discourse concerning the Inventions of Men in the worship of God*. Mr. Joseph Boyse, a dissenting minister, wrote an answer. The

bishop answered Mr. Boyse. The latter replied. The bishop rejoined. In 1702 he published at Dublin in 4to, his celebrated treatise *De Origine Mali*. Mr. Edmund Law, M. A. fellow of Christ's-college in Cambridge, afterward published a complete translation of this with very valuable notes, in 4to. In the second edition he has inserted by way of notes a large collection of the author's papers on the same subject, which he had received from his relations after the publication of the former edition. Our author, in this excellent treatise, has many curious observations. He asserts and proves that there is more moral good in the earth than moral evil. A Sermon by our author, preached at Dublin in 1709, was published under the title of, *Divine Predestination and Fore-knowledge consistent with the Freedom of Man's Will*. This was attacked by Anthony Collins, Esq; in a pamphlet, intitled, *A Vindication of the Divine Attributes*: in some remarks on the abp. of Dublin's sermon, intitled, *Divine Predestination, &c.* He published likewise *A Discourse concerning the Consecration of Churches; shewing what is meant by dedicating them, with the Grounds of that Office*. He died in 1729.

KING (Dr. William) late principal of St. Mary's-hall Oxford, son of the Rev. Peregrine King, was born at Stepney in Middlesex, in the year 1685. He was made doctor of laws in 1715, was secretary to the duke of Ormond, and earl of Arran, as chancellors of the university; and was made principal of St. Mary's-hall on the death of Dr. Hudson in 1719. When he stood candidate for member of parliament for the university, he resigned his office of secretary, but enjoyed his other preferment, and it was all he did enjoy, to the time of his death. Dr. Clark who opposed him, carried the election; and after this disappointment, he in the year 1727, went over to Ireland, where he is said to have written an epic poem, called *The Toast*, which was a political

satire, printed and given away to his friends, but never sold. On the dedication of Dr. Radcliffe's library in 1749, he spoke a Latin oration in the theatre at Oxford, which was received with the highest acclamations; but it was otherwise when printed, he being attacked in several pamphlets on account of it. Again at the memorable contested election in Oxfordshire, 1755, his attachment to the old interest, drew on him the resentment of the new, and he was libelled in newspapers and pamphlets, against which he defended himself in an *Apology*, and warmly retaliated on his adversaries. He wrote several things, and among the rest a Latin epitaph for himself in 1762, some time before his death; he was the editor of the five last volumes of Dr. South's sermons; was a polite scholar, an excellent orator, an elegant and easy writer, and was esteemed by the first men of his time for his learning and wit.

KING (Peter) lord high chancellor of Great Britain, was descended of a good family of that name in Somersetshire, and son to an eminent grocer and salter in the city of Exeter in Devonshire. He was born at Exeter in 1669, and bred up for some years to his father's business; but his inclination to learning was so strong, that he laid out all the money he could spare in books, and devoted every moment of his leisure hours to study; so that he became an excellent scholar before the world suspected any such thing, and gave the public a noble proof of his skill in church-history, in his *Enquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship, of the Primitive Church, that flourished within the first 300 Years after Christ*, London, 1691, in 8vo. His acquaintance with Mr. Locke, to whom he was related, and who left him half his library at his death, was of great advantage to him; by his advice, after he had studied some time in Holland, he applied himself to the study of the law, in which profession his learning

ing and diligence made him soon taken notice of. In the two last parliaments during the reign of king William, and in five parliaments during the reign of queen Anne he served as burgefs for Beer-Alfton in Devonshire. In 1702 he published at London in 8vo, without his name, his *History of the Apostles Creed*, with critical observations on its feveral articles, which is highly esteemed. In 1708 he was chosen recorder of the city of London; and in 1710 was one of the managers of the house of commons at the trial of Dr. Sacheverell. In 1714 he was appointed lord chief juftice of the Common-Pleas; and the April following was made one of the privy-council. In 1715 he was created a peer by the title of lord King, baron of Ockham in Surrey; and appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain; in which poft he continued till 1733, when he refigned, and in 1734, died at Ockham in Surrey. There are fome letters between lord King, and Mr. Edmund Elys, written in 1672, upon the fubject of the *Enquiry into the Constitution*, printed in the *Letters on feveral Subjects*, published by Mr. Elys at London 1694 in 8vo.

KIRCHER (John) a native of Tübingen in the duchy of Wirtemberg, ftudied with great fuccefs in the univerfity of his own country, and gave very great hopes; but having chofen another kind of life, and not feeing any probability of a good fettlement, left the Proteftant religion for that of Rome, and went into Hungary about the year 1640. He published according to cuftom the motives of his change. Several answers were made to them.

KIRCHER (Athanaſius) a Jeſuit of Fulda, a famous philoſopher and mathematician in the 17th century. When the Swedes entered Germany, he retired to France to avoid troubles, ſtaid ſome time in the Jeſuit's college at Avignon; and from thence went to Rome, where he died in 1680. Kircher was peculiarly addicted to the

ftudy of hieroglyphics, and if he could not always find the true meaning of them, he at leaſt contrived the moſt plaufible one in his power. Hence his works are deemed more curious than uſeful; and their quantity is immenſe, amounting to 22 vols. in folio. 11 in 4to. and 3 in 8vo. enough to employ a great part of his life even to tranſcribe.

KIRCHMAN (John) was born at Lubec in 1575. He ſtudied in his native place till he was eighteen years old, when he went to Francfort on the Oder, where he continued four years. He ſtudied afterward in the univerfity of Jena, and then in that of Straſburg. He had a great mind to travel, but was obliged to reſtrain his deſire, not being rich enough to ſupport the expences of it. But it was not long before he could gratify his inclination; for a burgo-maſter of Luneburg choſe him to accompany his ſon into France and Italy: he returned into Germany in 1602, and ſtopping at Roſtock he gave there ſuch proofs of his learning, that the next year he was appointed profeſſor of poetry. The work which he published in 1604, on the burials of the ancient Romans, gained him the reputation of a learned man, and was perhaps alſo the occaſion of his meeting with a very good match. It was a particular happineſs to him to meet with a wife the ſame year he ſet up for an author; eſpecially ſince they lived together in great union and friendſhip. He was, after teaching youth in his own houſe, made rector of the univerfity of Lubec, the duties of which he performed with the utmoſt application the remainder of his days. He died in 1643, and left a great many works behind him.

KIRSIENIUS (Peter) profeſſor of phyſic at Upſal, and phyſician extraordinary to the queen of Sweden, was born at Breſlaw in 1577. He ſtudied Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Syriac, natural philoſophy, anatomy, botany, and other ſciences. Being told that a man could not diſtinguiſh himſelf in phyſic,

unless he understood Avicenna, he applied himself to the study of Arabic, not only to read Avicenna, but also Mesue, Rhafis, Abenzoar, Abukafis, and Averroes. He visited Spain, Italy, England, and did not return home from his travels till after seven years. He was chosen by the magistrates of Breslaw to have the direction of their college and of their schools. A fit of sickness having obliged him to resign that difficult employment, with which he was also much disgusted, he applied himself chiefly to the practice of physic. He went with his family into Prussia. He accompanied the chancellor Oxenstiern into Sweden, where they did him the honour to appoint him professor of physic in the university of Upsal in 1636, and physician to the queen. His body was not so vigorous as his mind. He died in 1640. But before his death he published several works. It is observed in his epitaph that he understood twenty-six languages.

KIT-KAT CLUB, an association of above 30 noblemen and gentlemen of distinguished merit, formed in 1703, purely to unite their zeal in favour of the Protestant succession in the house of Hanover. Their name was derived from Christopher Kat a pastry-cook, near the tavern where they met in King's-street Westminster, who often supplied them with tarts; old Jacob Tonson was their bookseller; and that family is in possession of a picture of the original members of this famous club, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The design of these gentlemen was to recommend and encourage true loyalty by the powerful influence of wit and humour; and Sir Samuel Garth distinguished himself by the extempore epigrams he made on their toasts, which were inscribed on their drinking glasses.

KNELLER (Sir Godfrey) a painter, whose fame is well established in these kingdoms. He was born at Lubec in 1648, and received his first instruction in the school of Rembrandt; but became afterward a disciple of Ferdinand

Bol. When he had gained as much knowledge as that school afforded him, he travelled to Rome, where he fixed his particular attention on Titian and the Caracci; he afterward visited Venice, and distinguished himself so effectually in that city by his historical pictures, and portraits of the noble families there, that his reputation became considerable in Italy. By the advice of some friends he came at last to England, where it was his good fortune to gain the favour of the duke of Monmouth: by his recommendation he drew the picture of king Charles II. more than once; who was so taken with his skill in doing it, that he used to come and sit to him at his house in Covent-Garden piazza. The death of Sir Peter Lely left him without a competitor in England, and from that time his fortune and fame were thoroughly established: no painter could have more incessant employment, and no painter could be more distinguished by public honour. He was state painter to Charles II. James II. William III. queen Anne, and George I. equally esteemed and respected by them all: the emperor Leopold made him a knight of the Roman empire, and king George I. created him a baronet. Most of the nobility and gentry had their likenesses taken by him, and no painter excelled him in a sure outline, or in the graceful disposition of his figures: his works were celebrated by the best poets in his time, especially by Mr. Addison, who has immortalised himself by his verses to Kneller. He built himself an elegant house at Whitton near Hampton-Court, where he spent the latter part of his life; and died in 1726.

KNOLLES (Richard) was born in Northamptonshire about the middle of the 16th century, and educated at Oxford, after which he was appointed master of the free school at Sandwich in Kent. He composed *Grammaticæ Latinæ, Græcæ, et Hebraicæ compendium, cum radicibus*, London 1606; and

and sent a great number of well grounded scholars to the universities. He also spent twelve years in compiling a *History of the Turks*; which was first printed in 1610, and by which he has perpetuated his name. In the latter editions it is called *The General History of the Turks, from the first beginning of that nation, to the rising of the Ottoman family, &c.* He died in 1610, and this history has since been continued by several hands: the best continuation is that by Sir Paul Ricaut, consul at Smyrna, folio, London 1680. Knolles wrote also *The Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings and Emperors, to the year 1610*; which was not printed till after his death in 1621, to which time it was continued by another hand; and lastly, *A brief Discourse of the Greatness of the Turkish Empire, and wherein the greatest strength thereof consisteth, &c.*

KNOT (Edward) born in Northumberland in England, entered among the Jesuits at the age of 26, being already in priest's orders. This happened in the year 1606. He taught a long time at Rome in the English college; and was afterward appointed sub-provincial of the province of England, and was sent provincial thither. He was twice honoured with that employment. He was present as provincial at the general assembly of the order of Jesuits held at Rome in 1646, and was chosen definitor. He died in 1696. He published several pieces, among the rest, *Mercy and Truth: or Charity maintained by the Catholics*, against Dr. Potter, who had charged the church of Rome with wanting charity, because she asserts that a man cannot be saved in the Protestant communion. His *Monita utilissima: or most useful Advices to the Fathers of the English Mission*, have not been printed for some political reasons.

KNOX (John) a minister of Scotland, was one of the chief instruments and promoters of the Reformation in his own country in the 16th century. He had been a disciple of John Major, one

of the most acute schoolmen of those times. But having examined St. Jerom and St. Augustin's works, they altered his taste entirely, and he applied himself to a plain and solid theology. He discovered a vast number of errors, and published *A Confession of Faith*, which made him pass for an heretic. He was imprisoned, and would have lost his life at the place of execution, had he not been so happy as to make his escape. He retired into England, where he was so much esteemed by king Edward, that he might have been promoted to a bishopric if he had had a mind to it; but he fell into a great passion when it was offered to him, and refused it as favouring of Antichristianism. After that prince's death he retired from England, that he might not fall into the hands of persecutors, and went to Francfort; and thence to Geneva, where he preached to the refugees of his own country, and engaged in a great friendship with John Calvin. He returned into Scotland in the year 1559, and laboured with extraordinary zeal to establish there the doctrine of the Protestants, both by his preaching and by his writings. The news of the slaughter committed on the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's-day, overwhelmed him with grief; but he was comforted by the good turn things began to take in Scotland. They who had been banished were called back to Edinburgh; he was one of them, and began to preach and perform his pastoral functions again. The colleague he desired to have was granted him, and he installed him in 1572, which was the last sermon he preached. He fell sick soon after, and died aged 57 years. The English Episcopalians agree with the Popish writers, in representing him as an apostle who established his reputation by fire and sword, and who taught the most seditious doctrines. But the extravagant invectives of one party, are sufficiently balanced by as extravagant encomiums of the other. Whitaker says, "that according to the opinion of all the
" Scots,

“ Scots, he had a prophetic and apostolical spirit.”

KNUZEN (Matthias) born in the country of Holstein, carried his madness to such a height, that he publicly maintained Atheism, and undertook long journies to make proselytes. He was a turbulent man, and first broached his impious notions at Königsberg in Prussia. He boasted that he had a great many followers in the chief cities in Europe, and even 700 at Jena only. The followers of that sect were called *Conscienciaries*, because they asserted there is no other God, no other religion, no other lawful magistracy, but *Conscience*, which teaches every man the three fundamental principles of the law of nature: *to hurt nobody; to live honestly; and to give every one his due*. Several copies of a letter of his from Rome, were spread abroad, containing the substance of his system. It is to be found entire in the last edition of Micrælius. This sect sprung up about the year 1673. John Musæus, a Lutheran professor, refuted him. There was a work printed at Wirtemberg in 1677, which joins Des Cartes with Knuzen, as two Atheists. *Exercitationes Academicæ II. de Atheismo, Renato Des Cartes & Matthiæ Knuzen oppositæ*.

KOEMPFER (Engelbert) was born in 1651 at Lemgow in Westphalia. After studying in several towns, he went to Dantzic, where he gave the first public specimen of his proficiency by a dissertation, *de Majestatis divisione*. He then went to Thorn, and from thence to the university of Cracow, where he took his degree of doctor in philosophy; after which he went to Königsberg in Prussia, and staid there four years. He next travelled into Sweden, where he soon began to make a figure; and being appointed secretary of the embassy to the sophi of Persia, he set out for Stockholm with the presents for that emperor, and went through Aaland, Finland, and Ingermanland to Narva, where he met Mr. Fabricius the ambassador, who had been ordered to take

Moscow in his way, whither he arrived, after meeting with great difficulties; and made his public entry the 7th of July. The ambassador having ended his negotiations at the Russian court, set out from Moscow on his way to Persia. During their stay in Georgia, Dr. Kœmpfer went in search of simples, and of all the curiosities he could meet with in those parts. During their stay, two years, at Isphahan, Dr. Kœmpfer, whose curious and inquisitive disposition suffered nothing to escape him unobserved, made all the advantages possible of so long an abode in the capital of the Persian empire. The ambassador toward the close of 1685, preparing to return into Europe, Dr. Kœmpfer chose rather to enter into the service of the Dutch East-India company, in quality of chief surgeon to the fleet, then cruising in the Persian gulph. He went a-board the fleet, which, after touching at many Dutch Settlements, came to Batavia in September 1689. Dr. Kœmpfer here applied himself chiefly to natural history. Hence he set out for Japan, in quality of physician to the embassy, which the Dutch East-India company sends once a year to the Japoneze court. He quitted Japan to return to Europe in 1692. In 1694 he took his degree of doctor of physic at Leyden, on which occasion he communicated, in what are called inaugural Theses, ten very singular and curious observations made by him in foreign countries. He shewed in these the famous *Agnus Scythicus*, or *Borometæ*, a pretended plant animal, to be a mere figment. Another curious thing he discourses on in them, is the Japoneze way of curing the cholic by the *Acupunctura* or needle-pricking. He intended to digest his memoirs into proper order; but was prevented by the count de Lippe's doing him the honour to make him physician to him and his family. His *History of Japan* is much esteemed; for which the public is obliged to that great encourager of learning Sir Hans Sloane, who purchased, for a con-

a considerable sum of money, all our author's curiosities both natural and artificial; as likewise all his drawings and manuscripts; and prevailed with the late learned Dr. Scheuchzer, to translate the Japonize history into English.

KONIG (George Matthias) a learned German, born at Altorf in Franconia, in 1616. He became professor of poetry and of the Greek tongue there, and librarian to the university; in which last office he succeeded his father. He gave several public specimens of his learning, but is principally known for a biographical dictionary, intitled *Bibliotheca vetus et nova*, 4to. Altorf 1674: which though it is very defective, is useful to biographers, and entitles the author to a place in a work of the same kind. He died in 1699.

KOORNHERT (Theodore) a native of Amsterdam, and secretary to the city of Harlem in the 16th century, made himself famous by some very extraordinary works relating to religion. He was one of those spiritualists, who imagine all the sects among the Christians corrupted, and that no man has a right to take upon him the office of a minister without an extraordinary mission, supported with miracles. And accordingly he openly condemned Luther and Calvin's undertakings, though he acknowledged that the church of Rome was not the true church. He wished that all the Christian sects would unite by way of *Interim*, till God should be pleased to raise reformers in all respects like the apostles. He was considered as so great a disturber of religion, that the magistrates of Delft banished him, and the states of Holland came to some resolutions, which made him complain that they had revived the inquisition. He died in 1590, acknowledging the truth of predestination, which he had strongly opposed. An edition of his works was published in 1630, in 3 vols. folio.

KOTTERUS (Christopher) was one of the three fanatics, whose visions were published at Amsterdam in 1657,

with the title of *Lux in tenebris*. He lived at Sprottaw in Silesia, and his visions began in 1616. He fancied he saw an angel under the form of a man, who commanded him to go and declare to the magistrates, that unless the people repented, the wrath of God would make dreadful havoc. The elector Palatine, whom the Protestants had declared king of Bohemia, was introduced in these visions. Kotterus waited on him at Breslaw in December 1620, and informed him of his commission. He went to several other places, and at last to the court of Brandenburg. Now as most of these prefaces promised felicity to the elector Palatine, and unhappiness to his Imperial majesty, the emperor's fiscal in Silesia and Lusatia, got him seized, set on the pillory, and banished the emperor's dominions. Upon this he went to Lusatia, and lived there unmolested till his death, which happened in 1647.

KOULI KHAN (Thomas, alias Nadir) was the son of a shepherd in the province of Cherasan in Persia, and was born in 1687. He was soon weary of his humble life, and stealing 700 sheep from his father, he with the money they produced, collected a band of lawless adherents and began to rob the caravans. He got great riches by following this course of life for seven years; and finding himself at the head of 6000 resolute men well armed and disciplined, he offered his services to schah Thomas, whose throne an usurper Eschref now possessed, to deliver his country from the Aghwans, who had lorded over the Persians with the utmost barbarity for five years. Obtaining the command of the sophi's army, he defeated that of the usurper Eschref, and conducted schah Thomas in triumph to Ispahan, where he established him on the throne of his ancestors: after this Eschref with all his treasure fell into his hands, by which event he enriched himself and rewarded his soldiers. He then quarrelled with the sophi on account of a peace he had concluded with

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the Turks; and instead of obeying the orders given him to disband his army, which consisted of 70,000 men, he deposed the sophi, placed his infant son on the throne, and assumed the regency himself. He carried on a successful war for three years against the Turks, recovered all they had taken from Persia, and concluded a peace with the Ottoman court in 1736: after such a rapid tide of prosperity, it was no more than matter of course for the young schah to die, and for Nadir to be promoted in his room; no one objecting to his elevation but the high priest, and he was silenced by a bow string. As he thought war would be more for his advantage than peace, he carried his victorious arms against the Mogul; in a single battle he conquered almost that whole empire, and brought away a treasure worth above 145 millions; in which was the imperial throne set with diamonds of an amazing value. By taking from the mogul all that lay between the former limits of Persia and the Indus, and by subduing the whole country of the Usbeck, he greatly enlarged the bounds of his empire; but he then fell into a state of mind bordering upon distraction: he attempted to change the religion of Persia to that of Omar, hanged up the chief priests, put his own son to death, and committed such other cruelties that he was assassinated in 1747, after having reigned above 20 years the tyrant of one of the most powerful empires on the globe.

KRANTZIUS (Albertus) a native of Hamburg, and a famous historian, who travelled over several parts of Europe, and was made rector of the university of Rostoch in 1482. He went from thence to Hamburg in 1508, where he was elected dean of the chapter in the cathedral. He did many good services to that church and city, and was so famed for his abilities and prudence, that John king of Denmark, and Frederic duke of Holstein, did not scruple to make him umpire in a dispute they had with the Dittmarsh. He

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wrote several good historical works, and died in 1517.

KUHNIUS (Joachim) a learned German critic born at Gripswalde in Pomerania, in 1647. He was in 1669, made principal of the college at Oettingen in Swabia; and in 1676 was elected Greek professor in the principal college at Strasburg: and after acquitting himself with honour for ten years in this capacity, was made Greek and Hebrew professor in the same university. His uncommon skill in the Greek language drew a great number of scholars about him, from very distant places; and he published some classic authors with very learned notes both explanatory and critical: he died in 1697.

KUHLMAN (Quirinus) one of the visionaries of the 17th century, born at Breslaw in Silesia in 1651. He gave great hopes by his early progress in his studies; but it was interrupted by a sickness, under which he laboured at 18 years of age. He was thought to be dead on the third day of his illness. But that day he had terrible visions. Two days after he had more. He had no longer any taste for prophane learning. At 19 he left his country, and went to travel. He had published at 15 a book of epitaphs, and a treatise of morality. At last he would have no instructor but the Holy Ghost. He met in Holland with Behmen's works, of which he had never heard before. The reading of them was like oil thrown into the fire: he was surprised that Behmen should have prophesied of things, of which nobody but Kuhlman himself had the least knowledge. There was at that time in Holland one John Rothe, who undertook to prophecy. Our author wrote to him in the most humble manner, styling him a man of God, John III. and the son of Zacharias. He dedicated to him his *Prodromus quinquennii mirabilis*, printed at Leyden in 1674. He wandered a long time in England, France and the East, and at last was burnt in Muscovy 1680, on account of some predictions that were actually seditious.

sedition. There was a picture of him with so many titles, that the monarchs of the east never assumed more. One may see the magnificent promises and vast designs of this fanatic in Morhof's *Polyhistor*.

KUSTER (Ludolf) a very learned writer in the 18th century, was born at Blomberg in Westphalia. When very young he was upon the recommendation of baron Spanheim, appointed tutor to the two sons of the count de Schwerin, prime minister of the king of Prussia, who, upon our author's quitting that station, procured him a pension of 400 livres. He was promised a professorship in the university of Joachim, and till this should be vacant, being then but 25, he resolved to travel. He read lectures at Utrecht; went into England and from thence into France, where he collated Suidas with three MSS. in the

king's library, which furnished him with a great many fragments that had never been published. He was honoured with the degree of doctor by the university of Cambridge, which made him several advantageous offers to continue there; but he was called to Berlin, where he was installed in the professorship promised him. Afterward he went to Antwerp, and being brought over to the Catholic religion, he abjured that of the Protestants. The king of France rewarded him with a pension, and ordered him to be admitted supernumerary associate of the academy of inscriptions. But he did not enjoy this new settlement long; for he died in 1716, aged 46. He was a great master of the Latin tongue, and wrote well in it; but his chief excellence was his skill in the Greek language, to which he almost entirely devoted himself.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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